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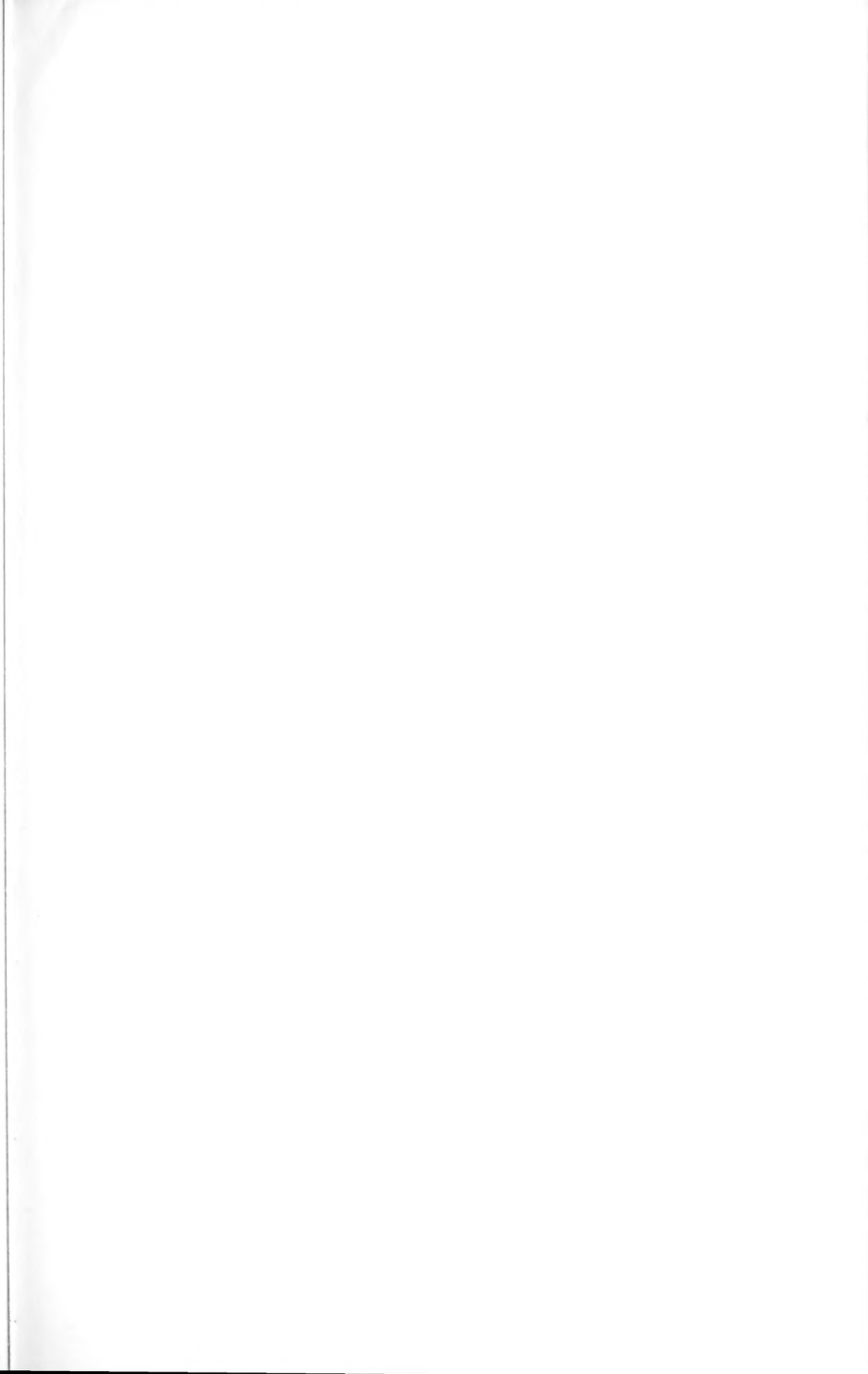


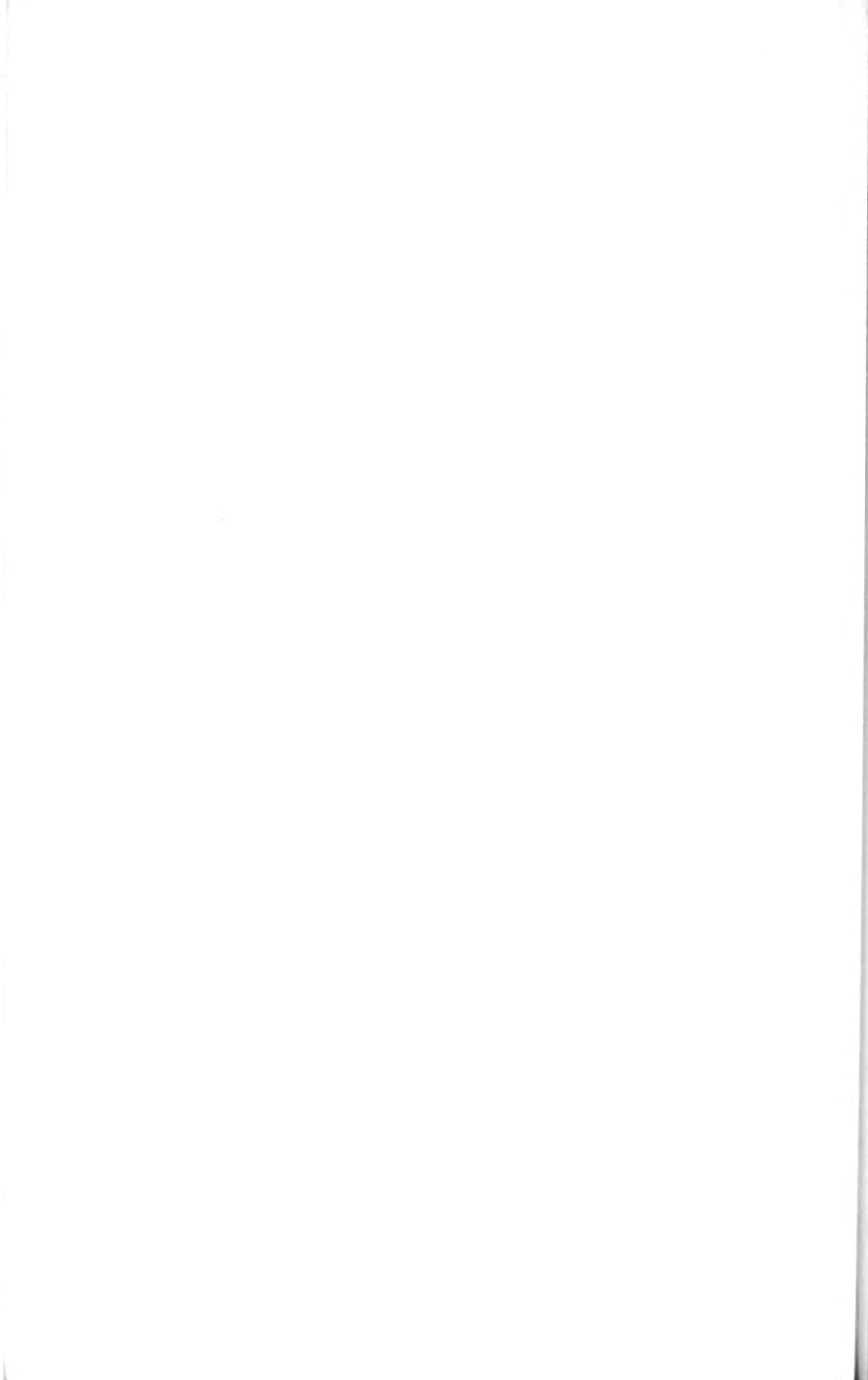
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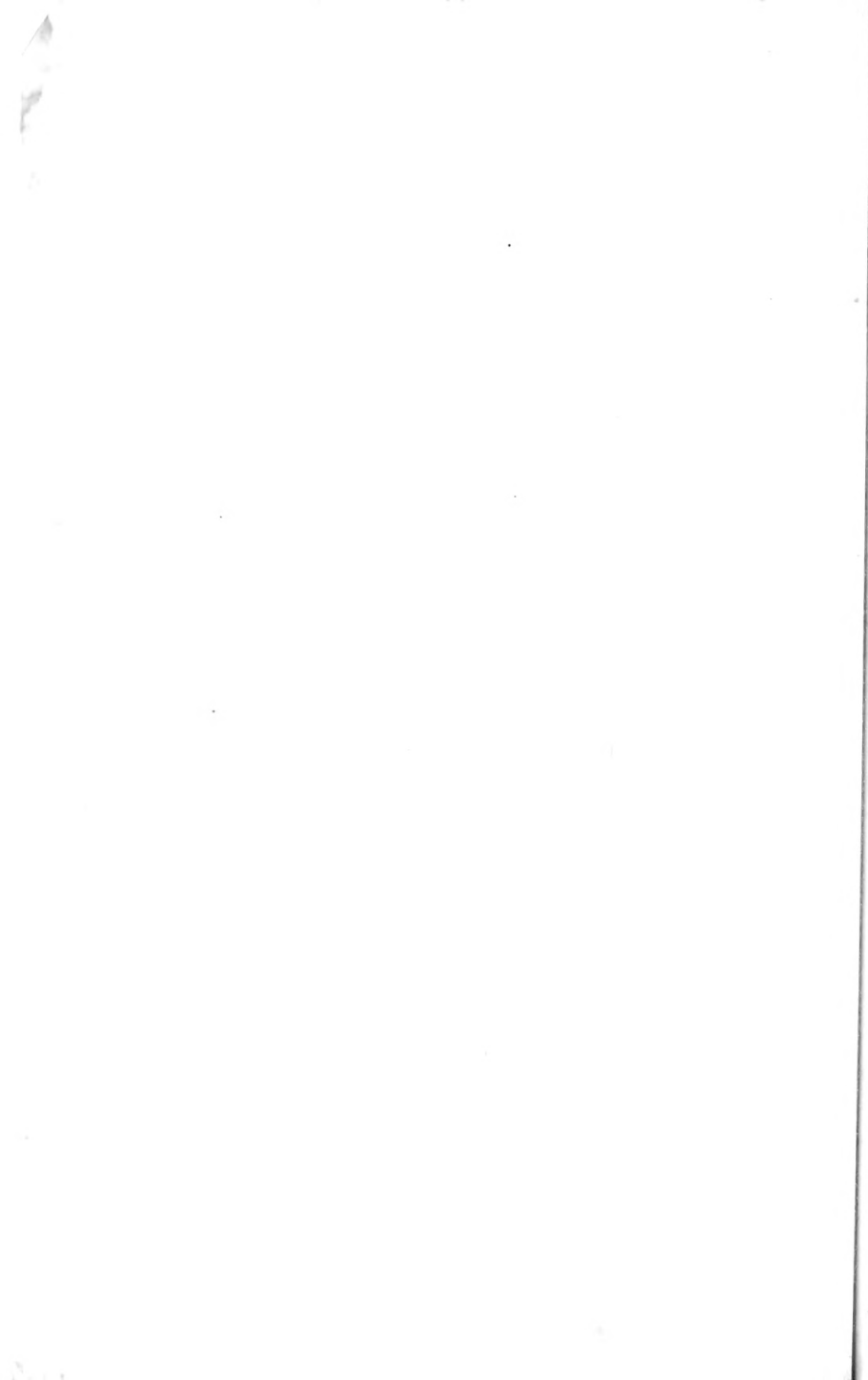
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| 85. Paganakeshick, Reserve 386, Ontario. | 97. Chehalis Band, British Columbia. |
| 86. Ontario Relief Account. | 98. Indians of Cumberland Co., N. S. |
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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1890

To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G.C.B., Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the Indian Affairs of Canada, for the year ended the 31st of December, A.D. 1889, being the twenty-ninth Annual Report on that subject which has been placed before Parliament.

It is gratifying when one examines these records of past transactions in connection with Indian management to observe the steady, though necessarily very gradual, progress which has marked the endeavors made from year to year to elevate the red man and place him on a social and intellectual level with his white brother.

That much has been done towards that end cannot be successfully disputed, and that much remains still to be accomplished in that direction is evident to any person at all acquainted with the condition of the Indians of the Dominion; the vast majority of whom have only within comparatively recent years been, and many remain yet to be, brought under civilizing influences.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

One of the most assuring indications of the growth of advanced ideas among the Indians recently taken in hand is the willingness, and in some cases preference, shown by many of them to accept of separate lots of land, over which they can exercise individual control as locatees.

The happy results which have attended the distribution in severalty of lands among the different members of some of the bands have been most encouraging. The ownership within recognized bounds of a location inspires the holder of it with a desire to improve his holding, and with a wholesome spirit of emulation, to which, under the prevailing system of community of ownership, he was previously a complete stranger.

Superior houses, better fences, larger fields, more carefully and more extensively cultivated areas are some of the advantages which almost invariably accom-

pany a change from ownership in community to the possession of land in severalty. On some of the reserves in the Province of Ontario this system has been in operation for some years past.

It is to be hoped that the wise provisions of the law in this respect, so conducive as they are to the welfare of the Indians, will meet with a readier acquiescence than they have in the past, on the part of some bands in the older Provinces, who have hitherto objected to the Department apportioning the lands upon their reserves in severalty, and that they will soon consent to that step being taken. It is greatly to be regretted that any Indians should be so lacking in intelligence as not to recognize the advantages which must accrue to their people by the introduction of such a manifestly correct system among them. Yet it is a fact that the proposition to introduce it is met with strong opposition from Indians who, from the length of time they have had the benefit of enlightened instruction, might be expected to advocate the change instead of opposing it. It is probable that men of influence in these bands, who have acquired possession of more land than they think they would be allowed to retain were a fair distribution of the land in the reserve to be made, use that influence with their unsuspecting kinsmen to cause them to object to the severalty principle being applied to them. The following arguments against the system are usually brought to bear upon the members of a band—that the Government will deprive them of the residue of their lands, should there be any, after the location titles have issued for the lots allocated to individual Indians, and that the latter will become subject to taxation, as are the lands of white people in municipalities. It should be apparent, however, to Indians of intelligence that not one acre of land in a reserve can, under the law, be taken possession of and sold by the Government without the formal consent of a majority of the voting members of the band interested therein, given in a council specially summoned for the purpose, in accordance with their own rules, after due notice has been given of the object for which the meeting is to be held; further, that all Indian lands in a reserve, whether held in common or in severalty, are specially exempted by statute from taxation.

If agents and others interested in the advancement of the Indians would explain fully to them in regard to the above or any similar objections raised by themselves or by self-interested parties to the application of the severalty principle to them, and would sedulously impress upon them the superior advantages which that system possesses over that of occupancy of lands in common, no doubt their apprehensions would be rapidly dissipated, and it would result in a more general adoption of the system. No effort to bring about this desirable consummation should be spared.

EDUCATION.

The increased facilities for the acquirement by Indian children of more thorough instruction in subjects both of an intellectual and of an industrial character which are afforded them by the establishment at various points of industrial, boarding, and day schools, should result in the advancement of those who are the recipients of such advantages to a degree of intelligence and usefulness not previously attained by members of their respective bands. Much, however, has still

to be done in the cause of education by the inauguration of a more perfect system and the extension of educational advantages to Indian communities that have not as yet been reached, or in regard to whom, if day schools have been established, they have proved ineffectual in accomplishing the object in view. It is to be deplored that this is the case within very many of the Indian communities among whom day schools are conducted, and the importance of the establishment more generally of boarding schools at convenient points is greatly enhanced by this consideration.

The boarding school dissociates the Indian child from the deleterious home influences to which he would be otherwise subjected. It reclaims him from the uncivilized state in which he has been brought up. It brings him into contact from day to day with all that tends to effect a change in his views and habits of life. By precept and example he is taught to endeavour to excel in what will be most useful to him.

The value of time is practically exemplified to him in the class room, at recreation, or in any fatigue work which he may be required to perform, by the recurrence every day of the hour at which each duty has to commence and again of the time by which it should be completed. The importance to an Indian child of such instruction cannot be overestimated, as innate in him, inherited from his parents, is an utter disregard of time, and ignorance of its value.

The several institutions of the abovetype, as well as those of the semi-boarding school class, which, as mentioned in my report for 1888, were about to be established at certain points in Manitoba and in the North-West Territories, were brought into operation during the past year, and other similar institutions alluded to in the same report as being already open were also kept up.

The buildings for the industrial institutions which, as stated in my last report, were then about to be erected at St. Paul's parish, near Winnipeg, at Kamloops, at Kuper Island, in the Strait of Georgia, and near Fort Steele, in the Kootenay district, British Columbia, have recently been completed; and those schools will likewise be opened at an early date.

I am also pleased to be able to report that the buildings for a similar institution at Regina, the establishment of which was referred to in the same report as being in contemplation, are nearly ready for occupation.

The long-deferred project of placing an institution of the latter kind at some point convenient and yet not too close to the reserves of the Indians of the Peace *alias* Bear Hills, in the District of Alberta, will it is hoped, be given effect to at an early date: the difficulty in the way of its not having hitherto been carried out was the selection, and when that was settled the obtaining of a suitable site for the buildings.

The question of the establishment of a school of the same type in the southern portion of the District of Keewatin has been under consideration.

The lodging capacity of the industrial institutions in Ontario was tested to its utmost during the year 1888-89, and an enlargement of the buildings at Sault St. Marie, in the District of Algoma, and at Muncey Town, in the County of Middlesex, is in contemplation. The number of pupils in residence at the three institutions of this description in the North-West Territories increased during the past year within a fraction of 44 per cent. The indisposition on the part of some of

the Indians, which was especially noticeable in the Blackfeet, to allow their children to enter the institutions, has to a considerable extent diminished.

This modification, if not change, of sentiment, it is to be hoped is the precursor of an earnest interest in the intellectual advancement of their children being taken by Indian parents who were before indifferent, if not averse, to the same.

The following tabular statement will supply information in respect to the number of Indian children of an age to attend school in the various Indian agencies in the Dominion, the number enrolled as pupils at the various day, boarding and industrial schools, and the daily average attendance thereat :—

Number of children of school age.	Number enrolled as pupils at two hundred & fifteen Day Schools.	Daily average attendance at Day Schools.	Number of pupils enrolled at ten Industrial Schools.	Daily average attendance at Industrial Schools.	Number of pupils enrolled at six Boarding Schools.	Daily average attendance at Boarding Schools.
15,835	5,759	2,980	593	569	107	81

AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The Indians of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories, experienced on the whole a successful season in 1888-89.

Their grain crops were of excellent quality, and as a rule abundant, and while, with the exception of British Columbia and Quebec, their root crops were not as heavy as usual, yet they gave a fair return.

In British Columbia crops of all descriptions were most abundant, excepting in some parts of the Kamloops Agency, where the grain was destroyed by grasshoppers and by drought, while in the Okanagan district, although the root crops were heavy, grain did not yield as bountifully as usual.

The value to the Indians of this Province of their numerous other industries was largely in excess of that of the previous year.

The same remark may be made, though in a modified form, in regard to the Indians of Ontario and New Brunswick. But as respects those of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, and the North-West Territories, their profits from industries other than agriculture were not as large as were those of the year 1887, excepting at a few points.

In the new Provinces considerably more extensive areas were brought under cultivation during the year 1888-89, and the system of summer fallowing land seemed to be more generally practised than was formerly the case, and with beneficial results. The Indians are learning to appreciate the advantages to be gained from allowing land which has borne a succession of crops to rest for a season. They are also gradually coming to agree with their instructors that the best crops are not to be obtained by very thick sowing of grain. It is greatly to be regretted that the harvest of last season was so light on the reserves generally in Manitoba and in the North-West Territories.

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$$\begin{array}{r} 2980 \\ 564 \\ \hline 3544 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{r} 5739 \\ 293 \\ \hline 107 \\ \hline 6449 \end{array}$$

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ADHESION OF THE INDIANS OF MONTREAL OR GREEN LAKE TO TREATY No. 6.

It was considered advisable in the public interests that an extinguishment should be obtained of the Indian title to that portion of the provisional District of Saskatchewan, estimated to contain 11,066 square miles, which lies between the northern boundary of the territory covered by Treaty No. 6 and the northern boundary of the aforesaid district, and which is bounded on the east and west by the limits of the timber and land district of Prince Albert.

The section of country above described was included in the said timber and land district, and complications were not unlikely to occur, owing to the Indians not having surrendered the same.

Your Excellency was therefore pleased by Order in Council of 29th November to appoint Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Irvine and Mr. Roger Goulet commissioners to conduct negotiations on behalf of the Government with the Indians interested in the portion of country referred to, with a view to obtaining their adhesion to Treaty No. 6, and in connection therewith a surrender from them of the land above described.

The commissioners proceeded to the locality, and after a short conference with the Indians at Montreal Lake, the latter readily gave their adhesion to Treaty No. 6, thereby surrendering the tract of country above referred to, as well as their interest, if such they had, in any other lands.

The Indians treated with consist of two bands of Crees, numbering respectively 278 souls under Chief James Robert, and 98 souls with William Charles as their chief. They are designated the Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.

Attached as a special appendix to this report, and lettered B, will be found a copy of the report of the commission, dated 6th April 1889, also copies of notes taken during the negotiations, and of an account of Stanley Mission written by the Venerable Archdeacon McKay, likewise copies of the treaty made with the Indians on the date before named, and of the Order of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 20th April, 1889, accepting of the same.

INDIANS AS POLICE.

With a view to the prevention of the introduction of intoxicating liquor, and to diminish as much as possible breaches of the law in other respects on Indian Reserves so situated that they are specially exposed to the aggressions of evil-disposed white men, the Department obtained from its agents for those localities the names of reliable and intelligent Indians whom they could recommend for the positions of constables, and application was then made to the Department of Justice to appoint them to those positions under the Dominion Police Act.

That Department having consented, commissions were issued by it to the Indians recommended. It is thought that beneficial effects will attend the measure taken, not only in the repression of the vice of intemperance amongst the Indians, but by bringing to justice parties guilty of selling intoxicants to them, or of violating in other respects the provisions of the laws regulating Indian affairs.

The presence on an Indian reserve of an officer of the law cannot but have a good moral effect on an Indian band generally, and by one of the members of the

band filling that position the detection of crime will, it is considered, be rendered more certain, and proof of guilt will be more easily obtained than it could be were a white man to hold the office; besides, the expense is very much lessened by employing Indians as police.

The Indian constables receive badges of office to wear on the arm, of which they are very proud.

It may be stated in connection with this subject that Indians of the North-West Territories have done and are doing good service as scouts attached to the Mounted Police Force.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The repression of the sale to or barter of ardent spirits with the Indians, and of the use by them of the same, forms an important part of the duties of an Indian Agent, but the performance in an effective manner of that duty is unfortunately seriously impeded by the indifference too often shown by magistrates and other officers of the law, at points where breaches of the same occur, and owing to the disposition of many persons, frequently on personal or political grounds, to shield or favor the guilty party at the expense of the Indian.

Until the provisions of the law for the punishment of persons who give, sell, or barter intoxicants to Indians are made much more severe, and the chances of escape for the guilty party are lessened, the existing difficulties in the way of entirely suppressing the traffic will continue. The effect upon Indians generally of the immoderate use of ardent spirits is to render them frenzied—they completely lose their self-control. Two instances of this kind, attended with most lamentable consequences occurred not very long since. One was that of an Indian who had been drinking with another: they started in an open boat for their home on the Upper Ottawa River, and while *en route* one killed the other, and when he recovered from his debauch he had no recollection of having done so. The other case occurred on Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron: an Indian woman was employed at a hotel, and having obtained possession of a bottle of whiskey, she shared it with two or three other Indians; a drunken brawl ensued, which resulted in the woman being killed by her companions and her body being mutilated in the most horrible manner. The use of liquor by an Indian appears to arouse in him his savage nature afresh, and to lead him to the commission of the most fiendish crimes.

The facilities with which some of our Indians residing on reserves near the boundary between Canada and the United States can obtain intoxicants has occasioned no little anxiety. It appears that the laws of the latter country, while prohibiting under heavy penalties the sale or gift of ardent spirits to Indians resident therein, do not apply to Indians of a foreign country. Inasmuch as the prohibitory liquor clauses of the Indian Act in force in this country apply to Indians generally, whether resident in Canada or elsewhere, Your Excellency was pleased, when the matter was brought to your attention, to address a despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, requesting that application might be made to the Government of the United States, and its Parliament be moved to assimilate the law of that country to the law of Canada in the above respect. It is to be hoped that there will be a ready compliance at an early date with this reasonable request.

The condition of Indian matters generally in each Province and District is described in the following statement :—

ONTARIO.

The Mohawk Band of the County of Hastings succeeded, in the season of 1888, in raising abundant crops on the fertile tract on the Bay of Quinté which they occupy. That season's harvest was largely in excess of that of the previous year, and the yield of the past season was also above the average. These Indians depend exclusively on agriculture for a subsistence.

The population of the band has increased, there being 15 of an excess over that of 1888, making the number 1,069.

The educational interests of the young are intrusted to four schools on the reserve. They are regularly examined by the Public School Inspector, and his reports indicate efficiency in the teachers and progress in the pupils. The Church of England has a missionary stationed on the reserve.

The Mississaguas of the County of Northumberland were rewarded for their efforts to secure a livelihood. The crops, especially those on the reserve at Rice and Mud Lakes, were bountiful, and success attended their fishing and hunting enterprises.

The education of their children appears to be more a matter of interest with them than was formerly the case, and progress on the part of the former in their studies is the result. Indeed, the school on the reserve at Alawick can boast of one of its pupils having carried off the prize for the County of Northumberland, in a competition with the best pupils from white schools, and other work from the same institution was highly commended.

The Methodist Church of Canada and the New England Company have the responsibility of the spiritual oversight of the three bands, and interest in religious matters is quite manifest on the reserves.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is satisfactory, and improvement in the style and appearance of their houses, and cleanliness in their domestic surroundings and personal habits are observable.

The three bands have an aggregate population of 480 souls, being an increase of one since the previous census was taken.

The Chippewas and the cognate band of Mississaguas of the County of Ontario have suffered a decrease of eight in their number. An unusual degree of sickness prevailed on the reserve at Rama, with fatal results in fourteen cases; and the reserve occupied by the Mississaguas at Seugogis unfavorably situated for health, being subject to miasmatic influences. The population of the two bands, according to the last census, was 279. Commendable progress in agriculture appears to have been made on the Seugog Reserve.

The fisheries of these Indians yielded them large returns in 1888-89 from the sale of the products; they had besides an abundance of fish for home consumption.

The school on the Rama Reserve continues to maintain its good reputation.

The Algonquin Band of the County of Renfrew number 91, as against 98 in 1888.

Their crops were not a success last season, but those of 1888 were better. They have added to the number of their houses and barns, and increased the extent of their cultivated land.

The school is making fair progress.

The Chippewa Band of Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, are making satisfactory advance. The possession by individuals of their land in severalty under location ticket has had the desired effect of imparting a fresh impetus to their industry, and as a consequence they are rapidly becoming a wealthy Indian community. The desire to improve their holdings and ambition to emulate one another in the production of good crops, erection of comfortable dwellings and commodious outbuildings is the natural result of the sense of proprietary rights which the possession of a title to their holdings engenders.

The crops harvested in 1888 were considerably in excess of those of 1887, and last season's yield was also excellent.

The general health of the band was good.

The moral tone was all that could be desired.

They have a well conducted school for the education of their children, which is regularly inspected by the Public School Inspector of the County of York.

The population of the band is 127, being two in excess of their number in 1887-88. The Methodist Church of Canada has the spiritual oversight of these Indians.

The Chippewas, Munceys, Ottawas, Oneidas and Delawares, whose reserves are situated in the Counties of Middlesex, Lambton and Kent, and on Walpole Island, at the mouth of the River St. Clair, enjoyed, as a rule, during the year 1888-89 excellent health.

The crops were abundant, and there was manifest progress made in agriculture. The societies established for the promotion of that industry on several of the reserves are in a flourishing condition; their shows are well supported, and the exhibits displayed thereat in 1888 were creditable. Some of the Indian farmers do not, however, confine their competition to the reserve exhibition, but emulate successfully their white friends at fairs held in proximity to the reserves.

Fourteen schools on the seven reserves are using their best endeavors to secure to the young education and enlightenment. Each of the institutions is subjected to periodical examinations by the Public School Inspector for the county in which it is situated.

A new school has been recently opened on Walpole Island; as it was found, as stated in my Report for 1888, that some of the children of that reserve reside at too remote a distance from the schools already in operation to attend at either of them. Besides the children who attend the day schools on the above reserves, a number of the Indian children belonging to the county are receiving education of a higher order, as well as industrial training at the Mount Elgin Institution, on the Carradoc Reserve, and at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Several of the religious denominations conduct Mission work among the above bands.

Notwithstanding the fair sanitary condition of the five bands referred to, a decrease in their number has occurred through the removal of several families of

Oneida Indians to Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, which leaves their population 2,975, being two less than it was in 1887-88.

The Six Nations and the Mississaguas of the Counties of Brant and Haldimand were favored with excellent crops in the season of 1888. The return to the former was nine-fold, and to the latter eleven-fold, of the seed sown.

Both communities are entirely dependent upon agriculture, and the condition of prosperity in which they are found is indicative of the success which has attended their efforts in that line of industry.

They are essentially progressive and well-to-do.

It was with much satisfaction and pleasure that, on the occasion of a visit made by me last autumn to these Indians, in response to an invitation which was kindly extended to me by them, I observed so many manifest signs of thrift and prosperity among them. The Agricultural Exhibition of the Six Nations which I visited was a credit both to the society which managed it and to the exhibitors who displayed specimens of the fruits of their industry thereat. The kind reception given and the hospitality extended to their Superintendent-General will not soon be forgotten.

Both communities have increased in population, the Six Nations by twenty-two, and the Mississaguas by eight souls, their numbers by the last census being 3,384 and 253 respectively. The sanitary condition of the Six Nations is fair, and that of the Mississaguas excellent.

Several of the religious bodies have adherents among these Indians, and some of the denominations are represented by missionaries.

There are, however, said to be still 684 heathens among the Six Nations.

The Chippewas of the County of Bruce had an augmentation of five in their number, making the population, according to their last census, 760. The health of the band at Cape Croker was quite satisfactory, while that of the Saugeen Band was considerably affected by malarial disease.

The crops of wheat and barley were short on both reserves, but peas and oats yielded fair returns. The number of their live stock is augmenting on the Saugeen Reserve; but many members of the Cape Croker Band were obliged to sell or kill not a few of their animals, owing to the very short hay crop of 1888.

These Indians have purchased additional agricultural implements. They have also erected more houses and barns.

The issue to the Saugeen Indians of location tickets covering their individual holdings has had the effect of stimulating them to renewed efforts to improve their several locations, and as a result their future prosperity seems to be assured.

Both bands have good fisheries, which are a source of great profit to them.

The six schools in operation on these Reserves are attended with a fair measure of success in the education of the young. The result of their inspection from time to time by the Public School Inspector indicates a favorable condition of matters as existing.

The continued over-indulgence by many of the Cape Croker Band in intoxicants, and the facility with which they are able to procure them in Warton and elsewhere, are greatly to be deplored.

The Saugeen Band have displayed greater continence in the above respect.

The Indians last referred to sustained a severe loss in the death of their aged and highly esteemed chief, John Kagadonce, after having filled that position for

seventy-four years in a most worthy manner. He was a loyal man, and possessed two medals presented to him by the Imperial Government for true and loyal services rendered the Crown.

The Chippewas and Ottawas occupying reserves at various points on the north shore of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, on Manitoulin and on other islands from the Christian Islands to Sault Ste. Marie, enjoyed for the most part a year of prosperity, and their general health was satisfactory. An epidemic of measles, however, occasioned the death of not a few, who were principally children, on Manitoulin Island.

The population, during the year 1888-89, increased to the extent of thirty-four souls, their number according to the census being 5,817.

Except on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, and on Parry Island and the Gibson Reserve, the principal resource of these Indians for obtaining a subsistence is not agriculture. They hire out at remunerative wages in the open season to owners of vessels that are being loaded or unloaded. The fisheries and hunting also help to supply largely their wants.

At the three points above excepted, farming is carried on most successfully, and comfort and independence are manifest in the surroundings of the agriculturists.

The Indians of the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, with considerable enterprise, took out a license from the Department to cut the merchantable timber on their reserve, paying double dues on all that they cut. The amounts paid are placed to the credit of their band fund, and the interest upon the same will be distributed among them and their posterity semi-annually.

There are nineteen schools in operation on the twenty-seven reserves within the above described stretch of country; and another school is about to be opened on the reserve in the Township of Thessalon. An instance of the interest which some of these Indians take in education is afforded in the case of the unfortunate Temiscauingue Band, who have been so long kept out of a reserve by the Ontario Government, and who, on the occasion of a recent visit made to them expressed to their Superintendent much solicitation respecting the education of their children.

The prevention of the sale of intoxicants to the Indians of the northern portion of this district has been most difficult of accomplishment, but the prospects of success appear to be now better.

In the lower agencies of the district so much trouble on this account is not experienced: either the Indians are not as much addicted to the use of intoxicants, the facilities for obtaining them are not so great, or the authorities are more vigilant and successful in repressing the evil.

Mission work is conducted on a number of the reserves by the Churches of England and Rome, and on one or two of them by the Methodist Church.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior are making satisfactory progress. They have numerous lucrative resources for obtaining a livelihood. They all cultivate land to some extent, except the Long Lake Band, whose land is unsuitable for tillage.

Their richest returns, however, are derived from their fishing and hunting grounds. Tourists take advantage of their skill as boatmen to employ them, and from that branch of work they also obtain remunerative wages.

The erection of good houses of improved design, and the adoption of other modes of civilized life indicate growth in a desire for the comforts of life, as well as increased prosperity.

The health of these Indians has been fairly good, and though the increase in the population is limited to one soul it is satisfactory, at least, to know that they are not decreasing in number.

Five schools are conducted with more or less success on the seven reserves, and the orphanage at Fort William Reserve affords instruction intellectually and industrially to its inmates.

Applications have been received for the establishment of two additional schools. For one of these, that at Long Lake, if established, Mr. De LaRonde, a retired officer of the Hudson Bay Company, has offered to erect a building at his own expense, to be worth \$600, and to pay one half of the teacher's salary.

The Churches of England and Rome engage in mission work among these Indians.

The Agent makes the following statement regarding the character of the Lake Superior Indians:—

"The Indians generally along the frontier are comparatively temperate in their habits; and especially so considering the bad example of the whites around them, and I can safely say that among the same number of whites there is more drinking and a lower morality to be found than among the same number of Indians."

That such a satisfactory condition of matters does not as yet exist among their brethren in the district lying west of Lake Nipigon and in the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts is not to be wondered at, those Indians having been for so comparatively short a period under civilizing influences: in fact, the large majority of them are still heathens. They, however, resemble the Lake Superior Indians in this respect, that they are self-supporting, and if they have not so great a desire as the former possess to secure educational advantages for their children it is attributable to the cause already mentioned.

The general health of these Indians has greatly improved since the appointment of a regular medical attendant upon them. Diseases of a syphilitic and pulmonary character have been got under control. The Indian population of these districts numbers 2,796, being three in excess of that of 1887-88.

Nine schools are conducted on as many reserves, and two other bands have promised to erect school houses, and another band has recently completed one.

Three of their chiefs died during the year 1888-89—one of whom, Maw-in-too-pi-nesse, claimed the head chiefship of all the Indians interested in Treaty No. 3.

Most disastrous results attended the overflowage, in the season of 1888, of the lakes and rivers in the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts. The Indians' crops were destroyed, the most important being that of wild rice, upon which the Indians of these regions mainly depend for farinaceous diet, that crop was totally ruined, and the quantity of hay obtainable was also reduced to a minimum. Fortunately, game was abundant, fur hunting successful, and as the autumn of 1888 was

a protracted season, the cattle were able to graze until the month of December. Nevertheless, the Department was obliged, in some instances, to afford assistance to a limited extent.

The Churches of England and Rome have missions at several points in the above districts.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Algonquins and Têtes des Boules of the County of Ottawa, whose principal place of habitation is in the Township of Maniwaki, move so frequently from point to point that it is impossible to correctly ascertain their number.

On their reserve in the above township much sickness prevailed last spring and winter. Measles became an epidemic, and to it and other diseases seventeen succumbed, reducing the population to 450 souls, being five less than it was in 1887-88. The new school, for which it was stated in last year's report a commodious building had been erected, was opened last autumn, after having been well furnished and fully equipped. It has not been in operation for sufficiently long a time to admit of an opinion being expressed as to the benefits which will be derived from it, but considerable expense has been incurred by the Indians in the establishment of the institution, and much is expected from it.

The liberality displayed by these Indians in their expenditure on the roads and other public works of the reserve is most commendable.

The crops of 1888 were much below the average, but with the exception of hay, which was light, last season's harvest was fairly good. Their live stock is increasing in number.

The principal resource, however, of the Indians of the Upper Ottawa country is trapping fur, and it will doubtlessly continue to be so until, owing to the scarcity of wild animals, it ceases to be profitable; and when that time arrives, which it must naturally in the course of events, the large majority of those who already regard the reserve in Maniwaki as their home, and of the others of the County of Ottawa who never visit it, but remain continually in the forest, will be obliged to resort to cultivating the soil thereon to sustain life. Many of them are expert in the use of the axe, and obtain employment in chopping from lumber men and surveyors.

Their brethren in the County of Pontiac follow similar avocations, but they have not as favorable opportunities. Last winter's hunt, however, was successful and their crops in the past season were above the average.

A survey into separate allotments of a portion of their reserve on Lake Temiscamingue was made recently, and it is proposed to issue location tickets to the individual occupants as soon as certain details have been arranged.

This will, no doubt, have the same beneficial effect in promoting emulation among them, with which the inauguration of a similar course on other reserves has been attended.

Many of the Indians of this county remain, like a large number of those of the County of Ottawa, almost entirely in the woods; but when game and fur-bearing animals become so rare that they can no longer subsist by capturing them, they will likewise be compelled to settle upon their reserve on Lake Temisca-

mangue, and to adopt civilized methods for obtaining a living, the principal of which must necessarily be agriculture.

Considerable progress was made during the year 1888-89 in adding to the improvements on this reserve; more land was brought under, and made ready for cultivation, and the number of their houses was increased from twenty-five to forty-one. The population of the band was also augmented by 11, making it 121 souls.

The Iroquois of the County of Huntingdon had a season of prosperity, judging from the increased quantity of produce raised by them in 1888 over that of 1887, but they suffered a diminution of seven souls in their population, their present number being 1,172. Consumption, which is so prevalent among the Indians, claimed many victims.

They have purchased an additional number of the larger farming implements, and have likewise enlarged their fields.

They own as many as ten threshing machines.

They have also added to the number of their houses, and erected more comfortable buildings.

The education of the young is being carried on by five schools established at different points on the reserve, but the usual barrier to success, viz., the irregular attendance of some and non-attendance of many others, of the children of an age to be admitted, is very noticeable in this band.

The Church of Rome has a missionary on the reserve.

The municipality of the Township of Dundee paid to the credit of these Indians' fund the sum agreed upon, in order to admit of the tenants of the land, upon receipt from them also of the arrears of rent, receiving titles in fee for their holdings. The amount received, viz., \$50,000, was duly credited, and Letters Patent are put from time to time in course of preparation as claimants prove to the satisfaction of the Department that they are entitled to the same, and pay up the arrears of rent due on the lands. This matter will be found fully treated of in the Annual Reports of the Department for 1887 and 1888.

The Iroquois of the adjoining County of Laprairie experienced also a year of prosperity, but the crops of 1888 were, with the exception of oats and hay, inferior in their yield to those of the preceding season. The increase in the number of new houses and barns and in their supply of farming implements and cattle indicates healthy progress. They own among them as many as twenty threshing machines.

The school on their reserve is numerously attended, and there appears to be now a good prospect of the early establishment of another for the instruction of the female children, a building for the purpose having recently been purchased and repaired.

The population has been augmented to the extent of nineteen. It consisted at the date of the last census of 1,692 souls.

The Indian Advancement Act was last year applied by Order of Your Excellency to this band, but owing to the obstructive conduct of some of the councillors, notoriously of one of them who acts as their ringleader, the beneficial effects of the same upon the community, which were so hopefully looked for, have not been as yet experienced.

The Abenakis of the County of Yamaska pursued during the past year their usual satisfactory course of good behavior and industry, and were rewarded with prosperity and comfort. The revenue derived by them from the various branches of employment in which they engage was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. The population of the band is 339, being nine more than it was at the date of the previous census. Two schools have been kept in operation on the Reserve during the year, but the attendance has been very irregular.

The Hurons of the County of Quebec can boast of an augmentation in their number, their population according to the last census having been 291, showing twelve of an increase over that of the previous year.

Very little is done by these Indians in the agricultural line, but their manufacture of snowshoes, mocassins, lacrosse sticks, and Indian handicraft generally, is quite extensive, and a large revenue is derived by them from the sale of those articles, and of furs captured by them, which it is estimated, amounted in the year 1888-89 to \$60,015; and this was less by \$13,095 than were their receipts from similar sources in the preceding season, as the demand for their manufactures was not so great. The school at the village was kept open during the year.

The Amalecites, who formerly occupied a reserve in the Township of Viger, in the County of Temiscouata, still continue their nomadic course of life, depending for subsistence upon the sale of their manufactures.

Their number 122 souls, being a decrease of three since the date of the previous census.

The Micmacs of the County of Bonaventure have increased in number, which by the last census was 670, being ten more than they numbered in 1887-88. Notwithstanding the various opportunities they have of obtaining lucrative employment, these Indians do as little as they can, and only sufficient to keep themselves from starving. Those on the reserve at Maria are imbued with higher moral principles than the Indians at Ste. Anne de Restigouche possess. Very many of the latter are addicted to over-indulgence in intoxicants.

The education of the children is entrusted to two schools, one being upon each reserve. The Roman Catholic Church has resident missionaries upon both reserves.

The Montagnais, whose reserve is situated on Lake St. John, and those who frequent other parts of the District of Chicoutimi, notwithstanding the poor crops of 1888, were enabled to obtain sufficient to meet their needs from hunting, as game and fur-bearing animals were plentiful.

The statement received respecting the number of these Indians is not sufficiently reliable to be quoted authoritatively, but it may be roughly estimated at from 450 to 500 souls. The school on the reserve at Lake St. John continued its operations during the year.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence returned to the coast from their hunting grounds in the interior with a large number of valuable pelts, for which they obtained good prices; and they seem to have, for the most part, made with the proceeds judicious purchases of necessities for their families. But it is much to be deplored that many of them are still able to procure intoxicants without difficulty, and that the parties who supply them are allowed to escape unpunished. It

certainly appears strange to read in the Indian Superintendent's Report that he was hindered through his inability to meet with a Justice of the Peace, before whom to prefer complaints from prosecuting traders at Natashquan who had sold liquor to Indians, when that officer is himself clothed with the powers of a Stipendiary Magistrate, with the special object of his adjudicating in any case of infraction of the provisions of the Indian Act, and the reason given by the Superintendent for the non-prosecution of such parties is all the more remarkable when in his report he states that even on the reserve at Betsiamits, where he is stationed, breaches of the law in the above respect occur. The indisposition which he alleges certain magistrates on the north shore manifest to sit in such cases would appear to be shared by himself. There has been so much supineness displayed in regard to this very serious affair for several years past that the time appears to have arrived for a change of management to be made, as the loss to the Indians, both morally and financially, is of too great importance to allow of personal considerations weighing in the matter.

These Indians are stated to have increased in number to the extent of thirty seven souls, and their present population to be 1,497. They are all professed adherents of the Church of Rome. The value of the skins and fish captured by them last season is reported to have been \$56,600.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Micmacs of this Province have decreased in number, if we are to rely on the figures in the returns last obtained from the different agencies, which make the Indian population of the Province 2,059, being eighty-six less than it was in 1888; but as from two of the agencies no returns have been received since those sent for 1887-88, and from one agency that for 1886-87 was the last which reached the Departement, this estimate of the population must necessarily be unreliable.

As a rule, the Indians of Nova Scotia are well behaved and law abiding, and last year formed no exception to this order of things. In the northern counties, notably in those of Cap-Breton Island, they are more enterprising and thrifty than their brethren in the southern counties, where the tendency to roam about the country keeps them from becoming domestic in their habits, and improving their lands. The Indians of the southern counties are also more prone to the intemperate use of intoxicants, as the temptations to which they are exposed in their wandering life are greater than the Indians of Cape Breton have to encounter.

The principal sources from which the former derive their subsistence are cooping, basket-making, and the other manufactures in which Indians are especially skilled. On the other hand, the Indians of Cape Breton devote themselves for the most part to the cultivation of the soil, and to employments which necessitate their remaining more at home; and the superiority of the one mode of life over the other is proven by the far more comfortable circumstances in which the latter Indians are found than the former.

Indeed, where some of the Indians of the southern counties, for instance on the reserve at New Germany, in Lunenburg, have turned their attention in earnest to farming they are in a much better condition than those who continue to pursue the old Indian methods.

But when the Indians attempt to combine the occupation of farming with the manufacture and sale of Indian wares it must be greatly to the prejudice of the former, as the latter employment takes them from home, often to obtain the material for their manufactures, and always to dispose of them, and what they have done in the agricultural line is frequently lost through neglect to plant the land they prepared, or when the seed is soon to attend to the growing crops, keep up fences, and reap or gather the products, until they are spoiled by frost or from being too ripe.

The schools described in my report for 1888 as being then conducted on several of the reserves in this Province continued their operations during the past year with, in some instances, it is hoped, satisfactory results.

The large majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Miamaes and Amalacites of this Province have sustained a diminution of population, the former to the extent of nine and the latter by eleven souls. The decrease in the number of the Amelicitas was occasioned by the emigration of some of them to the adjoining Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Sickness, and in some cases, it is feared, dissipation, were the causes of the diminution in the case of the Miamaes. Their Superintendent expresses regret in his report that intoxicants can be so easily obtained by them, entailing, as over-indulgence in them ever does, so much suffering on the Indians. It is to be hoped that earnest endeavors will be made to bring to justice the parties who violate the law by selling liquor to these Indians, and that vigilance will be exercised to prevent a repetition of the offence, and thus protect the Indians from ruin, and the public from scandal.

The population of the two tribes is 1,574, divided as follows ;—Amalacites, 671, Miamaes, 903.

Many of the Amalacites follow the mixed avocations of farming and manufacturing baskets and other Indian wares, with the usual result that they make but little at either, especially at the former. Those of them who combine cutting timber and running rafts with agriculture appear to succeed better ; but there can be little doubt that were those who possess sufficient land of good quality to devote their whole attention to cultivating it, they would be soon in more comfortable circumstances than they are at present.

The Miamaes' occupations of fishing and farming, which they generally combine, are less likely to interfere one with the other, and there seems to be no reason why these Indians should not do well, as the land on most of the reserves is arable, and the fisheries in the vicinity are all that could be desired ; but they, as a rule, appear satisfied to obtain barely sufficient to sustain life, when by no very extraordinary effort they might rapidly become quite independent, the means being ready to their hand. In two or three instances, however, bands have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them, and have, for Indians, become very well off. For example, at Burnt Church and Eel Cove, in the County of Northumberland, and at Big Cove, in the County of Kent, the Indians are doing well by pursuing zealously both of the lines of industry above referred to.

The schools mentioned in my report for 1888 as having been established on several Reserves for the instruction of the Indian children were maintained in operation during the past year, and the teachers, it is believed, did their utmost to fulfil their important mission.

The Indians of New Brunswick are adherents of the Church of Rome.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Miamaes of this Province, like their brethren of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have diminished in number, the census last taken showing a decrease of five souls, their population being 314. These Indians, the majority of whom reside on Lennox Island, give too much of their attention to the manufacture of Indian goods, and too little of it to the cultivation of the soil. Some of them have, however, during the past year, shown more zeal in the latter branch of industry, and a greater desire to increase the number of their live stock. On the other reserve in this Province, namely, that in Township 39, considerable energy in both industries has been exhibited by one or two families.

Too many of the Indians from these reserves resort, as a practice, to the towns and villages, where their time is wasted and their morals are corrupted. Those who remain on the reserves and employ themselves industriously have surrounded their families with many of the comforts of life, while their more nomadic friends live in comparative misery; and yet the latter are unable to recognize the superior advantages of a settled mode of life, or if they are conscious of its superiority, they have not the energy to make the change, which would soon result in their being in as good a condition as their neighbors.

The school on Lennox Island continued its work during the year.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Indian affairs have proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily in the various agencies into which the above Province and District are subdivided for Indian purposes. The only cause of discontent was owing to an apprehension on the part of the large majority of the Indians, which, it may be stated, is shared in by many others, that the lakes and other waters from which their food supply has always, for the most part, been derived, may, owing to the extensive operations of large fishing establishments which have obtained, and of others which may yet receive, fishing licenses, cease to furnish them and their children after them with a sufficient quantity of food to sustain life. It may be likewise stated that similar fears are entertained by the Indians of the western portion of the Province of Ontario in regard to the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul and Ruiny Lake, and their tributary streams, and in respect of the other lakes and waters in that region.

All of the Indians of the above districts are more or less dependent upon fish for their food supply; those whose reserves border on or are in the vicinity of the lakes and waters referred to being mainly so. These waters are represented to be shallow, and consequently liable to be rapidly depleted of fish; and the fact that the lower portion of Lake Winnipeg and portions of Lake Manitoba have ceased to be good fishing grounds, after having been operated upon by the large fishing establishments for a comparatively short period of time would seem to

support that view. The sterile character of the soil in most of the reserves inhabited by the Indians to whom fish are of the greatest importance forbids the thought that they can ever become so successful as agriculturists as to be able to wholly sustain life on the fruits of their labor as such.

It would be almost a hopeless task for skilled proficient in that occupation to undertake, and much more so is it for Indians, who, as a rule, have a natural aversion to farming, and who, as in the case of these Indians, have received no instructions therein. The latter are essentially fishermen and hunters, have always procured their living from the water and from the forest, and should these fail them there will be nothing left for them but to starve, or be fed and clothed at the expense of the country.

The only reserve in the Lake Winnipeg country which is adapted for successful cultivation is that at Fisher River; and notwithstanding that the Indians resident thereon have done remarkably well in the cultivation of root crops, the greater portion even of their earnings is derived from other occupations. It, moreover, should be stated that the Indians of Fisher River Reserve consist of the most enterprising and energetic Indians on Lake Winnipeg, who collected there with the intention of doing their utmost to cultivate the soil, having specially selected that tract at the date the treaty was made with them on account of the well known fertility of the soil, and on the understanding that they should be permitted to remove thereto from Norway House, as the soil in the vicinity of the latter point was not so good.

But there are few Indians in that region possessed of the energy and perseverance of those at Fisher River.

The number of Indians who are mainly dependent on fishing in the north-eastern part of Manitoba, in Keewatin, the east part of the North-West Territories, and in the western portion of Ontario, is 6,570 souls, and the number in Manitoba dependent to a large extent, but not mainly, on fish, is 2,391.

The great majority of the Indians in the Territory included in what is known as Treaty No. 5 which may be roughly described as extending from the foot of Lake Winnipeg to Norway House, and westward from the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan to Cumberland House, are professedly christians. The Methodist Church and Church of England have for a number of years had missions among them. They number 3,036, being an increase of 59 over their population in 1888.

Fur-bearing animals in both agencies are reported to have been scarce last season, but the prices obtained for the pelts the Indians were able to secure were high; nevertheless the receipts of the Indians from this source and from others were considerably short of those of the year 1887-88, and the Department had to render more assistance last winter than it is called on usually to do, especially to the Indians of the eastern portion of the Saskatchewan District. The efforts of the few who attempted farming or rather gardening on the Lake Winnipeg reserves were in most cases not rewarded with success; on two or three of the reserves where the soil was somewhat better than on the others some of the Indians did fairly. In the eastern part of the Saskatchewan, with the exception of the reserve at the Pas, and perhaps those at the Pas Mountain, there would appear to be no prospect of the Indians ever being successful in gardening, not to speak of farming; the soil on their reserves is unsuitable, and they are indisposed

to adopt husbandry as a means of obtaining livelihood. Stock raising appears to be pursued with more success by them, as the number of their cattle has increased considerably since they were given to them under the stipulations of the treaty.

There are fifteen schools conducted on thirteen of the seventeen reserves in the territory covered by Treaty No. 5.

The circumstances in which the Indians whose reserves are situated on Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin are found, are similar to those of the Indians of Lake Winnipeg. The soil on these reserves is rendered for the most part uncultivable through the inundations to which every spring these tracts are liable from the high waters of the lakes.

The population of the several bands occupying these reserves is 743, being an increase of three over that of 1887-88.

They also, like their brethren of Lake Winnipeg, experienced a loss on the year's operations, their receipts both in kind and money having been less than those of the previous year. Nine schools have been in operation on the several reserves in this agency during the past season.

The cattle given these Indians, in accordance with the terms of Treaty No. 2, which covers the country formerly claimed by them, have multiplied satisfactorily, and they are well taken care of by their owners.

The Swampy Cree and Saultaux or Ojibewa Indians of the St. Peter's, Broken Head River, and Fort Alexander Reserves, as well as those of the reserves on Rosseau River, Swan Lake and Long Plain, had a more successful season than the other Indians of the Province of Manitoba, regarding whom the preceding remarks have been made. The reserves occupied by them are composed of good agricultural land, and the crops raised, especially those on the St. Peter's Reserve, are generally abundant if the season is at all propitious.

The Long Plain, Rosseau River and Swan Lake Bands, though they were averse for a number of years to adopting agriculture as a means of sustenance, have recently displayed a much more willing spirit, and last season quite a number of them worked well on each reserve with satisfactory results; they also broke up a number of acres of new land to plant next season.

The Indians of the more eastern reserves at St. Peter's, Fort Alexander, and Broken Head River did remarkably well, considering the dry season. Many of them are fair agriculturists, and besides tilling the rich soil on their reserves they can always obtain lucrative employment in the vicinity from employers of labor.

The population of the six bands above referred to is 2,446, being 55 in excess of their number in 1888.

There are ten schools in operation among them.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

A most satisfactory condition of matters generally has continued to obtain in the North-West Territories. As a consequence of the abundant yield on many reserves in the season of 1888, quite a number of the bands were enabled to contribute most materially towards their own support, and the Government was, in those cases, relieved of the expense of supporting them with farinacious food for

periods ranging from five to eight months, according to the quantity of produce raised on each reserve.

The harvest of the past season was not so bountiful; indeed, on many of the reserves the return was insufficient to supply seed for the ensuing Spring. The Indians appear in no instance to have been discouraged, as increased areas of land for planting were ploughed last Autumn, with the expectation of a more propitious season in 1890.

The importance of the education of the young appears to have taken a deeper hold upon the minds of many of the Indians of the North West, and many who previously were indifferent, if not actually opposed to the education of their children, appear to have changed their views, and this has been followed by their children being voluntarily sent to day schools, or entered at the boarding or industrial institutions.

This revolution of feeling is most noteworthy in the Blackfeet, for whose children the Industrial School at High River was specially instituted, but who until within the last year had evinced a strong disinclination to permit them to enter it; and when by dint of continued persuasion on the part of Missionaries, Indian agents, and others, any of their children were sent to the institution they were barely admitted before their parents or guardians would, on one pretext or another, remove them. Within the past year, however, as many as twenty one out of forty-nine children in residence at that school are Blackfeet.

The increased number of pupils enrolled on the Registers of the day schools on the various reserves, and the augmentation of the daily average attendance at those institutions indicate a healthy growth of sentiment in favour of education. The establishment of boarding schools at various points is calculated to have a beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians, as well as to insure the accomplishment more effectually of the object in view. The adoption more universally of the plan of giving a mid-day meal at day schools to the pupils would appear to be warranted by the success in securing a larger attendance which has resulted from the trial of the experiment at schools at which this inducement has been extended to the children. The meal, as in those instances, might consist of the share of the children's rations, which otherwise would be delivered to their parents. This plan has the double effect of inducing the children to go regularly to school for their dinners, and of making it an object with the parents to send them, for if the children remain at home their parents would have to feed them with their own rations, and with those of their children who are not of an age to attend school.

Digressing from intellectual to material subjects, that of stock raising by Indians appears to call for special remark; and it affords me pleasure to report that from all the agencies, except one, in the North West where cattle are raised most satisfactory reports of the increase in their number have been received.

This is a practical proof of the interest taken in and the care bestowed upon the cattle by their Indian owners. The system of "mixed farming" namely, raising live stock and cultivating the soil, pursued as it is by not a few bands in the North West with better-results every year, is calculated eventually to bring about the desired end of rendering them self-supporting.

Sheep raising has also been successful on several of the reserves; and the increase in the number of swine on some of them is encouraging. The herds of

young cattle which, as a tentative measure, it was deemed advisable to place in the Muscowpetung and Onion Lake Agencies, with a view to the beef and cattle requirements of the Indians being supplied from them when the herds should have so increased in number as to admit of this being done, have so far succeeded sufficiently well to encourage the belief that the experiment will prove a success, and in that case the expediency of a more general adoption of this policy at other points where beef forms part of the food supplied to Indians would appear to be beyond question.

The general health of the Indians of the territories was probably, on the whole, better during the past year than it had been for some time back. No epidemic prevailed on any reserve, excepting at Cold Lake in the district of Saskatchewan, where a virulent form of measles attacked many of the band, but owing to prompt and effective measures having been taken only four succumbed to the disease. In some of the bands the number of births was in excess of that of deaths.

The total number of Indians in the North West Territories is 17,664, and of this number about 15,000 are settlers upon reserves.

The reports of the Indian Commissioner, the Inspectors of agencies and reserves, Principals of Industrial Institutions, Inspectors of schools, and Indian Agents, which are published as Appendices herewith, contain such full information respecting the Indians and the tabular statement which, as a special Appendix, immediately follows this report, gives so many details in respect to the number in each agency, and regarding the real and personal property, crops raised, and other resources that on referring to them ample intelligence on Indian matters in each district can be obtained.

No additional remarks in regard to Indian Affairs in the North West, therefore, appear to be called for, except it may be the statement that the largest decrease in the Indian population appears to have been in the Blood, Blackfoot, Sarsce and Stony bands, in the south part of the district of Alberta, they having suffered a diminution by death of 160 souls, their population having been thus reduced from 5,053 in 1888 to 4,893 in 1889. On the Blood Reserve, where the largest mortality prevailed, many of the children died from whoopingcough, which was very prevalent at that point last winter.

In the Battleford, Assiniboine, Birtle, and Edmonton Agencies there were also decreases of 24, 6, 28 and 14 respectively, in the aggregate population of each agency. But in the eleven other agencies in the districts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Assiniboia, the following increases are observable:—Touchwood Hills 47, Muscowpetung's 17, File Hills 34, Crooked Lakes 15, Moose Mountains 23, Saddle Lake 201, Peace Hills 115, Pegams 1. Much of this augmentation is due to Indians who had hitherto supported themselves by hunting and fishing having settled upon the reserves of their respective bands; it is, however, gratifying to learn from the report of the Indian Commissioner for the North West Territories that the birth rate in most of the bands has slightly exceeded that of the deaths, and the increase can therefore in some measure be attributed to that happy cause.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Indians of British Columbia were favoured last season with so large a run of salmon as to be unprecedented, from this source the majority of them derived

great benefit, and it was all the more acceptable from the fact that in some parts of the Province their crops of grain were destroyed by a plague of grasshoppers and by drought. More especially was this the case in the Nicola Valley, and it was but a repetition of a similar experience of the preceeding season, which was then further aggravated through a scarcity of salmon. Drought prevailed to a considerable extent in the Williams Lake district.

No other Indians in the Dominion have such a variety of resources from which to obtain a subsistence as the Indians of British Columbia, and as a rule full advantage is taken by them of the opportunities afforded. Last season was no exception to previous years in the display by them of their customary energy, industry, and enterprize, in pursuance of the various avocations which test those qualities. From the Kootenay country, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, to the borders of Alaska the same characteristics are discernible, as a rule, in all the bands, if we except the Kwaw-Kewlths of the south west coast of the main land, and of the northern part of Vancouver Island: and even in the case of these, who are probably the most degraded and least advanced Indians in the Dominion, there are hopeful indications of improvement.

Indians are to be found in this Province engaged in every branch of labor, in mining, agriculture, cattle herding, catching and canning fish, working as hands on steamboats, at railroad work, seal hunting, trapping furs, manufacturing oil, working at mills, picking hops, &c., &c.

The health of the Indians of this Province varied during the year 1888-89, according to the locality in which the reserves were situated. In four of the agencies, namely, the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, Lower Fraser, and Williams Lake, the number of births exceeded that of deaths by 80 souls, while in the four agencies known as those of the west coast of Vancouver Island, Kamloops, Okanagan and Kootenay, the death rate was higher than the birth rate by 175, thus making a net decrease of 95 in the Indian population of the eight districts, and reducing the same from 17,922 in 1887-88, to 17,827 for the year 1888-89; to the latter number should be added the Indians of the North West Coast Agency on the mainland, who are estimated at 5,640 souls; there are also, approximately 2,000 Indians in the district of Babine, and in the unexplored territory outside of that district. These additions make the probable Indian population of the Province 25,467.

With the exception of a mountain fever which attacked some of the bands in the Kamloops Agency, and several cases of small pox at Squamish, Bute, and Jarvis Inlets, no diseases of an epidemic nature prevailed among the Indians of British Columbia during the year.

In the four agencies in the interior of the Province, namely, those of the Fraser, Kamloops, Okanagan, and Williams Lake, the Indians as a rule, are in a very satisfactory condition; as an example it may be stated that out of 48 Bands in the Kamloops and Okanagan Districts only two can be described as badly off, and of seven bands in the Williams Lake District, whose condition when contrasted with the residue of the 25 bands comprised in that Agency cannot be regarded as good, five of them are only prevented from making more progress owing to the insufficiency of arable land in their reserves.

The Indians of the Fraser River Agency are in a most prosperous condition, and are annually surrounding themselves with the comforts of civilized life, in fact many of their houses and premises now compare favourably with those of well to do white men.

In addition to the other acquisitions to their property, fruit production is a growing enterprise with them.

The dyking done by some of these Indians, with a view to reclaim land which had been previously liable to inundation would be creditable to any workmen; and large areas of most valuable soil have been thus recovered and turned to profitable account by them.

The tribes on the South and East Coast of Vancouver Island, and on the mainland, shared largely in the benefits arising from the bountiful supply of salmon last season; while those of the West Coast Agency of the Island succeeded in securing an ample return from the seal hunt in Behrings Sea.

The condition of the Kwawkewlth appears to have slightly improved.

It is proposed to establish a school at Alert Bay for the instruction of the young men of this Tribe in useful trades, if Parliament will make an appropriation of money for the purpose, a suitable site for the institution having been obtained.

The Industrial School which was established at Metlakatla in 1888 has been successfully conducted during the past year. The pupils are quite contented and are making satisfactory progress in their studies. Up to the present time the Department has been unable to secure the services of a suitable person as Instructor in Industries, but no doubt this will be accomplished.

The institution of a similar type on Kuper Island, in the Strait of Georgia, elsewhere alluded to in this Report, will, it is hoped, be opened at an early date; as before stated the work of construction has been recently completed, as has also that of the buildings for similar establishments at Kamloops, and near Fort Steele in the Kootenay Agency, both of which institutions will likewise, probably, be soon brought into operation.

The feeling among the Indians of the North West Coast Agency in regard to their land claims has, it is hoped, become more modified, and when an entire change takes place the relations between them and the Department will be less strained, and there will then be more hope of these Indians becoming, like all the others of the Province, respecters of the laws regulating Indian Affairs, instead of rejecters of them. Much will depend upon the course taken in the future by those who in the past undertook, only too successfully, to give these Indians counsel in such matters.

The value to the Indians of this Agency of the furs, fish, and fish oil obtained during the year 1888-89 amounted to the enormous sum of \$354,137.

From the three sources alone of fish, fish oil, and furs, they realized \$180,000, \$66,265, and \$50,545 respectively. The other employments from which the Indians of the North West Coast derive a revenue are: manufacturing native jewelry, canoe, boat, and house building, mining, freighting, and working at saw mills, and as hands on steamboats.

Their agricultural operations are confined to the cultivation of roots, the soil being unsuitable for the growth of grain. Their crop of berries of different varieties is estimated to have aggregated about 14,360 gallons.

The Indians of this Coast number 5,640, distributed among 35 bands, which belong to the following Tribes: Hydahs of Queen Charlotte Islands 730 souls, Nish-gah of Naas River 802, Tsimpsean of Lower Skeena and the Coast 1,201, Kit-ix-shaw of Upper Skeena 1,460, Tan-nay 178, O-wee-kay-no 845, Tallum 378, Kwawkwelth 44.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the various Indian Bands or of individual Indians, for whom the Government hold moneys in trust, aggregated in Principal and Interest on the 30th June 1889 \$3,428,790.50, shewing an increase since the same date the previous year of \$104,555.94.

The amount disbursed during the same period, and which for the most part was charged against Interest, was \$289,765.53, being \$5,498.61 more than the expenditure for the year ended the 30th June 1888 amounted to.

The appropriations made by Parliament to meet the expenses of Indian management in Manitoba, Keewatin, the North West Territories, British Columbia, and the Maritime Provinces, were drawn on during the same period to the following extent:—

Manitoba, Keewatin, & N. W. Territories.....	\$978,254 68
Nova Scotia.....	5,043 81
New Brunswick.....	5,887 13
Prince Edward Island.....	2,127 06
British Columbia.....	82,923 18
	<hr/>
	\$1,074,235.86

The work of the Accountant's Branch is annually augmenting. There are now 253 Accounts kept and balanced daily, being 21 more than the number in 1888. There were 11,671 pay cheques issued last year, being 1,268 in excess of the issue of 1888.

Certificates for credit 80.

Statements with corresponding vouchers prepared for the Auditor General amounted to 60.

Full details of revenue and expenditure in connection with the trust funds will be found on referring to Statement B—and to subsidiary statements 1 to 107, and the amounts of and expenditure from the several Parliamentary appropriations can be ascertained by turning to Statement C, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the fourteen subsidiary Statements from A to N; all of which documents are attached to this Report.

LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The lands sold during the year for the benefit of the Indian Bands interested therein aggregated fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-two acres; they sold for \$22,345.35.

The quantity of surrendered Indian land remaining unsold is 468,774 acres.

The amount paid on account of old and new sales of land and timber was \$89,570.23, and on account of leased lands there was received the sum of \$20,450.53.

The arrears of purchase money and of interest thereon remaining unpaid on the 30th June amounted to \$278,035.00.

Particulars in respect to the quantity of land sold, as well as regarding the area remaining unsold in each Township will be found in Statement No. 1 placed herewith.

The principal work done by this branch during the year consisted of :—

Agents' returns examined and entered.....	382
New Sales entered.....	251
Number of Sales cancelled.....	30
Cancellations of Sales revoked.....	3
Number of Leases issued and entered.....	44
“ Payments on Leases entered.....	757
“ “ on Old Sales.....	185
“ Notices to purchasers in Arrears.....	2184
“ Assignments examined and entered.....	405
“ “ Registered.....	386
“ Descriptions for Patents.....	340
“ Patents Engrossed.....	339
“ “ Registered.....	334
“ “ Despatched.....	334
“ “ Cancelled.....	3
“ Location Tickets issued and entered.....	67

STATISTICAL, SUPPLY, AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

The number of files dealt with by this Branch was 2,600, being 225 in excess of the number which received attention in 1888.

Numerous reports and much other work resulted from the references of these files to the Officer in charge.

The opening of new schools increased the number of returns which passed through this Branch each quarter from 88 to 103.

There were 616 requisitions for school teachers' salaries received, being 45 over the number forwarded in 1888; these were carefully checked and scheduled for payment.

The quantity of school material, books, &c., required by the various schools, as well as the amount of stationery and printed matter supplied to the different Superintendencies and Agencies of the Department were considerably in excess of the previous year's issue. This all involved much work in the checking of requisitions and preparation of orders.

The different Agents in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were supplied with blankets for aged and sick Indians to the number of 449 pairs.

Special Appendix No. 1 attached to this report and tabular Statements Nos. 2 and 3, which will be also found herewith, were prepared by this Branch.

All statistical returns, diaries, and statements in respect of matters relating generally to the Branch were duly examined and reported upon.

The number of requisitions on the Queens Printer's and Stationery Department increased from 450 in 1888 to 478. All of the supplies furnished on these orders were carefully checked and duly acknowledged.

TECHNICAL BRANCH.

The work in this Branch, under the head of Engineering, comprises the following:—

Drawing of Plans and Specifications of bridges, wharfs, roads, drains, culverts, &c., &c., and examination of similar work when prepared by others and sent to the Department.

Under the head of Architecture is included the following:—The preparation of plans, sections, detailed drawings and specifications of buildings for schools, for Indian Council Houses, for residences, and offices for Agents and for farm and other employés, also for store houses, barns, blacksmiths' shops, root houses, &c.; and examinations of similar work when prepared by others and sent to the Department.

Under the head of surveying the work consists of compiling, drawing, and copying plans, reducing or enlarging the same, as may be required; the examination of returns of surveys, also the preparation of instructions for surveys and giving descriptions of lands, computing areas, &c.

Under accounts is embraced the examination, checking, &c., of accounts for work done in any of the above lines.

Under the heading miscellaneous is embraced the examinations of contracts, reports, estimates, and calculations in connection with tenders sent in.

Engineering.

Plans and Tracings.....	15
Reports.....	56
Examinations.....	218
Specifications.....	2
Estimates and Calculations.....	45

Architecture.

Estimates.....	1
Specifications.....	5
Drawings and Tracings.....	23
Reports.....	42
Examinations.....	52

Surveying.

Maps or Drawings.....	9
Copies.....	41
Sketchings or Tracings.....	215
Reports.....	289
Examinations.....	693
Copies of Field Notes and Descriptions.....	42

Accounts (Survey).

Instructions.....	20
Reports.....	6
Examinations.....	9

Miscellaneous.

Calculations, &c.....	275
Descriptions.....	4
Reports	23
Examinations.....	73
Plottings.....	82

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

The work of this branch consisted of the greater share of the drafting and transcribing of 18,100 letters, being 579 in excess of those written in the previous year. These letters were also entered *in extenso* in a book, with the aid of a press, and they covered 23,108 folios, shewing an increase of 1,139 folios over those of 1888.

A considerable number of the above letters were written and entered by the stenographers, who also wrote out reports, memoranda, &c., for the Deputy Minister covering about 2,300 folios.

REGISTRY BRANCH.

The number of letters received and registered by the officers of this branch during the past year was 20,512, being an increase of 1,799 over the number received in 1888.

In addition to the foregoing statements of the work of the different branches there was, as usual, a large quantity of work of that kind of which it is impossible to keep a record; but fuller particulars in respect to the same may be ascertained on reference to the previous annual reports of the Department.

Reports from the various Officers of the outside service of the Department and tabular statements containing detailed information in regard to Indian matters in the numerous superintendencies and agencies, as well as reports from the principals of the various industrial institutions, will be found attached to this report.

All respectfully submitted.

E. DEWDNEY.

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, AND LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL						
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrowes.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Imple-ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
				Acres.	Acres.								
Ontario.													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations.....	3384	653	306	19010	.....	398	305	277	181	4	496	729	.....
Mississaugas, N. O.	253	89	90	3250	172	85	65	160	41	1	120	150	.....
Walpole Island Agency.....	831	198	98	25329	137	83	41	77	21	3	50	211	.....
Western Superintendency—													
1st Division.....	498	105	66	2029	178	72	59	104	32	2	49	105	.....
2nd do.....	1331	269	96	8320	90	156	112	112	55	2	132	183	.....
3rd do.....	292	75	40	1070	19	38	29	49	14	.....	78	65	.....
Northern Superintendency—													
1st Division.....	3519	877	632	6938	463	279	231	126	43	10	1915	287	.....
2nd do.....	860	150	51	1380	68	25	40	7	2	.....	107	.....	.....
3rd do.....	1097	178	75	1675	440	50	30	9	3	1	1	76	.....
4th do.....	1743	162	43	377	12	8	7	3	1	1	268	27	.....
Golden Lake Agency.....	91	19	15	76	9	2	4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Tyendinaga do.....	1069	198	180	9000	.....	115	100	100	50	2	120	140	.....
Lake Simcoe do.....	127	33	19	330	5	14	12	6	5	1	14	20	.....
Cape Croker do.....	397	95	86	1160	66	68	39	80	12	3	700	60	.....
Saugeen do.....	363	66	56	600	100	25	20	29	20	1	26	30	.....
Ahiwick do.....	236	61	33	2465	.....	14	13	20	7	.....	21	13	.....
Mud and Rice Lake Agency.....	244	61	35	798	7	11	8	14	2	1	54	17	.....
Rama Agency.....	231	70	20	795	2	10	9	9	4	.....	60	15	.....
Penetanguishene Agency.....	341	33	18	560	28	13	9	11	2	1	135	33	.....
Scugog Agency.....	48	13	10	300	25	10	5	9	4	.....	27	5	.....
Totals.....	16955	3405	1969	62672	1821	1176	1138	1202	499	33	4266	2284	.....
Quebec.													
Coughmawaga Agency.....	1692	496	346	1200	20	228	176	365	20	20	167	345	.....
St. Regis do.....	1172	157	99	2452	47	74	53	45	6	10	70	167	.....
Viger do.....	122	16	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
St. Francis do.....	339	70	30	300	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	85	33	.....
Lake St. John do.....	384	62	29	190	.....	12	11	10	1	1	.....	32	.....
Maria do.....	108	19	16	225	2	7	4	15	4	.....	1	10	.....
Restigouche do.....	562	97	40	650	5	26	20	31	6	.....	4	30	.....
River Desort do.....	450	68	50	705	15	9	15	10	2	.....	131	42	.....
Jeune Lorette do.....	291	61	6	86	6	3	2	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
North Shore River St. Lawrence Superintendency, (1888).....	1460	139	8	21	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Temiscamungue Agency.....	121	41	15	80	28	2	4	1	1	.....	40	12	.....
Totals.....	6701	1136	622	8933	125	359	289	492	40	31	499	691	.....
New Brunswick.													
North-Eastern Superintendency.....	903	192	70	381	.....	20	29	13	1	.....	2	37	.....
S-Western Superintendency—													
1st Division.....	454	65	9	163	100	7	6	4	1	.....	175	5	.....
2nd do.....	217	39	15	285	2	4	3	6	1	.....	90	6	.....
Totals.....	1574	296	94	829	102	31	38	23	3	.....	267	48	.....

APPENDIX A.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										OTHER INDUSTRIES.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	VALUE.	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	£	s
104	1268	724	151	996	21682	50621	12845	8714	15628	11149	.....	.....	1622	3,000	
6	275	158	80	175	4083	16516	3676	7623	1900	1310	.....	.....	270	2,000	
43	402	350	132	771	3198	4302	600	.....	8106	4560	.....	.....	986	8,230	
2	165	157	5	185	4611	11773	869	758	3949	5135	.....	.....	632	2,987	
.....	290	244	56	480	9350	15299	875	100	12930	4262	.....	.....	678	450	
4	89	70	43	284	2918	3190	1160	50	3558	2495	.....	.....	34	.....
359	198	517	166	938	3602	6118	5043	.....	2424	23247	.....	.....	1949	45,285	
18	145	32	15	29	.....	1510	50	.....	165	4563	.....	.....	200	7,815	
41	83	79	21	75	.....	1527	288	.....	60	6839	.....	.....	475	14,633	
14	50	2	.....	.....	.....	200	30	.....	.....	9200	.....	.....	174	25,200	
2	10	5	3	2	.....	200	30	.....	400	800	.....	.....	15	397	
4	100	160	150	180	1900	10200	4000	11200	4100	2000	.....	.....	300	.....
12	20	29	15	75	.....	1318	288	216	10	500	.....	.....	20	2,650	
25	225	80	220	230	650	790	1550	25	.....	3000	.....	.....	60	4,845	
18	65	73	8	127	500	2200	750	250	525	1200	.....	.....	200	6,100	
12	16	25	44	597	815	280	410	323	1432	.....	.....	.....	20	6,584	
12	22	20	5	29	1040	2290	290	200	58	1585	.....	.....	33	9,861	
.....	30	8	60	350	2000	250	425	125	3000	.....	.....	.....	140	4,750	
33	53	35	92	210	325	82	.....	70	1000	.....	.....	.....	45	830	
.....	3	12	10	510	450	95	720	31	300	.....	.....	.....	5	2,730	
679	3509	2780	1070	4782	56033	130644	33051	30691	54362	83897	.....	.....	7948	115,156	
30	405	455	12	356	.....	26400	300	3000	432	2000	.....	.....	600	27,700	
4	116	146	.....	213	2397	8535	1116	620	2314	3422	.....	.....	794	7,425	
2	22	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	10	2,681	
15	32	14	15	25	.....	600	8	.....	130	2500	.....	.....	42	18,000	
2	7	12	4	22	.....	325	.....	.....	110	200	.....	.....	35	14,849	
18	30	21	40	70	.....	797	.....	.....	135	971	.....	.....	.....	3,500	
.....	45	16	50	35	15	1000	25	60	300	2500	.....	.....	175	1,100	
.....	1	6	9	.....	.....	1250	185	.....	65	3550	.....	.....	250	13,330	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	52	.....	1055	.....	.....	.....	32	60,015	
.....	.....	3	5	9	.....	16	6	26	.....	475	.....	.....	15	50,000	
5	17	3	16	2	.....	26	2	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	26	3,060	
76	675	681	144	782	2416	39259	1694	3706	3486	17453	.....	.....	1979	208,260	
13	60	19	42	69	54	1398	.....	.....	251	4456	.....	.....	125	2,803	
.....	20	6	.....	8	.....	735	8	15	387	1240	.....	.....	40	11,000	
.....	18	6	.....	17	30	675	.....	.....	1150	1250	.....	.....	105	9,150	
13	98	31	42	94	84	2808	8	15	1788	6946	.....	.....	270	22,973	

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, AND LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL						
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Imple-ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
<i>Novo Scotia.</i>				Acres.	Acres.								
Annapolis and Shelburne	129	30									8		
Digby,	175	49	4	260	6	1	1	7			420	3	
Yarmouth,	70	5		15	3								
Kings,	62	12	1	13	3	4	12	1			18	1	
Queens and Lunenburg,	161	50	8	240	2	3	5	5		10	27	9	
Halifax,	110	20		30		11						1	
Hants,	164	17	8	275		4	1	4				6	
Colchester,	100	23		4	2								
Cumberland (1888),	102	28	5	25	4	1	1	12			15	1	
Pictou (1888),	174	41	2	30	3			3			10	1	
Antigonish and Guysboro',	168	52	6	325	3	2	1	1				5	
Richmond,	248	40	10	320	20	2	2				40	12	
Inverness,	125	22	6	270	10	4	1	4			1	8	
Victoria (1887),	121	5	5	68	3						48	30	
Cape Breton County,	159	18	13	750	30	5	5	8			1	40	
Totals,	2039	412	68	2611½	86½	37	22	35		10	588	117	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>													
Superintendency,	314	65	18	186	9	8	7	4			70	6	
<i>Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.</i>													
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1	545	32	16	253	109	16	13	4	1		220	21	
A. M. Muckle do	1	1901	454	289	745	9	108	104	54	6	1442	362	
H. Martineau do	2	743	329	160	104½	9½	22	21½	41	2	2	163	
R. J. N. Pither do	3	1039	120	37	101		11	5			622	38	11
Jas. McCracken do	3	865	251	31	61½		18	11½		3	784	22	
John McIntyre do	3	901	261	11	106		15	15			577	15	4
Torchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	850	191	62	774	259	83	17	61	1		2426	120	
Muscowpecting's Agency, Treaty No. 4	798	276	83	648	140	88	42	72	5		1360	81	3
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	977	113	85	929	15	83	63	57	8		2758	85	6
Fort Pelly do	4	651	47	37	191		37	33	32	3	723	58	
Fife Hills do	1	305	43	33	238½	37½	37	17	25		608	78	
Assiniboine Res. Ag. do	4	237	139	32	332	65	25	5	16		44	17	
Crooked Lakes do	4	664	118	82	1032	346	84	35	35	2	1237	75	
Moose Mountain's do	1	301	105	35	456	90	29	14½	22		1639	37	
A. Mackay, Agent, Treaty No. 5	2091	639	122	1391		38	38				2563	102	
Joseph Reader, Agent do	5	945	248	52	59	2	21	36	1	2	670	47	
Saddle Lake Agency do	6	637	117	73	375½	29½	62	43	53	5	1944	91	7
Peace Hills do	6	608	55	44	353	29	76	40	59	2	2073	62	
Battleford do	6	951	304	163	935	152	172	38	58	1	982	186	
Onion Lake do	6	663	101	41	516		28	44	20	1	771	71	4
Duck Lake do	6	681	135	68	896	126	47	21	35	3	970	86	
Edmonton do	6	670	204	52	524	18	42	28	23	3	285	42	
Carlton do	6	723	88	67	740	10	46	41	10	3	1633	131	7
Sareee do	7	893	243	28	358½		11	6	7		644	97	
Blood do	7	2084	227	13	252	12	1	2	18		2822		
Blackfoot do	7	1816	417		293	26	2	3	7		789		
Peigan do	7	932	72	3	158½	28½	14	1	13	1	194	71	
Totals,	24522	5365	1659	12067	1184½	1216	707½	756	52	2	30782	2158	42

—Continued.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										OTHER INDUSTRIES.	
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turneps.	Other Roots.	Hops.	VALUE.		
						Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	1000.	£		
	3	1	7	2		40			15	200				415		
	1	1								500				10,481		
4	4	1		1										665		
1	18	5	9	5	20	70	58	10	41	280			68	237		
5				4		10	5			20			8	10		
2	4	2				55	3	25		130			40	600		
		1		2		75				4	300		2	600		
		2		2	90	50			4	800			2	444		
3	5		7	1		165		25		850			14	3,540		
	10	6	30	10		120	4	8	14	220			10	210		
3	10	5		5		100	10		35	800			150	3,358		
6	22		12	15		200	8		5	400			50	80		
	25	6	25	20		250		100	38	3250			750	6,800		
24	102	20	90	67	110	1095	88	168	156	7750			1104	27,143		
4	26	10	3	3	281	860				3040			58	5,905		
20	38	35			980			326		1025			150	2,200		
267	492	55		104	1911	1010	12	1255	230	13120			1680	32,870		
141	177	88	3	20	20	15		30	24	3850			10	996		
38	31	23			8		15		38	1628				144		
33	50	20		15										612		
8	7				12			10		3557			75	21,850		
81	235	100			1480	55	10	185		2490	57		925	9,540		
118	191	191			3061		8	42		5757	2060	50	1190	7,440		
164	210		104	6	7795	2520		365	50	9595				23,200		
45	146				65			145		1490				8,192		
43	163	53			2112	652		304		500	506			1,287		
21	56	50	40	11	1676	800	100	115		1125				230		
94	149			11	3112	170	20	194	54	2558				564		
41	67	30	4	28	1646	318	5			1658	700	68	239	3,886		
67	127	2			350			50	5	10965				1,795		
27	53				28		2	66		5751				610		
81	118	163			69	324	3	906		1779				95		
57	116			55	40	1063	49	2382		2292				950		
208	338	138	188	2	5739	5240	75	3559		9608				4,110		
67	118	46		31	110	200		1600		1500	500			1,850		
69	145			44	2207	920		1563		1782				7,430		
41	85	1		8	650	950		3670		1790				7,170		
103	222	97	73	18	2783	678		1622		6024				850		
10	108	340			800			3130		3130				622		
		1500			287	2386		22	4	986				850		
	405	1037			1035	10				5401	1095	157		1,900		
	57	510			1600	212				1875			71	1,104		
1844	3904	1482	412	356	36109	20861	5391	21308	405	102613	5032	625	18155	256,694		

SPECIAL APPENDIX A

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, AND LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.				PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly Broken up	Ploughs.	Harrowes.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Imple- ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
				Acres.	Acres.								
<i>British Columbia.</i>													
Cowichan Agency	1910	495	242	2673	81	92	52	104	1	2	3	282	....
West Coast do	3093	336	....	12	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Knawkwelth do	1900	217	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lower Fraser do	5001	1256	299	2612	205	102	54	66	2	....	1349	420	....
Williams Lake do	1925	382	116	1007	29	52	41	5	5	1	124	190	....
Kamloops do	2560	410	143	562	55	76	76	18	1	....	1564	212	....
Okanagan do	941	169	168	1208	44	74	77	14	....	....	550	667	....
Kootenay do	199	142	16	177	35	26	4	3	....	....	....	420	....
N.-W. Coast do	5640	910	....	333	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	23469	4317	925	8587	450	423	304	210	9	3	3590	2191	...

NOTE.—The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas of Chippewas and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency The 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that Province includes the Ojibewas, Ottawas Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay Superior.

The North-Eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties on Province embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west sides of the Province,

SPECIAL APPENDIX B.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th April, 1889.

On a memorandum dated 13th April 1889, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs submitting herewith for acceptance the treaty negotiated on the 11th February, 1889, at Montreal Lake in the District of Saskatchewan, in the North West Territories, by Lieut. Colonel A. G. Irvine and Mr. R. Goulet, who were appointed by the Governor in Council under date 29th November, 1888 to negotiate the same with the Indians generally known as the Green Lake Indians, whose hunting grounds are situated in that portion of country lying between the northern boundary of treaty No. 6 and the northern boundary of the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and which are bounded on the East and West by the limits of the Timber and Land District of Prince Albert, the territory ceded will be found more fully described in the Treaty now submitted.

The Minister states that the treaty under consideration is supplementary to the one known as Treaty No. 6. The Indians who claim the country described therein belong to the Wood Cree Tribe and number 377 souls and are divided into two Bands, which number respectively 278 and 99 souls. They are described by Col. Irvine in his report dated the 6th April instant forwarding the treaty, a copy of which report as well as copies of the reports which accompanied it will be found herewith, as a very intelligent respectable and religious class of Indians. They expressed themselves as generally satisfied with the terms of the Treaty, which, as directed by the Order in Council above quoted, were identical with those of Treaty No. 6, with the exception that one of the Chiefs of the two bands into which the Indians treated with are divided, claimed that they should be paid arrears of annuity from the date at which Treaty No. 6, was negotiated with the Indians at Forts Pitt and Carlton. Col. Irvine informed them, however, that he was not authorized to pay them any arrears, but that he would make a note of what they said and refer the question to the Government.

The Minister states further in connection with the claim made to arrears of annuity, that inasmuch as the country covered by the treaty now submitted for acceptance was not ceded at the date of Treaty No. 6, but that the Indians have remained in possession of the same up to the date of this treaty, they have no claim to arrears of annuity, and he cannot recommend therefore that the request for the same be complied with.

The Minister further states that the Indians also, it will be observed from Col. Irvine's report, request the substitution of certain other articles in lieu of those specified in Treaty No. 6, as the articles to be given as presents to the Indians.

The Minister sees no objection to their request in this particular being complied with, provided that the cost of the articles, substituted be not much in excess of that of the articles mentioned in Treaty No. 6 as those to be given to the Indians.

The committee recommend that the treaty as submitted be accepted.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, April 6th, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd December last informing me that His Excellency in Council had been pleased to appoint me together with Mr. Roger Goulet a Commissioner for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the Indians whose hunting grounds are situated in that portion in the North West Territories which lies within the Northern boundary of

Treaty No. 6, and the Northern boundary of the Provisional District of Saskatchewan and which is bounded on the East and West by the limits of the Timber and Land Districts of Prince Albert, and requesting me to proceed at my earliest convenience to the locality above described and summon the Indians to meet me in Council at some central and convenient point.

I have now to report as follows :

1. I left Ottawa at midnight on the 4th December for the West, stopping a few days at Winnipeg and Regina to purchase camp equipage and transact other business connected with the Treaty negotiations.

2. I left Qu'Appelle Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 22nd December for Prince Albert, the Mounted Police furnishing the transport. I arrived there on the evening of the 27th I was joined by Mr Goulet at Prince Albert on the evening of the 31st December.

3. Mr Goulet and I proceeded at once to collect all the information we possibly could about the Indians we were going to meet and to ascertain the most convenient and central place to meet them. From information gathered from the Hudson's Bay Company's Officers and others we came to the conclusion that the most central place for the Indians to meet us was the North end of Montréal Lake.

4. Chief Trader McAuley and Mr. Garson, a H. B. Company's Officer, who had lived among these Indians for years and knew them all personally, were fortunately in Prince Albert when I got there. Mr. Lawrence Clarke, Chief Factor, knowing I was coming had detained them until I arrived. I employed these two officers and sent them out at once to the region inhabited by the Indians interested to summon them to meet me at a Council to be held at the point selected.

5. These H. B. Officers told me they thought it would be the end of January or the first week in February before they could get word to all the Indians and have them assembled. I told them to make all haste and if possible to have them assembled on the 31st January. About two weeks after the messengers left I received word from Mr. McAuley that he had met some of the Indians and they had appointed the 10th of February to meet me.

6. The H. B. Company's Officers and others informed me that there were no Indians at Green Lake who had not been treated with: that the Indians interested were all in the neighborhood of Montréal Lake and Lac La Ronge. However, when the messengers were out warning the Indians I sent Mr. McNeill of the Indian Department to Green Lake to enquire if there were any Indians there who would come within the treaty and I enclose his report.

7. I believe that every Indian interested has been treated with and paid.

8. Mr. Goulet and I, left Prince Albert on the morning of the 4th February for the North end of Montréal Lake, Mr. McNeill, Clerk in the Indian Department, accompanied us. The Mounted Police furnished the transport. There was a severe snow storm the day before we started which made travelling very heavy.

9. I was fortunate in securing the services of the Venerable Archdeacon John A. Mackay, who was good enough to consent to accompany me and act as Interpreter. Archdeacon Mackay had labored most successfully as a Missionary for years among these very Indians and he had also interpreted for the Commissioners when making Treaty No. 6 at Forts Carlton and Pitt, the treaty to which these Indians were to be asked to give their adhesion.

10. Archdeacon Mackay accompanied us driving his own horse and sleigh. We went via Sturgeon Lake, Red Bear Lake, Beaver Dam Lake, Trout Lake, down Trout River and across to North end of Montréal Lake where we arrived on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th February, having travelled about 150 miles North of Prince Albert.

11. The Indians came out on the edge of the Lake to meet us and according to their custom fired their rifles in honor of our arrival after that they all sat past taking off their hats and shaking hands with the Commissioners.

12. The spot selected was prettily situated in a grove and proved a most convenient and central place for the Indians to meet.

13. I told the Indians I would meet them on Monday and talk business with them.* The remainder of the afternoon and evening Archdeacon Mackay spent amongst their lodges explaining to them the terms of the treaty. These Indians are all Christians and belong to the Church of England. On Sunday Archdeacon Mackay held morning and afternoon service, the whole service being conducted in the Cree language, both services were attended by all the Indians. Nearly all these Indians can read and write their own language in the Syllabic character. I was astonished at the hearty manner in which they answered the responses and joined in the singing.

14. On Monday morning the 11th February, the Indians sent for Archdeacon Mackay to give them some further explanation regarding the treaty. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they sent me word that they were ready to go on with the negotiations.

15. As soon as the Indians were all assembled in front of my tent I explained to them the object of our visit and asked them to select two Chiefs with whom we could confer in the negotiations. An Indian named William Charles was brought forward and introduced as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band and an Indian named James Roberts was brought forward as Chief of the Lac La Ronge Band.

The Chiefs then introduced their Councillors. Those of Chief William Charles are Benjamin Bird, Isaac Bird, Patrick Bird and Moses Bird. The Councillors of James Roberts are Amos Charles, Joseph Charles, Elias Roberts and John Cook. On the Indians being asked if they were satisfied with the selection made for their Chiefs and Headmen they all expressed their approval.

16. I then got the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay to read and explain to them in the Cree language Treaty No. 6 made at Forts Carlton and Pitt.

17. When this was done they were asked if they had anything to say, Chief James Roberts asked to have a day to think it over. This request I was sure was simply the Indian fashion an excuse, to prolong the proceedings. I was sure they understood the terms of the treaty, as Archdeacon Mackay had spent all his time since we arrived in explaining it to them. I told them that I did not want them to sign anything that they did not thoroughly understand and therefore if they had any questions to ask, or wanted anything explained I would be glad to give every information in my power at once and so save delay.

18. Chief James Roberts said they had heard of other treaties having been made and they were anxious to join in a similar one: but they had already represented their case and no attention was given to them. They now ask to be paid arrears, by which they meant arrears from 1876, the date of the treaty they were about to join. I told him I was prepared to pay each man, woman and child, \$12. this was all I was authorised to pay them: but would report to Ottawa what they now asked for.

19. I explained to them that a reserve would be given to each band and a Surveyor would be sent to lay it out. They have not quite decided where they will have their reserves.

20. When their reserves are laid out they are anxious to have a school on each. On this subject I received the following letter from Archdeacon Mackay:—

MONTREAL LAKE, February 14th, 1889.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that the Church Missionary Society has for some years maintained a school at Big Stone, near Lac La Ronge among the Indians now formed into a band under Chief James Roberts, and I would ask you kindly to recommend this school to the recognition and support of the Indian Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. MACKAY,

Secretary, C.M.S.

21. Chief William Charles expressed his pleasure at being present and hearing the terms of the Treaty.

22. Councillor Benjamin Bird said he would accept the terms of the treaty but expects his arrears.

23. Chief James Roberts said he saw nothing objectionable in the treaty but wished to retire and have a talk with his men about various matters. He said there were some things offered to them by the Government such as cattle which would be of no use to them and they would like some other articles instead.

24. Chief William Charles would not like to receive any cattle just now as they had no means of looking after them.

25. Councillor Benjamin Bird of Montreal Lake asks for an instructor to look after them and teach the mode of farming.

26. The Indians then all retired to their lodges to have a consultation.

27. They returned in about twenty minutes and when they had again all taken their seats in front of our tent chief James Roberts spoke, regarding the cattle they would like to receive one bull, three cows, one ox, and they would be glad to take the pigs mentioned in the Treaty. Three ploughs for the whole Band (small light ones that can be carried in canoes) instead of one plough for three families. Instead of two scythes for each family one for each. They would like the value of the articles they do not receive under treaty stipulations in ammunition and twine for nets. A horse, harness and waggon which is promised in the treaty chief James Roberts says would be of no use to him he would like in lieu thereof, one tent, one stove and four sets of dog harness.

28. These Indians never use horses: their mode of transport is by canoes in summer and with dogs in winter. Our horses were the first horses that had ever been in that part of the country, it was the first time many of these Indians had ever seen one.

29. The Chiefs asked for seed potatoes to be sent them in the Spring and they appeared very anxious that some one should be sent to look after them. I told them that some suitable person would be sent up to advise and instruct them as soon as possible.

30. The terms of surrender were then read and explained to the Indians in the Cree language by the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay and the boundaries and extent of country they were about to relinquish their title to, which is estimated to be about 11,066 square miles fully described.

31. The Chiefs and Headmen then came forward and signed the treaty, Chief James Roberts signing his own name.

32. I then presented each Chief with a medal and flag. The Indians then gave three hearty cheers for the Queen and the Commissioners.

33. As soon as the treaty was signed Mr. Goulet commenced to issue scrip to the Half-breeds present.

34. The following day, February 12th, I commenced to pay the Indians, assisted by Mr. McNeill of the Indian Department and by Archdeacon Mackay who wrote down the name and ages of every man, woman and child belonging to each band. I enclose the list. By having this nominal roll of every one in both bands it will be easy to trace them in the future.

35. The following is the number of Indians paid and the amount:

Chief James Roberts' Band:

273 Indians at \$12.....	\$3,276.00
1 Chief at \$32.....	32.00
4 Headmen at \$22.....	88.00
<hr/> 278	<hr/> \$3,396.00

Chief William Charles' Band :

94 Indians at \$12.....	\$1,128.00
1 Chief at \$32.....	32.00
4 Headmen at \$22.....	88.00
<hr/>	
99	\$1,248.00

Total number of Indians.....	377
Total amount paid.....	\$4,644.00

36. Both bands would like to have their annuities paid about the middle of September so that their hunting will not be interfered with.

37. James Roberts' Band would like to be paid at Little Hills which is South of Lac La Ronge, and William Charles' Band at Red Deer Lake, South end, at end of cart road.

38. It was estimated that the provision required during the period of making the treaty would be in the neighborhood of 75 sacks of flour, 3,500 lbs. of bacon, 230 lbs. of tea, and 150 lbs. of tobacco. I arranged with the H. B. Company to have these supplies delivered on the ground. The following provisions were issued to the Indians during the negotiations and to take them back to their homes :—

To James Roberts' Band :

Flour, 30 sacks.
Bacon, 1,000 lbs.
Tea, 80 lbs.
Tobacco, 75 lbs.

To William Charles' Band :

Flour, 23 sacks.
Bacon, 736 lbs.
Tea, 50 lbs.
Tobacco, 46 lbs.

Owing to the short time it took to negotiate the treaty we had more provisions than we required and the following supplies were left for future use in charge of the H. B. Company at Montreal Lake :

22 sacks of flour.
1764 lbs. of bacon.
129 lbs. of tea.
63 lbs of tobacco.

39. I would here wish to state that these two bands of Wood Cree Indians are most intelligent men and I am convinced that they are all animated with a desire to adhere strictly to the Treaty and to satisfy the Government in every way. It is therefore very desirable that a careful selection should be made of an Agent to be sent to them.

40. I enclose a short account written by Archdeacon Mackay of Stanley Mission with which are connected all the Indians who gave their adhesion to the treaty.

41. The Chiefs and Headmen were measured for their clothing and I enclose the size roll.

42. As soon as Mr. Goulet had finished issuing scrip we started on our return journey leaving our camping ground at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th February. The Indians all shook hands and bid us good-by and fired off their rifles as a parting salute.

43. On our return journey we had to make long drives as we were short of forage. There was no forage for horses to be had where we made the treaty or along the route; we had to carry all the hay and oats we required with us. We arrived back in Prince Albert on Monday afternoon the 18th February.

44. The Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police was exceedingly kind and attentive and assisted me in every way in his power.

45. I take this opportunity of expressing my warm thanks to Major A. Bowen Perry Commanding the Mounted Police in the Prince Albert District, for the assistance he rendered me. The whole of the transport was furnished by him and could not have been better managed, and I have to thank the Non. Com. Officers and Constables of Major Perry's troop, who were always ready to assist me in every way.

46. I left Prince Albert on the morning of the 20th February arriving at Qu'Appelle Station on the evening of the 26th. When nearing Qu'Appelle I commenced to feel unwell and was so ill when I reached Winnipeg that I was obliged to remain there and go to Hospital where I was laid up for some time with fever. I am only now just recovering. This is the cause of the delay in sending in the present report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. IRVINE.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

STANLEY MISSION.

The work of this Mission was commenced by the voluntary efforts of an Indian named "Ka-you-way" otherwise Beardy about 1848. He received instruction at the Pas Mission, then recently commenced and afterwards carried the "Good News" to his fellow countrymen on the English River and Lac La Ronge. His son, Peter Beardy, is now Chief at Grand Rapids, Lake Winnipeg.

In 1850, Mr. Settee, now Rev. Jas. Settee, then a Lay Agent of the Church Missionary Society, was sent to take up the work, and he commenced by establishing a Mission Station at the South end of Lac La Ronge.

In 1854, the Rev. R. Hunt an English Missionary, took charge of the Mission, and in the following year removed the Headquarters to Stanley on the English River in order to be on the line of water communication, as all the Northern Districts, at that time received their supplies by way of English River. In any other respect the move was a mistake, as the former location was far more advantageous for all purposes of a Mission Settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt however labored with great zeal and success. The Mission was named from 'Stanley Park' the home of Mrs. Hunt's childhood.

In 1862, Rev. T. T. Smith, also an English Missionary, succeeded Mr. Hunt and remained two years.

In 1864, I was appointed to the charge, being then stationed at the Pas, and for the first year only visited Stanley, taking up my residence there in 1865.

In 1876, I removed to Saskatchewan but continued in charge of Stanley, visiting from time to time until 1878, when the Rev. S. Trivett, now at Blood Reserve, Fort MacLeod, was appointed. He remained two years, and in 1880, a native of Stanley the Rev. John Sinclair, trained at Emanuel College, was appointed. Besides Mr. Sinclair we had two others of the Stanley Indians at Emanuel College for a time, one of whom, Joseph Hunt, is still school teacher at Big Stone near Lac La Ronge, and the other is James Roberts, who was elected Chief.

Last year Mr. Sinclair being unequal to the work on account of ill-health was moved to Grand Rapids, Lake Winnipeg, and Rev. R. McLennan, B. A. B. D. of St. John's College is now in charge.

Since the commencement of the Mission there have been five Episcopal visits—two by the late Bishop Anderson, first Bishop of Rupert's Land, one by the present Metropolitan, before the division of the Diocese, and two by the late Bishop of Saskatchewan, Bishop Maclean.

Very few of the Stanley Indians are acquainted with English, but nearly all can read and write their own language with facility in the syllabic character.

They have the Bible and Prayer Book, a Hymn Book, Manual of family prayer, Oxendon's Pathway of Safety and various leaflets in their own language. During my residence at Stanley I had a small printing press in operation.

J. A. MACKAY,

EMILY COLLEGE,

Prince Albert 2nd of March, 1889.

Notes taken by Mr. McNeill, of the Indian Department at the treaty made at the North end of Montreal Lake on the 11th February, 1889.

On the assembling of the Indians at 2 P. M., Lt. Col. Irvine explained to them the object of his visit, that he and Mr. Goulet had been sent by the Dominion Government to get their adhesion to treaty No. 6.

The first thing he wished them to do was to select one Chief for each Band with whom he could confer in the negotiations; when they had selected their Chiefs, the terms of the Treaty would be read and explained to them.

William Charles was brought forward and introduced by the Rev. Mr. Mackay as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band, and James Roberts was brought forward as Chief of the Lac La Ronge band.

The Councillors for the Montreal Lake Band were then brought forward and introduced. They were Benjamin Bird, Isaac Bird, Patrick Bird, Moses Bird. These from Lac La Ronge were then introduced. Their names are as follows; Amos Charles, Joseph Charles, Elias Roberts, John Cook.

Lt. Col. Irvine said he was very much surprised and pleased to meet such a fine and intelligent lot of Indians.

If they were ready the Treaty would now be read and interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Mackay and fully explained to them, but before going further he wanted to know if all the Indians were satisfied with the selection of the Chiefs and Headmen, to which they all expressed their satisfaction. Treaty No. 6 made at Forts Carlton and Pitt, was then read and fully explained to them in the Cree language by the Rev. Mr. Mackay. They were then asked if they had anything to say. Chief James Roberts asked to be allowed to have a day to think over it.

Colonel Irvine said he did not wish to hurry them nor did he want them to sign anything that they did not thoroughly understand but he could not help thinking that they must understand the terms of the Treaty by this time as Mr. Mackay had spent all Saturday afternoon and evening and this morning with them explaining it to them; any questions they wish to ask could be answered and explained at once and it would give him great pleasure to explain fully anything they did not understand.

Chief James Roberts said that they had heard of the Queen for a long time and have always prayed for her in their Church service and they are loyal and as they heard other Treaties had been made they felt desirous of joining and they had represented their case but it was not attended to, and now they wish that they may be paid arrears.

Colonel Irvine said he had come to get their adhesion to Treaty No. 6 and was prepared to pay each man, woman, and child, \$12, this was all he was authorized to pay them. He would however, make a note of what they said, and refer it to Ottawa. A reserve would be given them, and a Surveyor sent to lay it out.

Chief Charles expressed his pleasure at being present and hearing the terms of the Treaty.

Councillor Benjamin Bird will accept the terms of Treaty but expects his arrears. He went to Carlton in 1881 and saw the Marquis of Lorne there, but as he did not know what steps to take, did nothing.

Chief James Roberts says so far as he is concerned he sees nothing objectionable in the Treaty, but would like to retire and have a talk with his men about various matters.

There are some things offered to them by the Government such as cattle which would be no use to them and they would like something instead.

William Charles would not like to receive any cattle just now as they have no means of looking after them at present.

Councillor Benjamin Bird of Montreal Lake would like to have an instructor to look after them and teach them the mode of farming.

Chief James Roberts, Councillors and all the Indians retired to their tents to have a consultation.

On their return in about twenty minutes Chief Roberts said regarding the cattle they would like to receive one bull, three cows, one ox, and will take pigs, three ploughs for the whole band (small light ones that can be carried in canoes) instead of one plough for three families.

Instead of two scythes for each family one for each. The value for the articles that they want receive under Treaty stipulations in ammunition and twine for nets.

In regard to a horse, harness and waggon, which would be of no use to him, he would like to get something as an equivalent. Does not know at present what he would like.

In regard to farming, being far away from an agency would like to know when they will get assistance in accordance with the Treaty. Will any one be sent to look after them to assist them in farming, and look after them generally.

Colonel Irvine said some one would be sent up to look after them as soon as possible. Next Spring they will plant their potatoes where they have been accustomed to.

They want next Spring seed potatoes to plant, about twenty bushels would be sufficient to supply those who have none.

The Chiefs also want some one to supply them with medicines.

Col. Irvine said that he would recommend to the Government that they should be supplied with the things they have asked for.

The terms of surrender were then read and explained by the Rev. Mr. Mackay.

Councillor Bird asked that the old and helpless people may get some clothing.

The Chiefs and Headmen then came forward and signed the Treaty. Chief James Roberts signing his own name, all the others making their mark.

After the signing of the Treaty, Col. Irvine presented each Chief with a medal and a flag (Union Jack) placing the ribbon with which the medal was attached over the Chief's neck, the medal hanging on the breast. Col. Irvine then gave the Chiefs some good advice, telling them he hoped as Chiefs they would show a good example, not only by their conduct but by working hard and to try to be independent of assistance from the Government.

Three cheers were given by the Indians for the Queen and the Commissioners.

In regard to their Reserves the Indians have not yet decided where they want them.

They also want schools when the Reserves are laid out.

Chief James Roberts wants in lieu of waggon, horse and harness, one tent, one stove, and four sets of dog harness.

Both Bands want the annuity payments made about the middle of September so as it will not interfere with their hunting.

James Roberts' Band want to be paid at Little Hills which is South of Lac La Ronge and William Charles' Band at Red Deer Lake, South end of end of Cart road.



WOOD CREE INDIANS

ACCEPTANCE OF THE

CARLTON AND FORT PITT TREATY OF 1876.

COPY OF THE TREATY

REFERRED TO IN THE ORDER IN COUNCIL ON PAGE XLII,
"SPECIAL APPENDIX B," OF THIS REPORT.

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen, on behalf of ourselves and the other members of the Wood Cree tribe of Indians, having had explained to us the terms of the Treaty made and concluded near Carlton on the 23rd day of August and on the 28th day of said month respectively, and near Fort Pitt on the 9th day of September, 1876, between Her Majesty the Queen, by the Commissioners duly appointed to negotiate the said Treaty, and the Plain and Wood Cree and other tribes of Indians inhabiting the country within the limits defined in said Treaty; but not having been present at the Councils at which the articles of the said Treaty were agreed upon, do now hereby, for ourselves and the bands which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us, and the bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and interest whatsoever, which we and the said bands which we represent, held and enjoy, or have held and enjoyed of, in and to the territory included within the following limits:—All and singular that portion or tract of land being the north part of the land district of Prince Albert as shewn on the maps published by the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, dated at Ottawa, on the 31st day of August, 1885,—the same tract being north of the northerly limit of Treaty No. 6, North-West Territory, containing 11,066 square miles, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows:—Commencing at a point being the north-west corner of projected Township No. 70, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of projected Townships Nos. 70, to the north-east corner of projected Township No. 70, Range 13, west of the Second Initial Meridian, thence southerly, following the east boundary of said 13th Range of the projected townships to the northern limits of Treaty No. 6, into the projected Township No. 60; thence westerly following the northerly limit of Treaty No. 6 to the south-eastern shore of Green Lake, being at the north-easterly part of the projected Township No. 58, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence following the westerly shore of Green Lake to the main inlet thereof, known as Beaver River; thence up the right bank of Beaver River to its intersection with the west boundary of projected Township No. 62, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence northerly following the west boundary of projected Townships of Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian, to the point of commencement;

Also all our right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other Treaty heretofore made or hereafter to be made with Indians, and whether the said lands are situated in the North-West Territories or elsewhere in Her Majesty's Dominions, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to the Indians adhering to the said Treaty at Fort Pitt or Carlton; with the proviso as regards the amount to be expended annually for ammunition and twine, and as respects the amount to be expended for three years annually in provisions for the use of such Indians as are settled on reserves and are engaged in cultivating

the soil, to assist them in such cultivation, that the expenditure on both of these items shall bear the same proportion to the number of Indians now treated with as the amounts for those two items as mentioned in Treaty No. 6 bore to the number of Indians then treated with; and we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and we agree in all things to conform to the articles of the said Treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had been present at the Council held near Fort Pitt or near Carlton, and had there attached our signatures to the said Treaty.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's Special Commissioners and the Chiefs and Councillors of the Bands hereby giving their adhesion to the said Treaty have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Montreal Lake this eleventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

A. G. IRVINE,
Lt. Colonel,
Commissioner.

A. GOULET,
Commissioner.

JAMES ROBERTS.

his *Chiefs.*

WILLIAM CHARLES.

mark.
his

AMOS CHARLES.

mark
his

JOSEPH CHARLES.

mark *Councillors of*
his *James Roberts'*
Band.

ELIAS ROBERTS.

mark
his

JOHN COOK.

mark
his

BENJAMIN BIRD.

mark
his

ISAAC BIRD.

mark *Councillors of*
his *William Charles'*
Band.

PATRICK BIRD.

mark
his

MOSES BIRD.

mark

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay.

A. J. McNEILL, Indian Department.

H. J. MOBERLY, C. S., H. B. Co.

H. H. ALEXANDER, Sergt. N. W. M. P.

C. V. ALLOWAY.

J. A. MACKAY, Archdeacon of Saskatchewan.



PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, ONT., 30th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The general health of the people of this reserve during the year has been very good; there has been no epidemic and very little sickness of any kind.

There has been (since my last report) among the Chippewas twenty deaths and among the Pottawattamies only one and very few of them children, mostly consumptives and old people.

The births during the same time have been:—Chippewas, twenty-five; Pottawattamies, five.

The crops in 1888 were very good, and as you will see by the accompanying statement, were much in advance of those of 1887.

The crop of this year, 1889, except the corn, will be above the average; the corn will be light, owing to very wet weather just after planting time in the spring. A good many are now making preparations to sow fall wheat, and I hope to see a greater acreage than usual of this grain sown this fall.

The people of this reserve are slowly but surely getting to be an agricultural community every year showing a larger quantity of grain and roots, and a greater number of animals of better breeds.

The schools have been regularly kept during the year, with a fair attendance of children at each of them.

I mentioned in my report last year that I hoped to have another school established during the then coming year, and I have the consent of the people for the building of another school house, a building committee, consisting of the chief and council of the Chippewas appointed, the location decided on, and figures in my hands from two firms giving cost of building, and I hope to receive instructions from the department very soon to proceed with it.

The churches are well attended and the missionaries are regular in their attendance on Sunday, the Revds "I. Jacobs" Church of England, and "Wm. Elias" Methodist, preach to the people in their own language.

The pupils attending the "Shingwauk" Mount Elgin and Brantford Institutions have been home during the holidays, and (except the Mount Elgin pupils) have gone back again. They all seem to be improving and have behaved exceedingly

well while at home. I have much pleasure in being able to report that no complaints were made of improper conduct against any of the boys and girls who are attending these institutions.

I inclose herewith a comparative statement of products of the reserve for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89, which may be of interest, as showing progress in agriculture and industries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1st DIVISION,

SARNIA, 3rd September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The band of Chippewas under my care numbers 471, beside 27 Pottowattamies on the Aux Sable Reserve. There are also 30 young Indians of various ages living on the reserves, of Chippewa parentage, making a total of 528.

I am able to report considerable progress in the way of improvements in farming during the year. They are clearing up their land and fencing in large portions of it for grazing purposes; pasture stock belonging to the farmers around the reserve, and by so doing make considerable money. They are also improving in the way of agricultural implements. Many of them have reapers and mowers for taking off their grain and seed drills for putting it in. The Indians on the Sarnia Reserve have this season purchased a steam threshing machine.

In the matter of houses they are much more comfortable than they were formerly. I find on my rounds sixteen parlor organs on the Sarnia Reserve.

Many of the women keep their houses very clean and tidy. Last fall a number of them exhibited needle work. Our Indians also exhibited grain and roots at the Western Fair, London, and carried off twenty-five prizes.

The schools on each of the reserves are pretty well attended, but not so well as should be. The crops are very fair, with the exception of the root crop, which the dry weather hurt. Some of them have planted roots, such as carrots, &c., for their stock.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,

STRATHROY, 26th August, 1889.

The Honorable,

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement of the Muncey, Chippewa and Oneida Indians of the Thames for the year ended 30th June last.

These bands live within the County of Middlesex, two within the Township of Caradoc, and one within the Township of Delaware, and number as follows :—

The Muncey Band numbers.....	131
(The same as at last census).	
The Chippewa Band numbers.....	454
(One less than at last census).	
The Oneida Band numbers.....	745
(Or 33 less than at last census).	

The cause of the decrease in the Oneida Band was the removal of a few families to Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin.

I am pleased to state that the sanitary condition of the Indians is very satisfactory, there having been no epidemic on either of the reserves under my care during the past year.

The importance of attention to sanitary matters has been impressed upon the Indians whenever practicable.

We have three schools on the Oneida Reserve, two of them taught by Indians teachers, and one by a white teacher. There are four schools on the Chippewa and Muncey Reserve, two of them taught by Indian teachers and two by whites.

The pupils upon the whole are making fair progress. The Public School Inspectors for the county have made their usual semi-annual visits and have reported favorably of their condition.

The Mount Elgin Industrial School is situated on the Caradoc Reserve, and is under the management of the Revd. W. W. Shepherd, who spares no pains in looking after the comfort of the Indians committed to his care.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have each a mission, on the Delaware and Caradoc Reserves, and are doing good work.

The crops of 1888 have been very good, especially in roots, but owing to a wet spring and dry summer those of this year are below the usual average.

Each of the bands has an agricultural society, which appears to be a benefit to them. I have advised them to try and unite together and have one good society instead of three small ones, but for some reason or other they prefer to be separate.

The usual supply of blankets for the Muncey and Chippewa Band has been distributed as directed by the Department.

The Indians are steadily improving, not only in agriculture, but in industrious habits generally. A very considerable number of them work for farmers, and are fast learning the habits of the whites. With very few exceptions indeed, they are a very quiet and peaceable people, and quite a number of them very intelligent.

The number of letters written from this office during the past year was nine hundred and thirty-six; miles travelled, twenty-five hundred and fifty-six, and hours away on Indian business ten hundred and twenty-three. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION.

HIGHGATE, ONT., 28th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report on the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended the 30th June, 1889, together with the usual tabular statement relating to that band of Indians.

12—14

This band now numbers 292, being an increase of 4 since my last report.

I have to report another good harvest, all grain crops being very good indeed with roots and vegetables excellent in every respect.

Only two new dwelling houses have been erected during the past year, one being a good frame house, the other built of logs.

We have two schools on the reserve, and I am pleased to report that the attendance is better than at any time during my incumbency. The Moraviantown school is taught by an Indian: he is doing good work and is fully qualified as a teacher. The attendance of pupils is so much better than heretofore that we find the school-house (built only five years ago) is not large enough for the pupils, and it will have to be enlarged. The Indian Council has the matter under consideration and will attend to it at once.

We have four denominations of Christian workers on the reserve, viz., Church of England, Methodist, Moravian, Brethren and Salvation Army. All are doing good work and are a great benefit morally to the Indians.

This is purely an agricultural reserve—no industry is carried on by the Indians but farming—and I am pleased to report that they are improving in farming every year. But they have one great drawback in the want of rail timber for fencing purposes.

In my last report I stated that the agricultural society had been of great benefit to the Indians, and I am pleased to report that the society is stronger and better supported than ever before. The fair held last October was the most successful yet held on the reserve. The increased accommodation in the new shed they were building gave ample room, every part of which was well filled. The shed is 20 by 40 feet, and cost nearly two hundred dollars; this amount has been paid by the society out of surplus gate receipts.

As mentioned in my last report, the Indians of this reserve sent an exhibit to the Western Fair, held in the city of London in September last. The Indians took a large number of individual prizes, and the silver medal for the best Indian exhibit as a reserve at the Fair.

The roads and bridges are only in a fair state of repair. Owing to so much heavy rain storms having occurred during the months of May and June a great many washouts occurred; but the chief and council are now making repairs as fast as possible, and we expect soon to have all in as good order as heretofore.

The sanitary condition of the reserve is good, all of the houses and premises have been well cleaned and whitewashed.

There is no disease of a contagious nature on the reserve and very little sickness of any kind.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1st DIVISION.

INDIAN OFFICE MANITOWANING, 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, more or less general, the after effects of which have resulted in the deaths of fifteen children, the health of the

Indians has been satisfactory; the medical officer reports at present but little sickness and the general health of the Indians as very favorable.

The bands within this superintendency are the Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, the Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island and the Manitoulin Island Indians, unceded, occupying the following reserves.

Thessalon River, Maganettawan, Spanish River, White Fish Lake, Mississagua, Point Grondine, Serpent River, French River, and White Fish River, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and Sheshewaning, West Bay, Sucker Creek, Sheshnandah Sucker Lake and Obidgewong on Manitoulin Island, also Cockburn Island, and on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island at South Bay.

The Thessalon Band numbers one hundred and seventy nine, a decrease of seven, principally by emigration.—Under the treaty made with this band in 1859 the Indians surrendered their land, to be sold for their benefit; it was agreed that they were to remove to and settle upon the Garden River Reserve; this they did not do; the band then became scattered, some living at Thessalon, others at Bruce Mines and St. Joseph Island. A portion of their old reserve was set apart for them in 1878, and over twenty families have returned and settled, and more are coming. They are proud of their reserve, and having been for so many years detached and scattered they appreciate the advantages and opportunities of good fellowship and of good neighborhood afforded by being brought together in their village.

Aided by the Departement the band have almost completed a fine new frame school house which it is hoped will soon be in operation, as there are a number of bright, intelligent children ready to avail themselves of its advantages. The agricultural operations of the band are small as yet, fishing being the avocation followed by most, but they display a desire to increase their clearings and I fully expect ere long their crops will make a more favorable exhibit. The band are in a fairly prosperous condition.

The Maganettawan Band numbers one hundred and seventy-one, a decrease of three by emigration and death. This band is much scattered; they settled at West Bay upon this Island under the treaty of 1836, where one hundred and thirteen of the band live; twelve live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, seventeen at Obidgewong and twenty-nine upon the reserve at Maganettawan. They form part of the West Bay Band of Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, having been parties to the MacDougall-Spragge Treaty of 1862. They cultivate some of the excellent land on the West Bay Indian Reserve, raise good crops and are prosperous and contented.

The Spanish River Band numbers five hundred and forty-one, an increase of five over last year. This band is divided into three portions, number one occupying the Village of Sagamook, on the reserve; number two are settled on the left bank of Spanish River and some at Pogumasing and Biscotasing; number three live upon Manitoulin Island, at West Bay, Sheshewaning and the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. Last season the first and second divisions suffered rather severely by failure of their crops owing to drouth, and some being in need of winter supplies were tempted to fish in the close season, which resulted in their boats, nets and fish being seized. The boats and nets were subsequently restored to them, but their misfortune rendered some assistance from the department necessary and an advance on account of their annuity under the Robinson Treaty was made to them, with which assistance they got satisfactorily through the winter. Their prospects of good crops this season are very favorable.

There is one school in operation at Sagamook and another building on the reserve some few miles up the river.

The White Fish Lake Band numbers one hundred and forty-one, a decrease of seven by deaths. The death rate of this band has been high. They raised last year seven hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes. The most intelligent and energetic man of the band (Joseph Faille) died this spring, of consumption, which is much to be regretted, as he set a good example and will be missed. The Department presented

the band with seed potatoes, grain and garden seeds this spring, which, if properly utilized, should make the agricultural statistics of the band wear an improved aspect next year.

This band was badly off last winter, and some families had to be assisted by the Department through the Hudson's Bay Company, who have acted most kindly and liberally to the Indians.

The Ojibewas of Mississauga River are a band of hunters; hunting, fishing and berry picking seem the modes followed of earning a livelihood; but few of these Indians remain on their reserve all the year; the majority live inland and only come out in June or July, and return inland when the payment has been made; they number one hundred and forty-four, an increase of one; they have a school on their reserve, but it is not appreciated by the Indians and is not well attended.

Oneweigance and band numbers fifty-nine, an increase of one; they occupy a reserve situated at Point Grondine; fishing, bark work and berry picking are their principal means of livelihood; agriculture is not carried on to so great an extent as it should be; seventeen of this band live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. They are good boat builders and fishermen, and are prosperous and well-to-do.

The Serpent River Band numbers ninety-five, an increase of one; these Indians have considerably enlarged their clearings during the past year, and are paying more attention to agriculture; they suffer occasionally from the unfenced condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which crosses their reserve. They are very prosperous; employment is easily obtained at the saw mill near by. There is a school on the Reserve; they are hunters, farmers and fishermen, pick berries in summer, and the women earn money by manufacturing mats and barkwork.

The French River Band live at Sheguiandah and form part of the Sheguiandah Band of Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island; they number eighty-nine, an increase of four during the year. They are a well-to-do band, usually well supplied with provisions and necessities, although their farming is but on a moderate scale, yet some generally have seed potatoes to sell in spring.

The White Fish River Band number seventy-eight, an increase of four during the year; their reserve contains some good land and valuable timber; it is surrounded by productive fisheries and is admirably suited for a place of residence for an Indian band; they have small clearings which they cultivate.

With the aid of the Department this band are building a church and school-house combined; they are prosperous.

The Tahgaminini Band own a reserve near Lake Wanapitac, which is unoccupied; they live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, and claim to be entitled to share in that reserve; they number one hundred and fifty-one, an increase of one from last year; the children attend school at Wikwemikong, they are prosperous and contented.

The Indians living on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island number eleven hundred and ninety-two, of whom one thousand and fifty-two claim to be entitled to share in the reserve. This reserve was exempted from the operation of the McDougall-Spragge Treaty, but was thrown open for the occupation of any Indians "entitled to reside thereon as formerly."

They are industrious, intelligent, orderly and well conducted, and enjoy a high degree of prosperity; they have comfortable dwellings, good churches and schools, large clearings, are well supplied with live stock and agricultural implements, have barns and stables, and their clearings aggregate three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven acres. This band cut last winter timber under license of the value of six thousand dollars.

The West Bay Band (Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island) including the principal part of the Maganettawan Band (Ojibewas of Lake Huron), have a fine reserve in the neighborhood of Lake Mindemoya; they raise excellent crops; the band numbers two hundred and fifty three, a decrease of seven by emigration. The reserve is held in common, which the majority of the band prefer to holding their land in severalty; some have very small clearings, two or three acres not being uncom-

mon, in which the only crop raised is potatoes, the Indians relying for a living mainly upon the work they obtain loading vessels, for which their services are generally in demand; the most prosperous of the band pay greater attention to agriculture, have larger clearings and raise good crops.

The sugar making industry, which has languished for some years, was during the past spring the best known for several years, as much as ten thousand pounds having been made by the band.

They have a commodious church and a large school house, are Catholics, and are a decidedly prosperous community.

The Sheguiandah Band (which includes also the French River Band) numbers one hundred and forty five, an increase of two over last year by births; they have some excellent land; there is a handsome church and comfortable school house at the reserve; they are principally members of the Church of England, are orderly, contented and fairly prosperous.

The Sucker Lake Band consist of six families, who occupy a small reservation three miles from Manitowaning; they number twenty-four, a reduction of ten by emigration; they are farmers, are industrious and prosperous.

The Sheshegwaning Band numbers one hundred and seventy, an increase of eleven principally by immigration; in common with other bands, their crops suffered from drouth last year, they are industrious, intelligent and self-reliant; for some reason difficult to explain, they refused to receive a teacher sent them by the Department and the school is temporarily closed.

The band are at present occupied in building a new church, the old one having fallen into a dilapidated condition. They are a prosperous community.

The Obiagonong Band numbers twenty-two, an increase of one from last year, (seventeen of these Indians belong also to the Maganettawan Band, Ojibewas of Lake Huron). During the past year they have enlarged their clearing by breaking in twenty acres of new land; last fall they were supplied with a yoke of oxen, plough &c., by the Department, and appear to have made good use of them. On my first visit to this band in May this spring I found them well off for provisions and having plenty of seed potatoes for sale, indicating a considerable degree of prosperity; they were again visited in July, at which time they were elated over the excellent appearance of their crops and the promise of an abundant harvest. The band are all pagans.

The South Bay Band occupy the Village of Atchitawaganing, on the eastern side of South Bay on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island; they belong to the Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, and formerly lived on the opposite side of South Bay, from whence they removed about eighteen years since; they are Catholics, possess a church and a school, are orderly and industrious; they are good fishermen, and have an excellent fishery near their village; the band numbers sixty-two an increase of two from last year.

The Cockburn Island Indians number thirty-three a decrease of one by death; during the last two years this band has lost ten of its numbers by emigration to the United States; they are farmers and fishermen, and are a well-to-do community.

The different bands have been visited at their reserves and their annuities and interest money paid to them, amounting in all to \$12,423.13.

The health of the Indians has been carefully looked after by the medical officer. Dr. R. M. Stephen, who with myself has impressed upon them on all suitable occasions the importance of attention being paid to sanitary matters.

The roads and bridges in the various reserves have been maintained in order.

Cases of destitution amongst the sick, old and feeble, must naturally occur in a large population; while such have not been frequent, when they have occurred, they have been brought to the notice of the Department and relieved.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed to the sick and infirm.

The sale of intoxicants to Indians has been suppressed wherever practicable and heavy fines imposed where convictions could be obtained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,

Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY 2ND DIVISION,

PARRY SOUND, ONT., 26th August 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and enclosed tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the various Indian bands within my superintendency for the year ended 30th of June last.

Parry Island Band.

This band is pursuing a steady course of improvement. An intelligent and zealous interest is taken by the head men of the band in all those matters that tend to elevate themselves and their children. As usual, abundant labor, at good wages, has always been ready for any Indian of this band who was willing to grasp it. Agricultural matters are yearly receiving increased attention, and privation or distress is a condition almost unknown.

Education is well looked after, and marked progress has, during the past year, been made by the pupils of the two schools on the reserve. Both schoolhouses are now plastered inside and clapboarded outside, and compare favorably with the best rural school buildings in the district.

Shawanaga Band.

As has been frequently reported, this band is the most backward in point of energy and desire for progress of any in this superintendency. Fortunately, even here an increased attendance of pupils at school is a sign of improvement, and is the result of a change in teachers. At present the educational affairs of the band are advancing as well as could be expected.

No complaints of any kind were made, and everything seemed, from an Indian's standpoint, to be in a satisfactory condition. I am sorry to have to report that this band seems to indulge in habits of indolence and thriftlessness to too great an extent; and, as a consequence, advancement is slight.

Health has been fair, and an increase in the band has taken place.

Henvey Inlet Band.

Notwithstanding the recent death of their chief, this band seemed happy, comfortable and prosperous. The condition of the crops promises a plentiful harvest, and there is not much probability of want or privation making an appearance during the coming winter.

An election to the office of chief, rendered necessary by the death of their late chief, was held, and though there were three aspirants for the office it was carried on with an amount of quietness and good feeling that might well furnish an example to white communities.

The change in teachers made a year ago has not, I regret to say, made much improvement in the school. Another change has been made, and we must continue to hope for better results in the future. The isolated position of the reserve renders it very

difficult to obtain suitable teachers, and the same cause prevents that thorough supervision which might, perhaps, aid in promoting the educational interests of the children of the band.

Nipissing Band.

This band is in a flourishing condition. All seemed happy and contented. With an increased number, farm and other kinds of labor had taken the place of hunting. I spent three days among them, and had an unusually good opportunity of observing their character. They live for the most part at considerable distances from each other, so that the meeting on pay-day of the families at one time in one place causes an amount of pleasure and enjoyment which to me seems only second to that caused by the receipt of their annuities. If pay-day is fine it will be difficult to find a happier lot of people than the Indians of the Nipissing Band when they assemble.

The new schoolhouse, referred to in my last report, was completed last fall and opened last January. A young, active energetic white teacher was secured; and, taking into consideration the fact that none of the children could speak English, the progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Dokis Band.

This band still continues to follow its commercial avocations. Little can be said about this band, except that its members, as a rule, conducted themselves in such a respectful and dignified manner that one was apt to consider them rather as members of a commercial firm in good standing than as a band of annuity Indians.

Temogamingue Band.

This band, as it met me on the announced pay-day, presented a hardy and vigorous appearance. The chief, who had received a position from the Hudson's Bay Company, was absent, but his place was ably filled by his subordinates in office, and through these the wants and needs of the band were expressed. More than ever before they are turning their attention to courses which will tend to promote advancement in civilization. Hitherto their support has been derived from hunting and occupations connected therewith, and they have seemed to turn a somewhat indifferent ear to my advice to seek sustenance from the cultivation of the soil. First in their estimation now is the cultivation of the soil, and to assist their endeavor they solicited aid from your Department, which will in due course be brought before you.

Another matter on which the band expressed what to me appeared a commendable solicitude was the education of their children. We spent a long time in discussing ways and means.

The past year has not been characterized by any exceptional circumstance. No complaints were made, nor were any cases of individual distress brought under my notice, except those of two families—one of a murdered man, the other that of the murderer now in prison.

Gibson Reserve.

Everything of an agricultural nature on this reserve is prosperous. Crops are flourishing, especially those on the higher lands. All were reported to me to be happy and contented. Abundant and profitable labor at road work, at saw mill and in the harvest field is at hand, and with a Government road running through their reserve this portion of the Oka band has every reason to congratulate itself on its pleasant and fertile location.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. WALTON.

Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE-MARIE, 24th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you my report for the year ended 30th June 1889, of the Indian bands under my charge, together with tabular statement and census.

The bands are the Garden River, under Chief Augustin, the Batchewana, under Chief Nubenagooching, and the Michipicotin and Big Head Indians, under Chiefs Sansonhaguard and Gros Jambette. I have very little to add to former reports.

Garden River Band.

The greater part of this band reside on their own reserve at Garden River, and mostly earn their living in the summer by boating and berry picking and in the winter by working in lumber camps, and taking out cordwood, and saw logs and in sugar making. During the past winter there was plenty of employment for those willing to work, a large quantity of saw logs were taken out by them and good wages obtained; they also took out several hundred cords of spruce wood, for which they got good prices. The crops were hardly so good as in former years, the season having been late. A new industry is, I understand, to be opened at the Marble Mountain this year, in the shape of cement works. This will give, employment to a good many of the Indians able to work at it.

The schools have been better attended and more progress has been made than heretofore. The teachers still complain that the parents will not insist on sending their children regularly, and also of the time taken up during the sugar making and the berry season, but on the whole the attendance is better than formerly.

A great deal of trouble was caused last summer and winter by the sale of liquor by men occupying two boats anchored on the American side, on the shore opposite the reserve. I tried to have it stopped by the American authorities, but failed for want of proof. This spring the Americans themselves made out a case against them and the boats have disappeared. During the fall and winter traffic was carried on by a whiskey peddler of the name of Lemieux, and for months he managed, in spite of summonses to evade capture, however, he was at last arrested under a warrant and convicted in four cases, fined four hundred and fifty dollars and costs, and was sentenced to the Central Prison for twelve months.

There was considerable sickness during the year, but nothing of a serious nature.

Batchewana Band.

The greater part of this band reside on the Garden River Reserve, part at Goulais Bay, where they have another reserve, and about thirteen families at Agawa River, Lake Superior. Those on the Garden River Reserve farm in a small way, go boating and berry picking in the summer and work for the Garden River Band and in the lumber camps during the winter. The women have about fourteen sewing machines, which they work, and they make barkwork and mats, by which they manage to live. They have a school on the reserve, which is very well attended. It is under the management of the Revd. Thos. Ouellette, S. J. (Catholic), and the children I am informed are getting on well. Those of the members of this band who live at Goulais Bay have little farms of their own (patented), which they cultivate in a small way and live principally by fishing and hunting. One poor old woman was burned to death in her wigwam last Christmas Day, while all the rest of the Indians were at church. This portion of the band are very healthy; they have a Roman Catholic Church, but no school. The third portion of the band live at Agawa River and get their living by fishing and hunting. The latter was very poor last winter. The catch of fur was only one-quarter of former

years. They had a great deal of sickness and eight deaths, and I am informed by a member of the band who is in charge of the Hudson Bay Post there that had it not been for the kindness and attention of some American gentlemen (among whom was a doctor) who were there fishing about the end of August, when the measles and a fever broke out among them, the most of the Indians would have died, but these gentlemen stayed there for about a fortnight and attended them. There is no church or school at this station. This year, as usual, I gave a dinner to twenty-seven of them, which was highly appreciated.

The Michipicotin and Big Head Band.

The Michipicotin and Big Head Band live at Michipicotin, Missinabie and Chapleau. They have a small reserve at the former place of about fifteen families. They have a church and a schoolhouse; they raise a few potatoes, fish, hunt, and sell their furs to the Hudson Bay Company and other traders. There was a great deal of sickness at Chapleau and Missinabie,—measles and fever,—and several deaths took place. The Indian is a difficult man to treat in an illness; he no sooner gets better than he exposes himself, and brings on a relapse, which in many cases terminates in death.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NOTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—4TH DIVISION.

PORT ARTHUR, 14th September 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs within my agency, together with the annual tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Fort William Band.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians of this band are prospering, each year improving upon their previous year; they have broken up several acres of land; their spring work was done early and their oats, peas and potatoes put in in good time, and their crop returns will be considerably in excess of those of last year. They put in altogether over 800 bushels of seed; their statute labor was well done, their roads and bridges are in good order, and culverts and ditches kept clean. They will have this year a quantity of produce to sell, and sufficient for their own use until the next year's crop is harvested. Their oxen and other cattle are well cared for, and enough hay and fodder has been secured to keep them over winter. The number in the band is 378; there are a boys' and girls' school and St. Joseph Convent Orphanage on the reserve, all kept in good order; the average daily attendance is about 45. They had scarlet fever among them this past summer, but by careful attention and good medical attendance there was only one death. The Indians generally along the frontier are comparatively temperate in their habits, and especially so considering the bad example of whites around them; and I can safely say that among the same number of whites there is more drinking and a lower morality to be found than among the same number of Indians. They have a Roman Catholic church on the reserve. About fifty of this band have intermarried with Savanne and Lac des Milles Lac Indians.

Red Rock Band.

The Indians of this band have been for some years scattered about the country, but are yearly coming together on their reserve upon the Nipigon River, near Lake Helen, making homes for themselves there. The land is good and productive. During the last year they increased their settlement, built several neat houses, cleared new land and planted potatoes. They have a good bull, well broken in to work; a plough, harrow and other farming implements. They are employed with their canoes by tourists from different parts of the United States and Canada, who visit this river every summer for trout fishing. They get good wages, and in this way make money. In the winter season they go inland to their hunting grounds. They have a schoolhouse and teacher, but the school is not so well attended as it ought to be. It was built about fifteen years ago, on the side of Lake Helen, at the Roman Catholic mission, about four miles from where the majority of the children live. They expect next year to build a schoolhouse on the reserve, if they can raise the money to buy building material. This band numbers about 210, and is generally in a healthy condition. They have a Roman Catholic church near their schoolhouse.

Pays Plat River Band.

The Indians of this band have prospered more for the past year than ever before, have built several new houses, and with their bull and plough have broken up new land and fenced it in. Their crops of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables are wonderfully good, and the most of them will have potatoes to sell. They have a fair market for surplus produce. They have built a good stable, and have purchased lumber and tar paper to finish it with. This reserve was for the past few years unhealthy, but has changed for the better by the clearing up of their land. Their farms face upon the river, which is about 200 feet wide, deep and navigable for small vessels for two miles up. The Canadian Pacific Railway road bridge runs through their settlement and trains stop for their accommodation at this bridge. The river is noted for fine whitefish and trout, and is the only place on the Lake Superior coast where pink flesh salmon trout are found. In the fall they make money filling private orders for these fresh-water salmon; in the winter season they go inland to hunt, the locality being noted for fine otter and beaver. They are anxious for a school, which, in another year, they will try to obtain.

The Pic River Band.

These Indians are making good progress in the way of agriculture; they have added several acres of new land and have built four new houses. Their crop of potatoes and other vegetables was good; they will have a quantity to sell, for which they get the highest market price. Their farms face the river, which is about 250 feet wide for three miles from its mouth. They get plenty of whitefish and common lake trout, and have a good supply put up every fall for use during the winter.

They devote the winter season to hunting and trapping, leaving their families at home comfortably provided for; they have a good school, which is well attended and children make fair progress. They have a yoke of oxen, plough, harrow and other implements, a good warm stable and plenty of hay, and they keep their cattle in good order. The band numbers about 270; they have a Roman Catholic church on their reserve.

The Long Lake Band.

This band is prosperous; they are altogether hunters, as their land is cold and unproductive; the men are employed in summer transporting goods inland from the frontier for the Hudson Bay Company; their inland lakes and rivers abound with fish, upon which they principally subsist; in the winter they locate themselves upon their different hunting grounds, and return in the spring to Long Lake, with their fur to the value of about \$12,000. They number about 340 Indians; they have a Roman Catholic church near their reserve.

The Nipigon Band.

This band is the most numerous of any within my agency, numbering about 500. They are industrious and cleanly in their habits the greater number of them work during the summer, portaging goods inland for the Hudson Bay Company; many have houses and gardens on Jackfish Island and along the Lake Nipigon shore; they raise good crops of potatoes and manage to have their seed in the spring; other families live in wigwams along the rivers and lakes, and they subsist on fish and animals they trap or shoot, principally rabbits and occasionally bear; in the winter they hunt and return in the spring with their furs, amounting in value to \$13,000 or \$14,000. Otter and beaver are their principal skins, for which they get a fair market price. Some members of the band have established themselves on the Gull River Reserve, and others promise to join them next year. On Jackfish Island they have a school house, which is not in operation; they have also a Roman Catholic church near the Nipigon Hudson Bay house.

English Church Mission Reserve.

The Indians upon this reserve are a portion of the Red Rock Band; they are located on Lake Nipigon, about ten miles from the mouth of the river; their reserve is on Grand Bay, the farms fronting the lake; their land is rich and prolific; their houses are well built and comfortable, each having a good cellar; they have abundance of fine fish the year around, whitefish and trout; they have a good school and teacher. They rebuilt their church last winter; it is neatly built of square hewn logs; the lumber to finish it they whipsawed, and the workmanship is of the best kind; the shingled roof is painted. The Indians of this place engage during the summer with Nipigon fisherman tourists, and in the winter they hunt fur-bearing animals.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

SOUTH ALGONA, 3rd October, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement ended 30th of June last.

The Golden Lake Band now numbers sixty-one.

I am sorry to have to state that the crops on the reserve were not good; the root crop was a failure.

The land is not good for farming as it is both stoney and sandy; it is better adapted for raising rye, which does well; some of the band sowed it last fall, and had a fair return.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. BENNETT,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, ONT., 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889. This band now numbers 1,069, being an increase of nineteen during the past year.

There have been fourteen deaths, thirty-one births, and two persons were admitted into the band.

The crops are good this season, and provisions are plentiful.

The four schools on this reserve are in operation, and are progressing favorably. They are under the tuition of efficient teachers, selected by John Johnston, Esq., Public School Inspector.

The Rev. G. A. Anderson is very attentive to the moral and spiritual wants of the Indians under his care. We have an efficient council, composed of five shrewd business men, who conduct the business of the band in a satisfactory manner.

The interest money distributed during the last year amounted to \$4,343.46, and the usual supply of blankets has been distributed among the aged and infirm Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.

SIMCOE AGENCY, GEORGINA, ONT., 20th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The population is now one hundred and twenty-seven, an increase of two since last census, the result of three births and one death.

The health of the band, with few exceptions, has been remarkably good, and, generally speaking, the band is very prosperous, earning a comfortable living; adding materially to their stock of worldly goods, and surrounding themselves with many comforts unknown to them in former days.

The sobriety and morality of the band continues excellent. More attention is paid every year to neatness and cleanliness of premises and person.

The crop harvested was abundant, and in excess of those of many former years. More attention is paid to gardening, and many are very successful in this respect. Live stock is kept in most excellent condition and is well wintered.

The new organ purchased for the church at a cost of \$100 was paid for during the year by a voluntary contribution in baskets which were sold in Toronto.

The teacher who succeeded Mr. Mayes (Mr. Henry, an Indian) gave satisfaction, and it is likely he will be re-engaged.

As is my custom, I provided seed grain this spring for nearly all, and a good deal was sown. The crop promises to be a good one and is now being harvested.

By the kindness of the management of the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto I was allowed to take the Chief, Councillor McCue and Wm. Bigsail, and camp on the grounds last fall for a week. This was a great boon to the Indians, they having seen and learnt much, and carried home with them many new ideas.

Councillor James Osheynot renders assistance in conducting religious service on the island, and the Methodist Mission Board recognizes his usefulness and rewards him handsomely.

I consider the band, on the whole, has made wonderful progress, and is remarkably prosperous.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

This band now numbers 397 persons, being an increase of two since last year.

There were several deaths during the year, but mostly of young children, and all from natural causes, as there was no epidemic or contagious disease existing on this reserve. The sanitary condition of the band is very favorable. There was very little want or suffering felt by those people. Many of them devoted their attention to taking out dead timber, for which they found a ready market, and received remunerative prices. The fishing reserve allotted by the Government is of great value to them, there being a plentiful supply of good marketable fish, which commanded high prices. Consequently, a number of them engaged in the business and realized considerable money. The crops were far below the average, especially hay, which was very scarce. This forced many to part with most of their stock.

There have been considerable improvements made in the way of new buildings, &c., &c., and the purchase of many useful agricultural implements, such as ploughs, harrows and horse rakes, besides a number of waggons and buggies.

The three schools are doing good work; the attendance of pupils is fairly good, many of them being pretty well advanced in the English language.

It is a fact that is much to be deplored that a large number of the members of this band are very much given to intemperate habits, which is one of the greatest evils I have to contend with. However, it is with a certain degree of satisfaction that after costly litigation I have secured two convictions against some of the guilty parties, and I trust it will produce a wholesome effect, by stopping the sale of intoxicants to Indians. It is to be regretted that some of those who traffic in the liquor business do not observe the law and thereby diminish the greatest evil that can befall the Indians.

The crops, so far this season, are looking well, and there is a prospect of a bountiful harvest; this, along with what they can realize out of other resources, will, I trust, enable them to live very comfortably during the coming winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

SARGEEN RESERVE.
CHIPPEWA HILL, ONT., 29th August 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of the Sargeen Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The band now numbers 363, being an increase of three since last year—there having been eleven births and eight deaths.

There are three schools in operation on this reserve, and under the instruction of good and efficient teachers they are progressing favorably.

The agricultural interest has received an impetus by the locating of the land to individual Indians, many of whom commenced clearing up their land early in the spring and put in their crops in good time. The energy displayed in this regard is unprecedented on this reserve.

The fishing interest improved within the last year. A new industry has sprung up here, viz., the gathering of "gentian root," which causes an increase to their income, bringing two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound in cash.

However I am of opinion that those who stay at home and attend to their farms will realize more profit in the end.

The hay crop is better this season than it has been for many years affording an ample supply for the stock where ordinary care is practised.

All other crops are looking fairly well, so that it may be said that if the same amount of industry is practised in the future that has prevailed in the present season, this band will soon be in a prosperous condition.

I am pleased to be able to report that there is a great improvement in the condition of the Indians regarding the use of strong drink.

With reference to their sanitary condition there has been considerable malaria or typhoid fever amongst them, and it has not entirely abated yet.

I cannot close my report without referring to the late Chief John Kadahgegwon, who departed this life at Saugeen Village in the eighty-third year of his age, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was born on this reserve, and held the position of Chief for seventy-four years, having received it at the age of nine years. He had two large silver medals presented to him by the British Crown in token of his loyalty and service to the mother country. In fact, he was in every respect a noble specimen of a man.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ALDERVILLE AGENCY,

ROSENEATH, ONT., 13th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, which I have endeavored to make as accurate as possible. The day school here is taught by the resident missionary, Rev. John Lawrence, and is making very good progress, the average attendance being a fraction over 31 : 46 names are on the school roll. One of the pupils of this school, Miss Kate Franklin, obtained the prize for the County of Northumberland in the Dominion competition. Mr. John Dougall, of Montreal, the promoter of the competition, in a note to the teacher says that the essays sent from the school are both very superior and of the greatest credit to the school. The Sunday school is also largely attended, there being some Sundays over 50 scholars present. The attendance at church is also very good. There is a new imitation pipe organ in the church and a very efficient organist. On the whole, the morality of the band is, I think, improving. There have been no convictions lately for the sale of liquor to Indians. I think public morals are improving, and on the whole I am under the impression that idleness is not largely indulged in; the sanitary condition of the band is most excellent, owing, I think, to cleanliness in and around their houses and to the situation of the reserve, it being generally dry and free from

stagnant pools. The population has increased by four during the last year there having been had eleven births and seven deaths. The Indians on the whole are progressing slowly, they have six new house in course of construction, making nineteen good, frame two good block houses and three good frame barns during these last six years, besides paying nearly nine thousand dollars of old debts during that time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY,

GORE'S LANDING, 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June 1889.

Rice Lake.

The Indians have had a very successful year. Those who farm have excellent crops, so abundant that it ought to encourage them to pursue farming to a much greater extent.

Those who devote part of their time to fishing, hunting and trapping have also been very fortunate.

There has been no distress during the year and very little sickness.

The school, under the management of Miss Frank Cragg has been fairly well attended, and the children have made some progress.

The church, the prayer meetings and the Sunday school have been attended with considerable regularity.

Mud Lake.

The Mud Lake Band of Indians shows considerable improvement as compared with former years. This is to be attributed to the fact that they are becoming more self-reliant; they are assisted to procure seed, canoes, &c., to enable them to pursue their various avocations, and they have no excuse for spending their time in idleness, yet assistance is only given on the principle that we "help a man to help himself."

The Indians are giving their attention more to farming, and almost every available spot is under crop of some kind, and promises a good return for their labor.

Much improvement has been made in and around the mission building, with a view to placing an example before them.

Some improvement has been made in the appearance of their homes and also in the cleanliness of their persons, a poorly dressed Indian is rather an exception now. Nearly all of them attend church once, and often twice every Sunday.

Sunday school is held every Sunday at 2 p. m., and prayer meeting every Tuesday evening.

A. E. Kennedy, Esq., the New England Company's Agent, has charge of the school, and the children have made considerable progress.

The Indians have had very little sickness, and the year has been a satisfactory one to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS,

Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY,

UPPERGROVE, 10th September, 1889.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th of June, 1889.

This band numbers two hundred and thirty-one, having decreased six since my last report. There were nine births, fourteen deaths and one emigration.

They have been visited with more sickness than usual during the past year. Of the fourteen deaths that occurred, many of them were adults in the prime of life, some heads of families. Consumption is the prevalent disease to which they are subject, and it is slowly but surely decreasing their numbers. The general health of the Indians at the present time is good.

In agriculture they are not making such rapid progress as I would like to see; however, those who are turning their attention to it are doing well.

During the summer months a number of the Indians are constantly employed as guides to tourists and pleasure-seekers, by whom they are well paid, some of them earning as much as \$60 per month. The liquor evil still exists, I regret to say, notwithstanding the efforts made for its suppression; during the year eleven Indians have been fined for intoxication, and for supplying intoxicants to Indians, and one hotel keeper was fined \$50 and costs.

The school, I am glad to report, is doing a good work and still continues to improve. It has been taught up to this time by Miss Staples, who has manifested a great interest in the progress made by the children who attend.

The Indians have manifested a great interest in road making this year, their statute labor having been done in good time and the roads decidedly improved.

Their church has been thoroughly repaired and it is now a respectable looking and comfortable edifice.

I have the the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. MCPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY.

PENETANGUISHENE, 24th September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of Beausoleil for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

This band now members 341, being an increase of 4 since last year.

The Christian Island, where the greatest number of the band reside, is a very healthy situation and the sanitary condition is very good. I have urged upon them the necessity of cleanliness about their homes. I find a marked improvement during the past year, and they have had very little sickness among them.

I find it very difficult to get them all to pay attention to farming, a few of them do, and the crops they grow are equal to any in the Province, which should encourage them to greater effort, but they seem to prefer working at the mills loading lumber, where they get well paid in cash.

There were no cases of suffering for the want of provisions during the last winter; they all seemed to have a supply of potatoes, meat and fish, towards spring I found it necessary to make advances to a few of them only.

The man Cane Assance, who was sent to the asylum, has returned to his family, and appears to be quite well.

The Indians built a small wharf this year, which is found very convenient for them in landing and shipping their goods.

The band generally appears quite happy and comfortable, and I am glad to say there have been very few instances of intoxication during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. THOMPSON,

Indian Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION MUNCEY.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The different branches of husbandry on the industrial (in many respects model) farm has been maintained at a high state of efficiency, and has yielded very satisfactory results, both in regard to furnishing excellent training for the boys and yielding profitable financial results.

The different branches of mechanism have been well managed by skilful foremen, who know well how to communicate instructions, so as to secure the best results for the apprentice boys and, with many modern appliances and a skilful arrangement of all duties work is reduced to a pleasant employment.

The loss by fire during the year, of our commodious play house, including lavatory for the boys and junior division school room, left us in crowded quarters for a portion of the year, but by a judicious management of time and space all the departments of the school work were maintained in full efficiency to the close of the year.

We acknowledge our great indebtedness to the Department for a timely and generous grant to rebuild on a large scale—a play house, lavatory, reading room, and junior division school room, all in one building; and we hope to have the work so far advanced as to be able to occupy the new quarters after the summer holidays.

The decision of the Department to enlarge the main building here, at an early date, to accommodate 120 pupils, is anticipated with much pleasure. The plans for enlargement, which have been approved by the Department, promise greatly to add to the beauty and attractiveness of the building.

Our average attendance during the year has been slightly in excess of the number authorized by the Department, which is 65; and the moral conduct of the pupils has been highly commendable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. SHEPHERD,

Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this year's report on the condition of the Wikwemikong Industrial School.

After the midsummer vacation we had the pleasure of seeing our pupils come back from many quarters and cheerfully re-enter the college life. New ones came

who at first were a little surprised and bewildered to find themselves under school discipline and restrictions to which they were not used; but they soon fell into the ranks.

The number has been about the same in both branches of the institution, nearly sixty in all.

The time of vacation for the apprentices was much shorter. The work in the various shops has been constantly kept up. The apprentices are: blacksmiths and tinsmiths, 3; shoemakers, 3; carpenter, 1.

Two of the bootmakers have very nearly finished their apprenticeship. They will soon realize that skill in their trade is good capital.

An epidemic, the measles, prevailing for a time all over the island, made its first appearance at Wikwemikong in the winter, when the severity of the weather added much to the casualties. All our boarders, two excepted, fell sick almost at the same time, and the sickness was all over the village. We were fortunate enough to see them all recover. In this case we owe much to the diligent attendance of Dr. Stephen. After two weeks of interruption the ordinary exercises at school were resumed. The disease lingered longer in the village, so that the attendance of the day scholars, which had been pretty good for a time, remained very poor for the rest of the winter and the spring.

The teachers, who have thrown their whole soul into their work, found themselves richly rewarded by the progress of their pupils. In reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, a great advance was made. We notice particularly among the larger boys the use of the English language in recreation hours. It has required great and constant efforts to obtain this result; it had seemed almost impossible to break their obstinacy or conquer their natural shyness. At a public examination all present, parents and visitors, were greatly pleased to hear them answer with ease and readiness, questions on catechism, history, grammar, geography and arithmetic. In this last branch some of our boys show remarkable ability. An old English school teacher visiting the school expressed his surprise at their answers in mental arithmetic.

The copybooks are kept very clean, and the improvement in writing is noticeable from leaf to leaf; some write very well.

Owing to their very irregular attendance and the want of the advantages of society, the day scholars are far behind the boarders.

In the other branch of the institution, that is in the girls' department, we are happy to state that the attendance has been very regular. With respect to the work done, we have only to call in as witnesses those who have heard these children speaking remarkably pure English and singing in a pleasing English accent. With great painstaking, the devoted mistresses continue teaching them works of household utility, such as sewing, knitting, etc. The happy results are evidenced in the tidiness and comfort of almost every Indian home. I cannot omit to mention the politeness exhibited generally by these children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

D. DuRONQUET,

Principal.

SHINGWAUK HOME,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 1st July, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting you my annual report for the past year I may say that I feel more satisfaction in doing so than I have on any former occasion, for the reason that the Department has rendered me such assistance as will enable me, at any rate, to commence the carrying out of my scheme for extending our work and receiving

larger number of pupils. I trust that with the continuation and gradual augmentation of these grants for maintenance and building purposes I may be enabled, in the near future, to establish a large central Protestant institution at Sault Ste. Marie and another home, besides the Elkhorn, in the North-West.

We have had on the whole a good deal to encourage us during the past year. It was a cause for much satisfaction that David Osahgee passed the U.S. examination so creditably and has been received as a clerk at the Indian Department. Another of our boys, David Minominee, is now teaching school at Henvey's Inlet. John Maggrat is at present junior teacher at Elkhorn. Joseph Loney we hope to send in September to Trinity College School, Port Hope; Dr. Bethune having consented to receive him as a pupil.

With the grant of \$2,500 made us this year for building purposes at the Shingwauk Home we are accomplishing the following improvements: (1) The erection of a sash and door factory, with facilities for manufacture of furniture, etc. (2) Purchase of engine and boiler for ditto; (shafting and machinery being for the most part already on hand). (3) Erection of cottage (stone veneered) for foreman of factory. (4) Renewing and laying down iron rails to tramway from river (near factory) up to the Institution. Things coming by boat and all the water used in the institution is brought up on the tramway. (5) Grading and levelling the front ground between the public roadway and the river; this was what had long required to be done, but was laid over from year to year for want of funds. It forms now an excellent recreation ground for baseball, etc., and a band stand for our brass band will be erected on it. (6) The enlargement, alteration, and stone veneering of our workshops. This building, when completed, will have large comfortable rooms for bootmaking, tailoring, weaving, and perhaps harnessmaking. Until the institution is enlarged or new buildings erected a part of this workshop building will be used temporarily as a dormitory for additional pupils.

Next year I hope a sufficient appropriation may be made to enable us to put up a large building east of the present Shingwauk Home, the lower part of which will be dining hall and kitchens and upper floor schoolrooms. The present Shingwauk Home can then be fitted up entirely with dormitories, lavatories, and recreation rooms, and a larger number of pupils can be received. For this however, to be accomplished, it is very desirable that additional land should be secured on the east side of our present property. Any buildings that are erected in the future can be put up mainly by our pupils, and the flooring, wainscots, sashes, doors, furniture, etc., will all be made at our factory.

With the additional grant of \$2,220 towards annual maintenance of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes I shall be able to retain the services of Mr. Thomas Devlin, Assistant Superintendent, whom, depending on this expected grant, I engaged on the 8th of February last, and we expect to increase the number of our pupils to 26 girls and 64 boys, 90 pupils in all, which is the outside limit that we can find accommodation for. This will be 13 above the number for which the Government grant provides, at \$60 *per capita*.

Our present staff at the Shingwauk consists of Assistant Superintendent, schoolmaster, matron, foreman of factory, bootmaker, farm man, weaver and gardener, tailorress; at the Wawanosh, Lady Superintendent, matron, laundress, gardener and teamster. At present we have in readiness 53 boys and 27 girls. Additional new pupils are expected in a week or two.

School hours are unchanged, viz., 7.30 a.m., preparation: 9 to 12 school: 2 to 2.30 p.m., preparation; 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., school; 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., preparation. Half the pupils are at school in the morning, half in the afternoon, and all, except juniors, in the evening.

We have had several severe cases of sickness in our hospital during the winter. One boy Thomas Johnson, was sent to his home on account of continued illness early in the spring, and one little boy, who had long been a victim of scrofula, died. We have been much indebted to the kind and gratuitous services of Miss Pigot, in caring with a motherly care for our patients.

Our chapel services are well joined in by all the boys and the singing and chanting are both musical and hearty. Our "Onward and Upward Club," of which mention was made in my last report, continues to prosper, and I enclose a printed list of our rules and regulations. We would like other Protestant institutions to join us in this movement as we believe it may be productive of great good to the rising generation of Indians.

I presume it is intended that our Elkhorn school should be included in this report.

The buildings at Elkhorn, are now nearly completed. They consist of three two story buildings in a line facing and not far distant from the C. P. R. track. The first building to the west and nearest to the village is the girl's home, with laundry attachment at the back; the central building has dining room and kitchens, and local Superintendent's apartments on the ground floor and schoolrooms overhead. The building to the east contains dormitories, lavatories and recreation room for boys.

The present staff consists of 4 persons, viz.; the local Superintendent, lady house-keeper and matron, lady teacher, junior male teacher and general assistant. The girls' building only is at present occupied, and the pupils in residence number 14.

In the course of the next month or two we hope to gather in additional pupils from the surrounding Indian tribes and to have the institution in full operation. No provision has as yet been made for the erection of stable, workshops or outhouses, and it still remains to acquire a suitable tract of farm land and to erect the necessary buildings.

In connection with this report, I may mention that at the end of last October I started on a two months' trip of about 7,000 miles through the States to visit some of the principal Indian centres and Indian schools. In the course of my journeys I visited 13 large Indian institutions and held intercourse with the representatives of some 40 different Indian tribes; the furthest point that I visited was Zuni, in New Mexico. As one result of this trip I have now enlarged our little monthly paper, "Our Forest Children," to a 16 page illustrated magazine, and in its pages I shall every month give a concise history, with some insight into the grammar and vocabulary of the language of one Indian tribe, also as much information as possible as to the condition of the various tribes and the efforts that are being put forth for their improvement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD T. WILSON,
Principal.

ONWARD AND UPWARD CLUB.

General Objects.

1. To assist young educated Indians to practice in their lives their christian profession, and to engage in those higher and more intellectual pursuits to which, as members of a christian and civilized community, they are both admitted and called.

2. To promote social intercourse, and mutual respect and sympathy between the white and the Indian races, and to encourage the study of Indian history.

Specific Objects.

1. To acquire a general knowledge of what is going on in the world.

2. To gain information about the Indians, both in Canada and throughout America, and to promote their welfare.

3. To make acquaintance with useful literature and the lives of great and good men.

4. To promote the earnest study of God's Word.
5. To learn the art of elocution.
6. To learn how to carry on a debate.

Origin of the Club.

The origin of the club dates from a visit paid by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal of the Sault Ste. Marie Homes, to the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., in the winter of 1887. The name of the club and many of the rules are derived from that source. The first meeting of the Shingwauk Club was held 11th March, 1887.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The association shall be called the *Onward and Upward Club*, and each branch thereof shall have not less than half of its members Indians.

2. The officers, of whom not less than half the number shall be Indians, shall consist of a *President*, who shall be a missionary to the Indians, or the head of an Indian institution, and shall hold office permanently while he remains in residence; a *Vice-President*, selected by the President; and the following officers, who shall be elected at an electoral meeting, and shall hold office until the next electoral meeting, viz., a *Chairman*, a *Vice-Chairman*, a *secretary* and a *Treasurer*.

3. The regular meetings of the club shall, as a rule, be held weekly, and shall at such times be under the control of the Chairman, unless the club requests the President to take the chair.

4. Electoral meetings for the election of officers shall be held every 7th week, during session, at which time the officers for the ensuing term shall be elected.

5. There shall be three grades in the club, as follows:—

The 1st grade (probationers) shall be open to any one, either Indian or white, of not less than 10 years of age (subject to Rule No. 1), on signing his or her name to the printed requirement, paying a fee of 10 cents, and receiving a card—which he must also sign.

The 2nd grade can be entered only by members who are not less than twelve years of age, and have been not less than three months time in the club. The name has to be signed again to a fresh list of requirements, which will take the place of those before signed for; a new card is given, and a fee of 25 cents has to be paid.

The 3rd grade (full members) can be entered only by members who are not less than 16 years of age, and have been not less than one year in the club. A framed certificate of membership, signed by the President, is given, and the fee is \$1. Persons can be admitted to full membership only at an electoral meeting, and must give a week's notice of their wish to do so to the President.

6. The officers named in rule 2, viz., Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, can be nominated and elected by members of the 2nd and 3rd grades only; and it is desirable that the Chairman should be a full member.

7. Badges shall be worn by the members at the meetings; these, and also the cards of membership, may be procured on application to the Secretary of the O.U.C., at the Shingwauk Home, and paying for the same.

ONWARD AND UPWARD CLUB.

Grade No. 1.

God helping me.

I will try to use no oaths.

I will try to keep myself pure.

I will try to be honest.

I will try to study the Bible, and to keep the Sabbath.

I will try always to do my duty everywhere.

I will try to be kind to all, especially to those who are poorer or weaker or younger than myself.

I will keep this card hanging in my bedroom, and will read it every day, and pray God to help me.

NAME.

ONWARD AND UPWARD CLUB.

Grade No. 2.

I promise by the help of God :

1. To avoid all places where there is drinking, swearing, gambling, or anything dishonoring to God, and to try and keep my friends, especially younger companions, from such places.

2. To avoid all conversation, reading, pictures and amusements which may put impure thoughts in my mind; and to guard the purity of others, especially my younger companions.

3. To be upright and honest in all my dealings, and try to promote honesty of purpose among my companions.

4. To be diligent in studying the scriptures and prayer, and to keep the *Sabbath Day Holy*.

5. To help the oppressed: to try and raise the fallen; and never to turn away my face from any poor person.

6. To keep this card hanging in my room, to read it often, and pray God to help me: and to pray also for a blessing on the *Onward and Upward Club*.

NAME.

ONWARD AND UPWARD CLUB.

Certificate of Full Membership.

This is to certify that our brother (or sister) has this day been received into *Full Membership* with the "*Onward and Upward Club*," having passed successfully through the three grades, and signed his name in due form to the requirements of the club, thereby binding himself, by the help of God, to avoid all places where there is drinking, swearing, gambling, or anything dishonoring to God, and to try and keep his friends, especially younger companions, from such places; to avoid all conversation, reading, pictures and amusements which might put impure thoughts into his mind, and to guard the purity of others, especially younger companions; to be upright and honest in all his dealings, and try to promote honesty of purpose among his companions; to be diligent in studying the scriptures and prayer, and to keep the Sabbath day holy; to help the oppressed; to try to raise the fallen, and never to turn away the face from any poor person. He has undertaken also to read over these rules frequently, and to pray for a blessing both upon himself and other members of the O. U. C.

On receipt of this certificate of membership, our brother (or sister) binds himself to look upon the other members of the club as brothers, to help them when in distress, and to do all he can to promote the welfare and progress of the Indian race.

The above to be dated and signed by the President and Secretary, and countersigned by the recipient.

LOCAL RULES.

Subject to Modification and Alteration from time to time.

1. THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL OFFICERS shall be appointed at an electoral meeting by vote of the club, and shall hold office until next electoral meeting, viz: a *Correspondent*, who shall correspond with and receive letters from other branches of the club; two *News Reporters*, one white and one Indian, who shall report the news at each meeting; a *Critic*, who shall criticise the speeches, songs, etc., at the close of each meeting; a *Curator*, who shall prepare the room before each meeting of the Club.

2. The following committee shall be appointed by the President at an electoral meeting, and shall hold office until the next electoral meeting, viz: (1) a *Committee of Arrangements*, consisting of 5 persons, whose duty it shall be to prepare the programme for each meeting, and submit it at the meeting held a week before that at which it is to be carried out; the chairman of this committee must give not less than 8 days' notice to those who are expected to take part, and must also give notice of the electoral meetings. (2) a *Committee of Handiwork*, consisting of 3 persons, whose duty it shall be to prepare work for members to engage in at the meetings, such as carving, netting, woolwork, &c., and to provide the necessary material out of the funds of the club when voted for that purpose.

3. The funds of the club can be used only by vote of the club, and for such purpose only as shall forward the interests and aims of the club.

4. Socials or entertainments to which the public will be admitted shall be occasionally given by the club, a collection being taken up during the entertainment.

5. New rules affecting the government of the club can be proposed only at an electoral meeting, notice having been previously given at a weekly meeting, and must be confirmed at the next electoral meeting in order to become law; in which case they must be added to the list of rules already in existence. No alteration can be made to the constitution without the consent of all the branches of the club.

6. The Secretary must number every resolution which he enters in his minute book, and keep an index of them so as to be able to refer to them readily.

7. The Secretary will keep the cards and certificates, and attend to the signing of names of new members, numbering and dating each signature both on the card and in the book.

8. The treasurer will bank his funds with the President whenever he has more than \$2 on hand, and will be prepared with a financial report at the close of his term.

9. Members, if absent without due cause for 3 consecutive meetings of the club, are liable to have their names struck off the list.

10. A two-thirds vote of the club will expel any members who may be disorderly, or who may show a want of respect for the rules of the club.

11. The appointed officers are expected to be present regularly at every meeting during their term. If forced unavoidably to be absent they should send in a note, to be read at the meeting, explaining the cause.

12. The Chairman of the Committee of Handiwork will keep account of all that is made during his term, price the articles, notify the Treasurer to enter price in book, and hand in the articles to the President at the electoral meeting. The President will be responsible for the sale of the articles.

Order of Proceedings at the Weekly Meetings.

1. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.
2. Short reading from the Bible; repetition of the General Confession; the prayer appointed for the Opening; the Lord's Prayer.
3. Roll-call by the Secretary.

4. Minutes of last meeting read by the Secretary, approved by the meeting, and signed by the Chairman.
5. Admission of members to 1st or 2nd Grade.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New Business; reading of correspondence and Notices of Motion for the next electoral meeting.
8. Report by Committee of Arrangements, giving programme for next meeting.
9. News by reporters, readings, speeches, dialogues, debate, general discussion, &c., according to programme, followed by Critic's remarks.
10. Closing prayer (the two evening collects and the blessing). God Save the Queen. Adjournment.

Order of Proceedings at the Electoral Meetings.

1. Meeting called to order by the President, the outgoing officers being seated with him on the platform.
2. Opening Prayers; Roll Call; Minutes read, approved and signed.
3. The Chairman, the Treasurer, and the Chairman of Handiwork make their reports.
4. The Secretary hands in to the President a list of business to be attended to, (1) Motions passed at last electoral meeting to be confirmed; (2) Notices of Motion for this meeting. These will be taken up in due order.
5. Admission of new members to 1st or 2nd Grade.
6. Admission to 3rd Grade, and presentation of certificates.
7. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, during which 1st Grade members withdraw to the back seats, as they are not allowed to vote.
8. Election of Correspondent, Critic, two News Reporters, Curator, by vote of the whole club; but Critic may be nominated only by some member of the 2nd or 3rd Grade.
9. Appointment of Committee of Arrangements by the President, and they withdraw to prepare programme or to revise programme handed to them by outgoing Committee.
10. Appointment of Committee of Handiwork by the President.
11. Outgoing officers give up their books, &c., and withdraw, and the new officers take their seats on the platform.
12. Vote of thanks to outgoing officers.
13. The President withdraws, and the new Chairman takes his place.
14. The Chairman calls on the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements to read programme for the next meeting.
15. Closing prayers. God Save the Queen. Adjournment.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. Any member wishing to speak must rise and address the Chair.
2. All motions, to be in order, must be moved and seconded.
3. To amend an amendment-to-an-amendment is not in order.
4. No discussion shall be allowed, except on a motion that has been moved and seconded.
5. No person not a member shall be allowed to take part in any of the proceedings.
6. At least 11 members must be present to form a quorum at any meeting.
7. The ruling of the President (or Chairman) on any point shall not be debatable.
8. Any motion must be submitted in writing, if requested by the President (or Chairman).
9. No member shall be allowed to speak more than twice on any subject.
10. No motion shall be reconsidered the same evening on which it has been passed.

11. No discussion shall be allowed on any motion after it has been decided by the meeting.

12. It is allowable for a general discussion to follow a debate: provided both sides are equally represented, and both sides agree to it.

Form of Prayer at Opening of Meeting.

Almighty Lord and everlasting God, vouchsafe we beseech Thee to direct, sanctify and govern both the hearts and bodies of us Thy servants who are gathered together at this meeting. Grant that by Thy Grace and Help we may *look onward* to the journey set before us, determining to do our duty at all times before Thee and before men, and may also *look upward* for Thy favor and blessing; and in all that we do may it be as unto the Lord and not as unto men. May we be true and just in all our dealing, kind and considerate towards others, and keep our bodies in temperance, soberness and chastity. May we live looking unto Jesus. May we be ready to bear one another's burdens. May we let our light shine before men. May we day by day grow in grace and in knowledge of Thee. Through Thy most mighty protection may we be preserved, both in body and soul. Through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Branch Clubs.

Any Indian institution or Indian mission may form a branch of the O.U.C.; the only condition being that they signify to the President of the Shingwauk Club their intention to do so, naming the intended President, and that Rules Nos. 1 to 7, laid down in the Constitution, and the cards of membership authorized by the club, be accepted.

Modification of the local rules, order of proceedings, and rules of order will be allowable, such matters being left to the discretion of the local President and his advisers. It is to be understood also that Rule No. 6 of the Constitution need not be observed until the club has had time to get into regular working order.

For further information, address the President of the Shingwauk Club.

REV. E. F. WILSON,

Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

April 8th, 1889.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION.

BRANTFORD, 1st September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

Attendance.

During the year 16 boys and 17 girls entered, and 15 boys and 19 girls left the institution, the number on the books, 31st December, 1888, being 89.

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

Under 1 year.....	2
From 1 to 2 years.....	11
2 to 3 do	8
3 to 4 do	4
4 to 5 do	0
5 to 6 do	5
6 and over.....	4

Average attendance for both boys and girls, 3 years.

The institution was filled to its limit (45 boys and 45 girls) throughout the year, leaving many applicants for admission upon our list.

The principal repairs and improvements connected with the institution include a new hardwood floor in the boys' dormitory, repainting a large portion of the interior of the building, increasing the water supply by sinking a well, erecting a wind-mill and tank, laying water pipes into laundry, kitchen and girls' lavatory, putting in an improved drainage system from kitchen and girls' lavatory to meet the requirements of the sanitary regulations, sinking a new well and putting in a pump at the South Farm Cottage.

Health.

The general health of the school has been very good. There were several cases of scarlet fever and measles of a very mild character, but beyond these no serious illness of any kind.

With a few exceptions, the conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Education.

The school work has maintained its usual standard of excellence in the various branches of the public school course.

Lucy Hill, Lucy Martin, Levi Williams, Jamieson Lewis and Elizabeth Maracle passed the examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute.

Willis Tobias obtained a third-class professional certificate, and was appointed teacher of a school at Moraviantown.

Josephine Goode and Sarah Russel, having attended the Collegiate Institute at Brantford for some time, and completed a course of six months' special training for teachers in our own schools, received certificates as Indian school teachers, and obtained appointments, the former taking charge of a school at Parry Island and the latter of School No. 7, on the Tuscarora Reserve. Their work has been most favorably reported on.

Lucy Hill and Francis Davis, having passed the necessary examination and completed a six months' course of special training, entitling them to be awarded the graduating diploma of this institution, approved and endorsed by the Deputy Superintendent General, were appointed to the charge of Indian schools respectively at Muncey and No. 11, on the Tuscarora Reserve.

10 Ind

The Nelles medal for general proficiency was awarded to Levi Williams.

Two students have partially completed their course of training as teachers, and two others will enter upon their training at the commencement of the coming term. Sixteen past pupils are now teaching Indian schools, and one is teaching in the public schools of the city of Winnipeg. Of these, two hold second, and one holds a third class professional certificates, the remainder having special certificates of qualification for teaching Indian schools.

W. Noah, on satisfactorily completing his term of apprenticeship as a carpenter, was presented with a chest of tools. He is now working at his trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

To the School Board, Six Nations, Indian Reserve :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1888-89.—To Balance brought forward.....	\$1,495 57
Annual grants—	
New England Company	\$1,000 00
Indian Department	400 00
Six Nations' Council.	1,500 00
	<hr/> 2,900 00
	<hr/> \$4,395 57

Expenditure.

1888-89.—By Salaries.....	\$2,371 00
Buildings and grounds.....	580 60
School furniture.....	5 10
Fuel.....	121 25
Books and apparatus.....	109 10
Printing and office expenses...	14 75
Fees for children attending	
" white " schools	10 00
Prizes.....	59 00
Insurance.....	37 00
	<hr/> \$3,307 80
Balance in the bank.....	1,085 77
	<hr/> \$4,393 57

REPORT for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—Comparative condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Pupils on Register for 12 mos., to 30th June, 1889.	Average attendance for year ended 30th June, 1889.	Rate per cent. of average upon the register number.	No. present at examination.	Standard of attainment.	No. of pupils presented in each standard.	Result of examination 30th June, 1889. No. passed (50 p.c. of marks)					Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1889.	Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1888.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic	Grammar.		
2	Miss Maracle.....	51	19.9	38.9	23	IV III II I	4 2 6 11	3 3 1 2	2 1 0 1	3 2 4 2	4 2 2 2	4 2 2 2	53.3	63.1
	Miss S. Davis.....	51	15.8	32.3	18	V IV III II I	2 2 1 4 9	1 2 1 3 3	1 2 1 3 1	2 2 1 1 3	2 2 1 3 3	2 2 1 3 3		
5	Mrs. Tobicoe.....	52	14.4	27.7	19	IV III II I	1 5 5 12	1 0 2 2	1 1 5 0	1 1 0 2	0 0 2 2	0 0 2 2	60	47
	Miss Latham.....	24	9.07	37.4	7	III II I	4 3 1	1 2 1	4 2 1	4 0 1	2 1 1	4 1 1		
7	Miss Russell.....	72	22.3	30.9	43	IV III II I	7 5 27	6 3 2	6 4 2	6 4 1	6 1 2	7 5 2	73.7	40.3
	Miss M. Davis.....	44	15.9	36.3	23	IV III II I	3 3 18 1	3 3 1 1	0 0 1 1	2 2 1 1	2 2 1 1	2 2 1 1		
9	Mrs. Scott.....	51	21.6	42.4	21	IV III II I	3 3 3 2	1 2 2 2	3 2 2 2	3 2 3 2	3 3 3 2	3 3 3 2	85.7	44.1
	Mr. Lickers.....	67	21.3	31.8	13	V IV III II I	2 6 2 12	0 4 2 0	0 2 6 1	0 2 6 2	0 2 5 2	1 2 5 2		
11	Miss F. Davis.....	38	16.7	43.2	18	III II I	1 2 15	0 0 1	0 1 2	1 2 1	1 1 2	0 2 2	53.3	51.7
		450	156.9	35.5	195	V IV III II I	4 15 23 26 127	2 12 17 10 127	2 10 13 17 127	4 13 21 20 127	3 10 22 16 127	4 9 19 15 127		

* The only school in which promotions were made last year.

A tabular statement showing the condition of the several schools under the management of the board is submitted herewith, and on comparing it with a similar table presented last year, it will be noticed that the number of children attending the schools has been increased from 359 to 450; the average attendance from 145.3 to 156.9, whilst the result of the annual examination shows an increase of 18.5 per cent. in pupils passing their examination satisfactorily.

It must be gratifying to the board and to the contributors of the funds placed at its disposal, to find that the course adopted last year of appointing the Rev. Isaac Bearfoot as superintendent of the schools, has been productive of so marked an improvement in the attendance and attainments of the pupils.

The superintendent has visited each school once a fortnight, and has rendered great assistance to the teachers by affording them the benefit of his experience in the management of their schools and in the mode of imparting instruction to the several classes. His thorough knowledge of the language spoken by the majority of the Indian children and of the peculiar difficulties they experience in acquiring a knowledge of English, specially qualifies him for the important duties he is appointed to discharge.

At each meeting of the board the superintendent has submitted a report in detail of the condition in which he found the several schools on his fortnightly visits.

During the year a new schoolhouse (No. 11) has been erected in a part of the reserve chiefly occupied by Indians generally spoken of as "pagans," and hitherto unprovided with any school. Miss Frances Davis, a graduate of the Mohawk Institution, was appointed as teacher, and the immediate success of the school has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the board. Although the school was only opened in February last there are 38 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of 16.7, being 43.2 per cent. of the register number.

Very few of these children had ever attended school before. The result of the examination showed that of 18 pupils present only three were presented beyond the first standard; so far, however, the work done in the school has been very good.

In August last Miss S. Russell was appointed to School No. 7 in the place of Mrs. Wetherell, resigned, and the attendance at the school has since greatly increased.

The marked decrease in attendance at School No. 10 (Mr. J. Lickers, teacher) has been the subject of a special inquiry on the part of the board, resulting in a change of teachers for the ensuing year, Mr. Lickers being transferred to School Section No. 3, in place of Miss S. Davis who will take charge of School No. 10.

Mrs. Scott, whose school (No. 9) takes first rank for regularity of attendance and for the attainments of her pupils, has, at her own request, been transferred to School Section No. 5 in exchange with Mrs. Tobicoe, who assumes the charge of School Section No. 9.

In School No. 2 (teacher, Miss Maraale) all the pupils were advanced one grade early in the year; in the other schools no promotions were made. The condition of this school is very satisfactory.

My experience prompts me to recommend the board to inaugurate a system of periodical exchange of teachers from one school section to another, of granting some special reward to the teacher whose school proves to have made the greatest improvement in attendance and attainments during the school year, and I also recommend the board to present a "banner" to be placed in the schoolhouse in which that improvement has been made.

Members of the School Board.

Lt. Col. Gilkison, representing the Indian Department; Rev. R. Ashton and Rev. D. J. Caswell, representing the New England Company; and Chief John Hill, David Hill, and James Styres, representing the Council of the Six Nations Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. ASHTON,

Hon. Secretary.

This report was read and adopted at a meeting of the School Board, held 9th September, 1889.—R.A.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report for the year ended 30th June last, together with a tabular statement in connection with the affairs of the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga.

There were during the year seventy-nine births and sixty deaths, resulting in an increase of nineteen.

The sanitary condition of the band was very satisfactory, there were no contagious diseases on the reserve.

With the exception of the hay and potato crops, which sustained damage from bad weather, the harvest in general was good.

The Indians of this reserve are prosperous, and I can say that in general they are progressing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,

Indian Agent.

ST. REGIS, QUE., August 30th, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

During the year the general and sanitary condition of the Indians has been satisfactory, with the exception of a few who died of consumption, which seems to be very prevalent among the Indians. In travelling over the reserve and on the different islands in my agency, I found the crops looking fairly well, with the exception of the corn and potatoes. The potatoes are struck with rust, and the corn is poor on account of the wet weather. Take it all round they will have a fair average crop. The Indians on the islands and in the village are making improvements on their houses, such as felt papering and clapboarding; a few new houses and barns were built last year and several wire fences were put up.

The Indians as a general rule seem contented and have been very quiet. When making out my report I was informed of the death of Loran Solomon, ex-chief, aged 76. He was blind for the last 10 or 11 years, and had the reputation of being a good sober and upright Indian.

Annuity money to the amount of \$1,786.50 was distributed among 1,191 persons, giving \$1.50 to each, for the year 1888.

There were 22 burials, 38 baptisms, and 15 marriages, from 30th June, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.

There are five Indian schools on the reserve, four Catholic, and one Protestant. Children of an age to attend school about 250, attending about 94, and the daily average attendance is about 50. It is impossible to get them to attend regularly.

The Rev. Mr. Mainville is still attentive to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

Some small matters sometimes agitate the Indian mind, but they are mostly local and imaginary. I advise with them and keep them as contented as I possibly can.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. LONG,

Indian Agent.

CACOUNA, QUE., 28th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my annual report and tabular statement.

I have nothing particular to report this year; what is most essential is mentioned in the statement.

The Amalecite Indians of Viger are dispersed in small groups over the counties of Temiscouata, Rimouski and Kamouraska. Those Indians have no liking or disposition for agriculture, only two or three of their number own pieces of land, which they greatly neglect; very few are hunting and only one has taken to fishing; they mostly all occupy themselves in the manufacture of Indian curiosities from which however they have derived very little benefit this year, owing to the competition which they sustain from Indian families of other places and white people in their trade with the tourists who come to their locality in the fine season.

When I visited their houses I remarked that they strictly adhere to the sanitary regulations which have been recommended by the department.

There were three births and five deaths during the year, the deaths were an old widow, the father of a family, a young girl and two children, and although there were no contagious diseases among the Indians, taking into consideration the number of the population, there was considerable sickness.

All the Indians are well pleased of the manner in which, for some time past, their demands have been received by the department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NARCISSE LEBEL,

Agent.

MARIA AGENCY, COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE,

QUEBEC, 18th September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the annual report and a tabular statement in connection with the affairs of the Indians in my agency, for the year ended the 30th of June last.

There has been a slight increase in the population, over that of last year, but very little progress is noticeable among the Micmac Indians of this agency, and with but few exceptions they are as poor as they were when I first knew them. This state of things may be attributed to their carelessness in everything they undertake, but especially in the working of their lands, and I must say that notwithstanding my best efforts in trying to overcome their natural indolence, I have accomplished very little.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNE, Proc.,

Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN AND CHICOUTIMI AGENCY,

LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 17th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, my report for the year ended the 30th June last.

We have had, as usual, several fatal cases of consumption. No change has taken place in the number of the band.

The crops were very poor here last year, but they were no exception to those of other localities in the Province of Quebec; the Indians, however, did not suffer, for game was plentiful, and good prices were obtained for furs.

The aged Indians and the widows have been supported, as heretofore, by the department.

Some of the Indians are employed as guides to the hunting and fishing places, by tourists who visit this locality in July and August, whilst others find work in a large saw mill which is near to the reserve.

The hospital is of the greatest benefit to the sick Indians, especially during the winter season.

The school under the direction of Madame E. Roy is in operation, but the attendance is not what could be desired.

Not having visited the Indians of Chicoutimi, I am unable to report on their condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE, STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report together with a tabular statement on the affairs of the Indians in my Agency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

Many of the Indians here are very active, but in general their progress is slow.

They earn a good deal of money during the summer season, living near the Town of Campbellton, N.B., where they can always find work; they also find employment with Mr. H. O'Leary, the proprietor of a saw mill on the reserve, who pays them reasonable wages; and when sportsmen visit the locality in July and August, some of them are hired as guides, and those earn good wages. They are very improvident, they spend their money as fast as they make it, and when the winter season sets in they are poorly provided with food.

The greatest obstacle to their advancement is the facility with which they can procure intoxicants, notwithstanding my best endeavors to prevent it. I have had to send several Indians to jail for drunkenness since the spring, and not one of them could be induced to divulge the names of any of the parties who furnished them with liquor, they prefer to remain in prison rather than divulge the names.

Suffering was experienced by some of the Indians last winter owing to poor crops.

The school was tolerably well attended during the year.

There were 12 marriages, 45 births, and 33 deaths during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

S. POIRIER,

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,

MANIWAKI, QUE., 15th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

During the past spring measles was very prevalent among the Indians on the Reserve; fortunately but one death occurred from this disease. At the Baskatong,

some fifty miles from here, where ten families belonging to the band reside, measles caused four deaths.

There has been no other contagious disease among the band during the past year; nevertheless the deaths have exceeded the births in number.

There were seventeen deaths and eight births, which with four members placed on the list who had been absent some years, leaves a decrease of five from the total given in last years report, the number now being three hundred and forty on the pay list and about one hundred and ten who belong to the band but who have been absent from the reserve for several years, making a total of four hundred and fifty, as against four hundred and fifty-five for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

Of those who died there were seven adults and ten children, and the deaths were caused as follows: Consumption, six; measles, five; infantile diseases, five, and old age, one. Consumption is the chief cause of mortality among the members of the band.

The new Indian schoolhouse which was completed about a year since, was opened for tuition early last September, Mr. James McAuly, of Maniwaki, having been engaged as teacher. Mr. McAuly seems to be very efficient and painstaking and good results to the children under his care are apparent. It is to be regretted that, from various causes, the attendance as yet is rather small. In the winter several families of the band hunt, and during the past spring the prevalence of measles prevented some of the children from attending. There are also some parents who refuse without reason to send their children, although repeatedly urged to do so. During last winter a supply of desks and benches was received from Ottawa and placed in the school.

Mr. Guy, the Provincial School Inspector, visited the school on the 5th March last, and expressed himself agreeably surprised at seeing such a handsome, well furnished schoolhouse belonging to the Maniwaki Indians.

There was a large expenditure for road purposes out of the funds of the band last summer; the Gatineau public road through the reserve having been put in a thorough state of repair, at a cost of \$800. There were other public works also, including a piece of road fence, which cost \$118.

There were not many members of the band vaccinated last season, but during this month I propose to have the operation performed on one hundred who have not been successfully vaccinated during the past seven years.

The crops have been an average the past season, excepting hay which was not as good as usual.

Several members of the band find steady employment with the lumber firms exploring, for which service they are well adapted by their knowledge of the forest. For surveying parties also, the Indians are always in demand.

The blankets sent last fall were distributed amongst those entitled to receive them.

Constable Harvey whose term of office had expired has been succeeded by John Hays, a resident of the village, who promises to be an efficient peace officer.

In conjunction with Rev. Father Pium I have corresponded with the Quebec Government urging the appointment of a Provincial policeman in this village to repress the disorders arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors, the traffic in which has been licensed here by the Provincial authorities. We have reason to hope that our request will be complied with, or that a yearly grant of \$400 will be paid to our constable who will be then in a position to devote all his time to the preservation of public order among both whites and Indians.

I regret that a great many members of the band continue drinking habits despite the endeavors made to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians. It is very difficult to punish the liquor sellers, as the Indians invariably refuse to inform on those who supply them with intoxicants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,

Indian Agent.

LA JEUNE LORETTE, QUE., 26th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

Owing to the decrease in the traffic of Indian curiosities among the Hurons of Lorette, several families had to try other places for their support, but from what I have heard they were not successful in the sale of their wares.

The sanitary precautions enforced by the department, for the last few years, and the vaccination of all the Indians have materially improved their health.

The school during the year was not attended by so many children as in the previous year.

The Indians were much encouraged in the cultivation of their lands by the yield they have obtained from the clearings they made last year.

They were more successful in hunting and fishing, but this may be attributed to the fact that the prices obtained for certain furs were higher than last year. Beaver and otter skins sold well, but marten and mink did not advance in price and a less quantity of these were captured.

Some of our best hunters were hired to serve as guides to American sportsmen, and their condition was materially improved thereby.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANTOINE O. BASTIEN.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, QUE., 29th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, and tabular statement of the Temiscamingue Band during the year ended 30th June last.

This year the crops are looking well. The Indians made a good hunt in fur last winter. I am happy to say the general condition of the band is good. Dr. Dubé vaccinated sixty adults and children, and I vaccinated thirty-seven adults and children, last winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, 1st DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 2nd September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report and tabular statement relative the Indian affairs of this agency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

The total Indian population of this agency is 454, showing a decrease of 18 compared with census returns of 1888. This decrease is due to the removal from the agency of several Indians that properly belong to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

King's Clear Reserve.

The Indians of this reserve are gradually improving their condition in life. Their Reserve is of easy access from Fredericton, being but eleven miles distant. Their lands are very productive and, as a rule, yield good crops. Their sole industries are farming and the manufacture of Indian wares. The latter are readily disposed of to the Fredericton merchants and farmers in the King's Clear district. Farming is more engaged in by these Indians than by any others within the agency. Last year I distributed amongst them some \$200 worth of seeds, &c., this amount included potatoes, oats, buckwheat, wheat, peas, beans, grass-seed, guano and ploughing. During the summer months their crops received every care and attention, and looked very promising but owing to the continuous rainfall in this part of the province last season, considerable loss was sustained in harvesting the grain crop. The potato crop, which is most useful, was a good average.

The village in which the Indians reside, owing to its high ground and also its close proximity to the River St. John, coupled with a due observance of the sanitary measures required by the department, is a healthy and desirable place of residence. During the year, excepting in cases of sickness occurring from natural causes, the health of the Indians was remarkably good.

The school in connection with this reserve for the past term has been under the control of Miss J. McNulty. The average attendance was 14, being less than in previous year; this is due to the migratory habits of Indians who have no fixed place of abode. The attendance of those whose parents reside permanently on the reserve has been very regular. None are permitted to be absent without good cause. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, and all are progressing fairly.

This band strictly observes temperance habits; liquor is not permitted on the reserve, a strict watch in this is always kept over them by the resident clergy, the Rev. William O'Leary.

Woodstock Reserve.

This band numbers 87 Indians. Since the report of last year their condition is but slightly changed. They continue to lead, with but few exceptions, a wandering life. They are scattered in various parts of the country, and some of them are obliged to live in rude shanties, that are dilapidated and unfit for habitation. Only about five families reside on the reserve, these being all relatives. Last year they planted about two acres of land with potatoes and garden seeds; this with their Indian ware industry is the sole means from which they derive their living. At Upper Woodstock there are a few families who reside in vacated shanties. Amongst those there are several widows and aged Indians who have no means of subsistence. They as a rule are continually in want, and had to receive special attention the past winter and spring. With the exception of one case of diphtheria that resulted in the death of one of their number, they have been free from sickness worth mentioning.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This reserve is situated directly opposite the City of Fredericton and at the terminus of the Fredericton Bridge. It is a sort of depot at times for the River County Indians and often contains from 18 to 25 families. The population generally ranges from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. Their principal occupation is the manufacture of Indian wares. Amongst these are the building of canoes, which are readily sold to parties at Fredericton at prices ranging from \$15 to \$18 each. The able-bodied find ready employment loading woodboats at the mouth of Nashwaak River, for which they usually receive \$1.50 per day. A few also continue the hunt, but not so constantly as in former years. As a rule, this band never seek or take part in labor other than above mentioned; and although there are a certain number of lestitute, through no fault of their own, to be found amongst most Indians, yet it is surprising with what ease the majority of the members of this band provide a living

for their families. In May last I supplied this band with the usual garden seeds and potatoes; these were neatly planted in their different plots of ground and will prove useful during the fall months. In view of the difficulty hitherto experienced by these Indians in securing wood for winter use, I advised them to take advantage of the high freshet in the latter part of May last, and I am pleased to state that they, acting on this advice, have secured drift wood sufficient for the coming winter.

The most objectionable feature in connection with this reserve is its situation and close proximity to Fredericton. Since the prosecution of several parties for selling liquor to the Indians it is difficult for them personally to purchase it, but there are indirect means by which it can be procured, and whilst two-thirds of the Indians never use intoxicants there is one-third that will indulge, much to the annoyance of those who avoid its use; and these, when questioned, will not reveal the names of the offending parties or in any way assist the agent in bringing them to justice.

This band were notified early in May to cleanse their premises, in accordance with instructions previously received from the Department. This duty was responded to promptly, and, excepting sickness arising from their mode of living, they have been entirely free from all diseases for the past year.

The school has been under the supervision of Miss M. H. Martin, an efficient teacher. The children, whose parents reside permanently on the reserve, attend school very regularly. The girls, in addition to educational subjects are taught sewing, knitting, &c. Some of the children are very clever in the subjects taught and others are making fair progress.

The remainder of the Indians of this agency are encamped along the river. Their industry is similar to that of Indians of other parts of the agency. A few only receive seeds, principally potatoes, that are planted on grounds belonging to friendly white neighbors. Amongst these are some ten or more aged Indians, whose combined ages will exceed seven hundred years. These are past work and are entirely dependent on their relatives, and the appropriation yearly received from the Department.

During the year there has been for all parts of the Western agency 21 births and 9 deaths. The latter were mostly adults and the cause generally consumption.

In closing my report I beg to state that notwithstanding the number of destitute Indians in the agency the condition of the Indians generally is improved, former customs have in many ways given place to more modern ideas. Their views regarding methods of living, dress, &c., are changing and I have no doubt in course of time, with the advantages of education, they will adapt themselves more to the habits of civilization.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, 2nd September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, N.B., for the year ended the 30th of June, 1889. These counties comprise but two reserves, situated as follows:—

Tobique Reserve,

situated at the mouth of Tobique River, contains a large area of farming and wood lands. This, and the facilities offered in connection with lumbering, affords plenty of employment to the Indians. The Indians being principally young men, many are engaged when the season requires their services at working in the woods,

stream driving, rafting and running rafts from Tobique and other parts of the St. John River to Fredericton, for which they generally receive good wages. Others who remain at home are employed at the manufacturing of Indian wares, particularly snowshoes and moccasins, which find a ready sale for lumbering purposes. Another source of profitable employment to these Indians is their attendance as guides to sportsmen on the different tributaries of the Tobique and St. John River. As an illustration of the advantages to be derived from the latter employment, I may remark that twenty-four Indians have just returned to their reserves after a two months' service with sportsmen.

In view of the various employments mentioned, and although they possess some of the best farming lands on the River St. John, yet none seem to give this industry their whole attention. All, however, plant less or more. Last year I distributed amongst them 182½ bushels of potatoes, 30 bushels of oats, 13½ bushels of buckwheat and necessary garden seeds, which were planted in their respective plots of ground, and sufficient was raised, particularly potatoes, to supply their wants for the past winter.

Sanitary measures are carefully looked after by these Indians. Their buildings are neat and clean within and without. No garbage or refuse is permitted on their premises. There were during the year eight deaths, principally from old age and lung disease; latterly, however, the health of the band has been good.

The school has been open for the full term, under the supervision of Miss Mary Hawkes, a teacher, who at all times appears devoted to her duties. The number of children in attendance was thirty. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing, dictation, etc. The school opens and closes with prayer. The attendance for the year shows an average of 21.50. The children who attend regularly, and particularly the older ones, are progressing very fairly in their respective studies. The school is also largely under the supervision of the missionary priest, the Rev. J. J. O'Leary, who frequently visits the children, and who at all times takes a deep interest in matters affecting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the band.

Since my report of last year there has been an increase of 8 in the band, the total population for this year being 178. This increase is due to the births being in excess of deaths. In a word, the Indians of Tobique Point are a progressive and an industrious people. They are also, with rare exceptions, of temperate habits, law abiding and, as a rule, always command the respect of their white neighbors.

Edmundston Reserve.

situated at the mouth of Madawaska River, contains about 100 acres of land, of which fully one-third is cleared, and consists mostly of intervals and high lands that for richness of soil cannot be surpassed on the River St. John. The reserve is occupied by five families, numbering 39 souls. Their occupation, from which they derive their living, is similar to that of Tobique Indians. Last year I supplied this band with 33 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of potatoes and 40 bushels of buckwheat. These, owing to the want of horses and a preference for other employments that are more agreeable to the habits of Indian life, were planted on shares by their white neighbors, who, as a rule, derive the greatest benefit from the land. This year in supplying their seeds I endeavored to impress upon their minds the benefit which they might derive from working their lands within themselves, but as this system of farming has been in vogue for many years it is doubtful if my suggestion will be heeded.

The health of the band for the year has been good. No deaths have occurred since my last report, and although the Indians do not farm in accordance with my views I am pleased to report that, excepting in time of sickness, they are self-supporting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL.

Temporary Indian Agent.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS,
SAGUENAY DISTRICT, QUE., 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report, together with a tabular statement in connection with Indian affairs in my superintendency for the year ended the 30th June last.

On leaving Betsiamits I went at once to Masknaro, the furthest point of my trip.

I had a long passage, because of the strong winds we experienced at times, at other times being becalmed or having foggy weather.

When I arrived at Masknaro I found all the Indians awaiting my coming. Several families, who for some years past have been living on the shores of the Straits of Belle Isle, and two families from the Baie des Esquimaux, were also there. All were in good health and no one complained of having suffered from hunger during the year.

I found with much pleasure that they were better clothed and much cleaner in their persons and in their habitations than heretofore.

Five Indian families of Natashquan had left for fear of meeting me, and of being prosecuted for having procured intoxicants. Those were the same people who had already procured spirits from the traders of this place. To my great regret, I have not as yet been able to do anything towards the punishment of those law breakers, not having met with any J. P. before whom I could prefer a complaint. The only J. P. I met was at Natashquan, and he told me that he did not live by hearing complaints. The great misfortune is, that several of those Justices of the Peace on the north shore sell intoxicants themselves and the very one who made me that answer is one of them.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was more productive than that of last year and the prices obtained for the furs were higher.

Mingan.

I found all the Indians awaiting me when I arrived. Their health has been very good and no one suffered from hunger.

They have been very sober, with the exception, however, of an Indian who managed to procure one bottle of gin.

I tried my best to find out who this Indian was, but when I undertook to investigate the matter no one appeared to know anything about it. I regret very much not to have been able to punish the delinquent, there being no direct complaints made before me. On this point they are absolutely dumb, for fear of not being able to obtain intoxicants as easily were they to inform on the vendors.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was very good, and they sold their furs at better prices than those of last year.

All the hunters were enabled to pay the debts they had contracted the previous fall.

They were also well clothed and much neater in their persons and in their houses.

At Mingan I met the five families who had left Nastahquan Reserve for fear of meeting me there.

Sept Isles.

With the exception of two families who remained in the woods and of another one from whom nothing had been heard, all the Indians were awaiting my arrival. The two Nekapi families who had come from the interior last summer were also there. They were all in good health, and have not indulged in intoxicants to the same extent as they did last year.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was as good as that of the previous year, and better prices were obtained for the furs.

They were better clothed and much cleaner in their persons than usual. One of them, a good hunter, succeeded in building a house near the chapel of the mission, but he can make use of it only when he comes to sell his furs and to attend the mission meetings.

Cod was caught in moderate quantity, but only one Indian followed that industry.

Godbout.

All the Indians of this place have enjoyed good health, one death only occurred among them, and it was caused by old age. They are also all much cleaner, both in their persons and in their habitations.

They had but little success in seal hunting, but they were more fortunate in hunting for fur-bearing animals. There was no suffering of any kind among these Indians.

Betsiamits.

A few of the Indians of this reserve were sick during the winter, and there were some fatal cases of consumption; but all those who had remained in the woods were well, and no one suffered from hunger.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was very good and fair prices were obtained. They all paid their debts; but, unfortunately, they have again squandered a great deal of their money in the purchase of intoxicants; some went to Rimouski to get some, others went even as far as Quebec, whilst others obtained what they wanted from the traders in the vicinity of the reserve, and even on the reserve at night, where sometimes these traders come.

There was no suffering among them, and, like the other Indians, they are better clothed and cleaner in their persons. Their houses are also better kept; several were enabled to make some repairs and to whitewash them with lime, which gives to the village a pleasant appearance. Two new houses were built and a third one is in progress.

The potato crop last year was a failure, and that of this year does not appear to be much better; this is due to the constant rains we have had in June. Numbers of salmon were caught, and many more could be caught were they to take the trouble to fish.

The families who left the reserve for Chicoutimi have not returned.

Immediately after my return from the lower ports, I visited the Escoumains and the Tadoussac Reserves.

Escoumains.

As usual this band is giving very good satisfaction. They have enjoyed good health all the year round.

I also found them to be clean in their persons and habitations.

They killed very few seals, but the hunt in the spring for fur-bearing animals was very profitable.

One of the two Indians who obtained license last year to fish for salmon killed 60, and the other killed 10. They very much wish to be granted the same privilege again.

There was no grain harvested last summer here, and the potato crop was small; but this year's crop looks very well and is much advanced for the season, some barley being ripe enough to be cut already. These Indians have also some fine kitchen gardens.

Tadoussac.

From Escoumains, I proceeded to Tadoussac, where I visited the few families of the place.

They all can procure enough work to support themselves. I had to reprimand a young Indian of this place whom I had every reason to suspect had made use of intoxicants. I trust that it will have the effect to prevent him from indulging in that vice in future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. F. BOUCHER,
Superintendent of the Montagnais Indians.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., 31st August, 1889.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Indians of this district are as a rule temperate and industrious, and a marked improvement is noticeable, particularly in the young men who are beginning to copy their white brethren.

The men generally follow the trade of coopers, but many of the rising generation find lucrative employment at stream driving, teaming, &c.

The women occupy their spare time at basket-making, at which many of them excel; the girls frequently evince a desire to learn the art of housekeeping and are often employed by the day to assist in such work, doing their duty faithfully and well.

With the exception of a few cases in the upper end of Annapolis County, the general health of the Indians is good and the tidiness and comfort of those at General's Bridge is the subject of general remark.

The same remarks apply to those Indians residing in Shelburne County.

Four or five families in my district have small properties of their own on which they reside; and it is on these properties that most of the planting is done.

There are not sufficient Indians residing in any one locality to warrant the opening of a school; but the public schools are free to their use, and it is to be regretted that so few take advantage of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS, Sen.,
Indian Agent District No. 1a.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 1st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to your department my tabular statement and annual report on the Indians of Yarmouth County for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

There is little change to report in the state of the Indians in this agency, except to say that a few of them are gradually improving their condition by erecting small frame dwellings, and cultivating the small parcel of land allotted to each on the reserve by planting potatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables.

I think the example set by the few will induce others to adopt the same means of making themselves more comfortable and independent.

I have no deaths to report and but one birth during the year, being an increase of one, and making the total number seventy, as near as I can ascertain, which number claim to belong to this county and seldom travel beyond its bounds.

As a rule they are quiet and industrious, making a living by their manufactures with some aid from the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent District No. 1c.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 6th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, last.

There have been several deaths, principally of children, among the Indians of this county, during the past year.

Mrs. Hannah Toney, aged 100 years, died in May. The Indians at Milton, and in fact all the Indians of the county do not take kindly to steady work. In the way of agriculture, they plant only what seed is given them in the spring. Considerable money is made by the women at basket and other work of the kind. The men spend a considerable portion of their time hunting the forests and streams, securing enough furs and fish to tide over hard times.

I do not notice any change in the condition of the Indians of Lunenburg County. Those farming on the Indian reserve at New Germany, are certainly bettering their condition every year, and I notice the same improvements at all times where the Indians have courage to settle down and work the reserve lands.

The Indians of Gold River earn a living principally by working in saw mills.

The number of children attending the schools in both counties is on the increase.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH COUNTY, N.S., 30th August 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to the department my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

I have to report a decrease of seven in the population of this agency, there having been nine deaths and two births during the past year. There has been considerable sickness during the winter and spring among the Indians, pneumonia being the general complaint; but since the commencement of warm weather their health has greatly improved.

Many of the Indians are beginning to appreciate the advantage of devoting more of their time to agricultural pursuits. A few of them grow the ordinary cereals, and many of them last fall stored a large crop of potatoes. This summer many of them are doing very well fishing mackerel at Bayfield, some of them being the most successful of any engaged in that industry.

The morals of the Indians of this agency are generally good. I was obliged to prosecute parties for selling liquor to Indians, which had a very salutary effect, reducing intemperance among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,
Indian agent, District No. 9, Nova Scotia.

GLENDALE RIVER INHABITANTS,
INVERNESS COUNTY, N. S., Aug 1st, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In connection with Indian matters in this district, I have very little to add by way of supplement to the tabular statement I have the honor to transmit to you. During the year ended 30th June last there were six births and three deaths. I am happy to state that the condition of the Indians throughout my agency has very materially improved during the last year. By slow degrees some of them are becoming more thrifty and provident.

A few of them had sufficient potato seed for their own use, and some to spare last May. As a rule, the Indians of this band are very industrious. In winter and summer the majority of the men are generally employed in coopering, making buttertubs, washtubs, churns, &c., &c., and the women in making baskets and beaded moccasins, and porcupine quill fancy boxes, which they dispose of for the necessaries of life, principally in the Village of Whycocomagh. When not in real destitution they seem always happy and contented, much more so than other people would be under similar circumstances.

Potatoes, for which the soil on the Whycocomagh Reserve is well adapted, are their principal article of food. The Indians of my agency are a law abiding band, and afford an example it would be well for some of their white civilized neighbours to imitate. It would be hard to find anywhere a people among whom the precepts of nature and religion are more faithfully observed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D M. ISAAC,

Indian Agent, District No. 11.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, 19th August 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first report and tabular statement of the Indians located in the County of Cape Breton.

The Indians who live on the reserve at Eskasoni are industrious, sober, and compare well with the white settlers on either side of the reserve; but those living around the towns and mines of the county are not equally industrious, or correct as to their habits of living.

The number of births last year only equalled the number of deaths, viz: 10, and yet the band decreases on account of many families leaving yearly for other parts of Nova Scotia.

Measles were very prevalent among them last fall, but no deaths occurred therefrom. Lung disease is the most common cause of death.

Those of their children who attend school are fairly intelligent and make very good progress; but it is most difficult to induce many to avail themselves of the opportunity placed at their disposal.

With this exception, I think the Indians of this agency are on the whole industrious, law-abiding, and morally good living.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANGUS CAMERON,

Indian Agent, District No. 13.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
EGMONT BAY, 20th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report on Indian affairs in connection with the Indians of this Province, together with a tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th of June last.

All the Indians of this reserve live in houses, some of which are very neat and tolerably well furnished. They have tables, cooking stoves, chairs, clocks and bedsteads.

I am happy to be able to state again, as in my former reports, that these Indians are progressing in the cultivation of their lands. A greater quantity of wheat and oats were sowed last spring than in former years, and the crops are promising.

They begin to understand that it is to their advantage to raise cattle, and some emulation is apparent in regard to the breeding of domestic animals.

The number of these reported last year as being in the possession of the Indians was: six horses, two cows, four sheep, four pigs, three oxen and six young cattle.

The farm which is used by the Fabrique on Lennox Island is worked in common, and last year the Indians covered two acres of it with mussel mud; they tried this for the first time this year, but next year they intend to make use of a larger quantity of this fertilizer.

I went to the Morell Reserve last week, and there are two well-to-do families on that reserve. The head of one of the families, Mr. Benjamin Nicholas, is the owner of a fine orchard, which yielded him over thirty bushels of splendid apples last fall.

Whilst on that reserve I took the census of the Indian population residing in the different localities of King's County, and the number of those Indians, added to that of the Counties of Queen and Prince, gives a population of 314 souls, a decrease of five since last year.

The school on Lennox Island is doing well. I had occasion to inspect it several times during the summer, and found that the children were making good progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE INDIAN AGENCY, 16th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information the following report, with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Rosseau River Bands make very slow progress; and those who farm expect to get for their work three times as much as they have actually earned. We got in eighty acres of wheat and put it in in good order and in good time; but the spring being very dry the greater portion of the grain did not come up until the late rains came in the month of June.

In putting in the crops this year the Chief never came near us; he is not satisfied, because the wheat raised on the reserve is not all sold and divided among the band, irrespective of work. His son, however, worked very well all the time we were putting in the crops. There were only eleven of the Indians who did anything and but five of them helped to harrow the wheat and make the fence.

We sowed this year 113 acres of wheat, but the extremely dry season has affected it very much. When I saw it on the 26th of July it was pretty light and short, but the heads seemed to be filling very well.

I got nearly fourteen acres more broken on this reserve in June last, which squares up the field and will make for next year 127 acres, besides the potato ground. The Rapids Indians are quite well satisfied since the Government decided to give them the section and one-fourth at the Rapids, for which they signed a document to give up all outside claims. The Chief of the Rapids Indians put in six acres of wheat last spring; they tell me that it looks very well.

The Long Plain Band.

The Indians of this band who remain and farm on this reserve are improving considerably; their crop in 1888 was pretty light, owing to the light nature of the soil. They sowed about 104 bushels on fifty-two acres. The crop on the light sandy land yielded about 22 bushels to the acre of No. 1 quality, although the distance between the wheat in the valley and it does not exceed more than three hundred yards. They had of No. 1 hard 630 bushels. One of the Indians who does not assist at the farm with the others farms by himself, he raised 160 bushels of wheat. I purchased a new waggon for him and he paid for it with wheat and by selling wood. When he got the waggon paid for I bought him a set of bobsleighs, which he paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of wood, and coming on to haying time he, of his own accord, bought a mower and rake. He has a yoke of very good oxen, a yoke of steers, nearly four years old, and a fine cow, all got by his own industry and perseverance. There is also another of the Indians of this band who is doing a little for himself; he has a span of ponies, and raised 60 bushels of wheat of No. 1 hard.

This Band this year sowed altogether on the reserve 167 bushels of wheat and they planted 153 bushels of potatoes. The wheat is very short and thin, on account of the exceedingly dry season. I do not think that it will average more than ten bushels to the acre.

This band is getting quite a stock of cattle on hand; they have altogether on the reserve: Government oxen, seven, and oxen belonging to private individual Indians, five. They have eight good cows, one bull and sixteen head of young cattle. They have three mowers on the reserve and two horse rakes. They are putting up a large quantity of hay this year. They have broken up of new land about thirty acres; this will make altogether on their reserve one hundred and ten acres, and they did all the ploughing themselves but the first eight acres. If this reserve was as good as some of the others for farming purposes these Indians would soon raise larger quantities of grain. There is only a very small portion of prairie land on it, and this is very light, sandy soil, that can only produce three or four crops at the the most.

Swan Lake Band.

This band still makes their home at the Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing; none of them live on the reserve at Swan Lake. I got some of the land at Swan Lake summer fallowed and put under crop this spring; the crop is very light, on account of the drought; as near as I can judge, there is a sixth of the crop taken by the gophers. There is but very little of the wheat that can be cut by a binder, it is so very short. Under instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl I got twenty acres of new land broken on this reserve this season. I am in hopes that since the railroad is running through the reserve that a village may spring up in the neighborhood and that some of the Indians may be induced to remain there. The crops at the Gardens were light. Yellow Quill himself had sixty bushels of wheat, and four others of them had about one hundred bushels between them. This year Yellow Quill and his two sons sowed twenty bushels of wheat, and five other men of the band sowed twenty-three bushels. The crop is very light, on account of the drought, but seems to be well filled. I am getting Yellow Quill's cut for him with a binder. From present

appearances I think he will have two hundred bushels. The potatoes and turnips looked well when I last saw them. With the permission of the Department I got thirty-four acres of new land broken at the Gardens this season. There is scarcely any sod on the land here, and one deep ploughing is quite sufficient for a crop. The land on this section is as good as any land in the country, and the crops seem to do well on it. The greatest difficulty is that that they have to watch their cattle to keep them from trespassing, and in a dry season they have no hay. This year they have to get their hay on the Long Plain.

I am of the opinion that drunkenness is disappearing from among them, although while at the Rosseau River making the payments two of the Indians of these bands got some liquor during the night and were under its influence by daylight. I had both of them arrested and confined until they became sober when I fined each five dollars and costs, which their friends made up for them.

There has been no epidemic, to my knowledge, among the Indians of this agency for the last year, and all the deaths that occurred were from natural causes. The deaths exceeded the births by eight.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, TREATY No. 1.

CLANDEBOYE, September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1889, together with tabular statement showing the condition of the Indian bands under my supervision.

St. Peter's.

The crops are, on the whole, good; the yield of wheat is not more than sixteen bushels to the acre, but it is of good quality. Oats were very light, not over fifteen, and barley about twenty bushels per acre.

There are almost no vegetables, except potatoes, which are of splendid quality and fair yield. The shortage in grain and vegetables is accounted for by the want of rain. St. Peter's Reserve is most fortunately situated in the way of hay, for although there is almost no hay on the prairie, still in the delta of the Red River the hay is magnificent, and the Indians have worked harder than ever before and are still at it; they have stacked over three thousand tons. This band is turning its attention more to stock raising, for which their reserve is eminently suited; they now own over fifty horses and nearly nine hundred head of cattle; they have mowers, rakes, waggons, buggies, pigs, chickens, potatoes, corn, wheat, barley, fish, game and almost everything they require, and they are improving year by year.

Statute labor was performed by this band, and their roads are in good repair. The municipality of St. Andrews expended two hundred dollars that they had raised by taxes on patented lots within the reserve, on improving the bridges on the Queen's highway, which runs through the reserve.

The work was given out by auction, and with the exception of one bridge was secured by members of the St. Peter's Band, who finished their contracts in a workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the municipality and to themselves, as they made good wages by their work.

The people of this band do not depend on the whitefish now; they do more at angling and fishing during the winter for jack and pickerel, which are still plentiful.

and for sturgeon, catfish, goldeyes and sunfish during the summer; any surplus of which they may have on hand they find a ready market for, at the large fishing establishments at Selkirk.

There are six schools on the reserve, four Protestant and two Roman Catholic, and I am glad to say the attendance of the children is improving, as the parents are staying more at home. Last quarter at North St. Peter's school there were fifty-six children on the roll, with an average attendance of forty-three; at South St. Peter's there were forty-six on roll—average attendance thirty-eight; East St. Peter's school sixty on roll—average attendance thirty-six; East St. Peter's, Roman Catholic school, twenty on roll—average attendance eight. The Netley Creek Roman Catholic school has been without a teacher since March, and therefore closed; while the Muckles Creek school (P.) has thirty on roll—average attendance seventeen. The children who attend these schools will compare favorably in general knowledge with any outside common school children; they are particularly good at writing, geography, spelling and arithmetic, and quite clever at composition; a stranger would also observe that as the children troop to school that they are tidy, comfortably dressed, and have a bright appearance, a wonderful difference from the long-haired half-naked little savages of not long ago. The following is an example of the advancement in civilization of this band. They wanted to get a wire rope for one of their ferries but had no money, they therefore got up a concert last winter at one of the school houses, charged twenty-five cents admittance, and raised over thirty dollars, not by singing Indian songs, and having sun and scalp-dances, but by good old English, Scotch and Irish ballads, also recitations and dialogues, all in English, which were heartily enjoyed.

I am also glad to be able to report that the people of this band are having more control over themselves in regard to intoxicating liquor; it is very seldom that any of them are arrested for being drunk, not because they cannot get it, but because I trust they see the harm it does them and their families, and also I hope because they listen to their Chief, Henry Prince, and councillors, who give them much good advice on this and other matters.

Brokenhead.

This band does not give much attention to agriculture, for the reason that moose are so plentiful that they have nearly all turned moose hunters, and what with potatoes, corn, fish, moose meat, ducks and the fur they trap they make a very good living. There is a fine new Episcopal church on this reserve, built by the Indians, with the assistance of the church. The people of this band have nearly ninety head of cattle, and a number of the women milk the cows and make butter. The school is ably conducted by Mr. Black, but the attendance, from the wandering disposition of the Indians, is poor. The children who do attend do well, some of them can write a good letter, with good English, good composition and spelling; they are also well up in geography and arithmetic.

Fort Alexander.

The crops on this reserve are splendid, there having been a good rainfall in this section of the country during the spring, and it is a pleasure to see the gardens and farms; with few exceptions there was not a weed to be seen; the potatoes and corn were well hoed. Joseph Brierre had about three acres of as fine red fife wheat as could be desired, standing nearly four feet high, and having large heads; in fact it is the finest piece of wheat I have seen this year. The people of this band were more successful at their fall fishing last year than they had been for some years previous, having caught over twenty-three thousand whitefish, most of which were caught in the river and bay; those who went further did not do so well; they also caught a large number of tulibeas, and for the first time I saw them catching catfish in the river this summer.

In connection with their fish last winter, it was reported that they were trading them off for whiskey, and on this account were starving. On my going out to investi-

gate I found it was a mistake, as they were not and had not traded their fish for whiskey, and they were not starving, but had plenty to eat; but as they had no market for anything but fur, a number of them found it hard to get cash to buy clothing, tea, tobacco, &c. Their hunting and trapping was also good, fur, moose and cariboo being plentiful.

There are three schools on this reserve, one Roman Catholic, at the Roman Catholic mission (one of the best schools in the agency), at which there might be a much better attendance, but the parents are wanderers, and careless when they are at home of sending their children; those children who do attend are doing well under their teacher, Mr. Schanus, who takes great pains with them. The other two schools are Protestant; one is near the mouth of the river, on the north side, and the other at the Episcopal Mission which is situated on the south side and about five miles up. The Protestants live so scattered from one end of the reserve to the other, that it is impossible for all the children to attend either of these.

Neither of the schools is satisfactory; the one at the mouth of the river has an attendance of only seven or eight children; and as the one at the mission, which was only started again last winter, has no regular teacher, and is only conducted by the Revd. Mr. Owen, who has many other duties to attend to, I do not think it will be a success, but I hope for the best.

GENERAL REMARKS.

More whitefish were caught in the Winnipeg River, Fort Alexander Bay and at the mouth of the Red River last fall, than has been the case for some years past, and in fact there were more caught last fall at the mouth of the Red River than at any similar season for thirty years. These whitefish were nothing like the old Lake Winnipeg whittish, being small, thin, flabby, and seldom weigh three pounds.

There has been no epidemic amongst the Indians of my agency during the year; at St. Peter's there were a few cases of measles, but happily without any deaths.

Consumption and scrofula are very prevalent, as always has been the case amongst them.

I gave out and mixed at my office over eight hundred prescriptions of medicine during the year. The chiefs and councillors have all expressed their gratitude to the Government for supplying them with a medical man and medicine. I have been more encouraged by the industry, friendliness and general progress of the several bands of Indians in my agency during the last year than ever before.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

MANITO-WA-PAW AGENCY—TREATY No. 2.

THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 15th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of India Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to transmit tabular statement and annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

I am happy to report that the past year has been a prosperous one among the Indians of this district, the fur-bearing animals being very plentiful, and although the white-fish were not as numerous as in previous years, enough were taken by the Indians for their own use, as well as a small surplus which they were enabled to exchange for other necessities.

There are nine schools in operation, and all are ably conducted and show good advancement made by the pupils, with the exception of Lake St. Martin's school, which fails to come up to the standard courses of study.

✓ The general attendance is good. The older members of the bands are now most anxious to have their children taught to read and write, and often express their thankfulness to the Department for furnishing schools.

Better houses are being built by the Indians and they now adopt the ways of white people. For instance, where formerly it was not deemed necessary to provide seats in their huts, they now furnish chairs and tables, and in numerous instances cooking stoves replace the chimneys.

The stables are also more comfortably arranged and an abundance of hay is provided: the cattle are, with very few instances, in excellent condition.

Their farms and gardens are well kept, are free from weeds and most substantially fenced. They, with few exceptions, gave promise of a good yield.

The general health of the tribes is good, but I find that their constitutions are far inferior to those of whitemen. This I believe to be owing to want of care in childhood and to constant exposure. Consumption is very prevalent amongst them.

Altogether the condition of the Indians is encouraging.

These Indians claim to be of the Ojibbewa tribe, also called Saulteaux, from Sault St. Mary, of Lake Superior.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, 25th JULY, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June.

I assumed charge of this agency in December last, and visited most of the reserves, after the navigation closed; several of the Indians were off hunting. I also visited the school at Islington during the winter. The children are very irregular in their attendance; the teacher sent in his resignation in March. A school has been opened, on the Assabaseasing Reserve. The Indians have given one of their houses, as a school house and a residence for the teacher. The general health of the Indians has been good, and they have not suffered for want of food, notwithstanding the failure of the fisheries, and of the rice crop, owing to high water. The sick and destitute were assisted with provisions during the winter. Dr. Hanson made a tour of the reserves during the winter and spring. The chief of Band 34 died early in June; 380 bushels of potatoes were supplied to the several reserves of this agency, as they had a poor crop, owing to the heavy rains and high water. On 20th June I visited the several reserves of Shoal Lake, and part of the Lake of the Woods; their potatoes and corn looked well, and were clean and well hoed.

The Indians leave their houses in summer and live in tents; they had cleaned around their houses, and burnt the refuse accumulated during the winter. The Indians of Shoal Lake had already made 20 canoes, some for their own use and others for sale.

The cattle of the several reserves were well cared for, and owing to the open fall they were able to feed outside till December, which was a saving to the small quantity of hay they procured.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY, 17th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, dating from the 20th September last, as I was only formally placed in charge about that date.

I enclose tabular statement, showing the population, resources and condition of the Indians under my charge.

It is a matter for regret to me that I am unable to point to a year of prosperity; but there are evidences that the efforts put forth for the enlightenment and general improvement of the Indians are attended with partial success.

Excepting an attack of measles in the Long Sault Band last March, the health of the Indians of this agency, generally, has probably been up to the average, the number of deaths—twenty-two—being two less than last year and four less than the number of births this year.

Of these twenty-two, sixteen were children; and of the six adults, three were chiefs.

These three deceased chiefs, Ketch-o-ko-ka, of the Little Forks Band, Mi-e-sees, of Coutcheching, and Maw-in-too-pinesse, of Long Sault Band No. 1, were accustomed to wield considerable influence at the councils, particularly the last named, who claimed to be, and I believe did hold the position of head, or principal chief, amongst the bands of Treaty No. 3.

Their places have been supplied by chiefs elected by their several bands.

These Indians have always been self-supporting, but the prolonged rainy weather of last season destroyed most of their crops. The water in the Rainy River and Lake being unusually high many of their fields and gardens were completely submerged. The wild rice, too, an important item of food supply, was a total failure from the same cause, so that they had to depend mainly on the results of the chase for subsistence.

The Lake Bands apply themselves more assiduously to their occupations than the River Indians do, consequently their families are more generously provided for, and as a rule they cut and save plenty of hay for their cattle. A limited quantity of provisions was owing to the cause above stated distributed to the several bands during last winter, which, together with the rabbits, moose and cariboo taken, and the sale of their furs, brought them through. Referring to their cattle, the supply of hay in several cases was very limited. The bands at Hungry Hall had to be assisted by the purchase of a few tons.

Three oxen, and three cows of the Government stock, died, or were lost during the year. The oxen were old, and became poor, one dying in April and two in May, one of these having been mired in a swamp or muskeg. The cows belonged to the Little Forks, Nick-iekse-menescan, and Seine River Bands, respectively, and on inquiry being made it was found that no direct carelessness was chargeable to anyone.

In cases where their cattle fall sick, or an accident occurs, the Indians do not appear to have any tact, ability, or perhaps desire to take care of them. If they pull through it is all right; if they die it seems to be equally satisfactory.

Whether it was owing to the scarcity of supplies, or to other causes, several of the Government animals were slaughtered and eaten during the winter, but I will refer to this matter more at length in my special report.

There are five schools in this agency, as you have doubtlessly been advised in former reports, four of which are supplied with teachers by the English Church Mission Society, and the remaining one by the Roman Catholics. There is no very marked progress in these schools, excepting in one case, the Long Sault, where Mr. J. Kirkland has been teaching. He has been employed as an Indian school teacher for some years, and has shown himself to be a conscientious and successful teacher.

I regret to learn that he intends resigning his position and leaving the agency. Three changes of teachers occurred in the other schools during the year, and this accounts in some measure, perhaps, for the lack of satisfactory progress.

As nearly as I can ascertain there are about 150 children of school age in those bands where schools are established. The highest number in attendance at any time during the year was 130, and the average is 39.96.

A limited supply of seed potatoes, corn, barley, &c., was given to the Indians of this agency last spring, which was sown. There being no rains during the early part of the season the late sown seeds suffered from drought, but the rains that came towards the end of June were of material benefit to their fields and gardens.

So far as my limited opportunities for observation permit me to judge, I am of opinion that generally these Indians are little acquainted with methods of farm work.

They require to be instructed in the management of their oxen, in plowing, harvesting, and in the proper care and disposition of their crops, after they have been harvested.

I have been giving attention to these matters as opportunity offered, and I have been pleased to observe that in many cases a disposition was evinced to learn and to improve.

With an abundant rice crop this year, and a fair return from their gardens, I trust the Indians will have a sufficiency for winter requirements, as well as the necessary seed for next spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

JAS. McCRAKEN,

Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,

FORT WILLIAM, 27th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report, together with the accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property, for the year ended 30th June last.

Lac des Milles Lacs.

I left Fort William on the 3rd July, arriving at Savanne the same evening I received my pay-sheets and samples on the 4th, and was joined by my assistant, Mr. Lonsdall, on the 6th. At 10.45 a.m. we proceeded to Poplar Point, where we arrived at two o'clock. Examined the supplies stored here, which I found up to samples, and distributed them. I then paid the annuities and examined the crops, found them free from weeds, the potatoes doing well, but the grain poor, owing to the dryness of the season. There are about eight acres under cultivation and well fenced, containing wheat, barley, oats and potatoes.

I held a council to urge the necessity of having a schoolhouse built, and the Indians promised that the work should be done. I informed them of the amount of assistance the Government would give towards the building. This band lost one cow, which was killed by accident; the remainder of their cattle are looking well. The health of the band is good. The year has been a favorable one for hunting.

Sturgeon Lake.

Left Lac des Milles Lacs on 7th July and proceeded to Sturgeon Lake, which we reached at 4 p.m. on the 11th and camped on the reserve. On the arrival of the chief and members of band I distributed treaty goods and paid annuities. I handed

the chief and councillors the supplies for the sick and destitute. There are no crops, nor have there been any improvements made on this reserve. Game is plentiful and hunts have been good. The Indians are well; there were no births or deaths in this band during the year.

Wabigoon.

I arrived at this reserve on the 16th July. After holding a council and explaining the sale of timber on the Eagle Lake Reserve I proceeded to distribute supplies and pay annuities. The Indians were all satisfied; the supplies for the sick and destitute were left here also with the chief and councillors. There are very few improvements on the reserve, the potatoes still being planted on islands outside the reserve. The cattle are in good condition. Doctor Hanson accompanied me to this band, and reported some slight cases of sickness. There were twenty-two scholars attending school here, but as they are very young there has not been much advancement. There were two deaths and one birth in this band.

Eagle Lake.

I arrived here on 17th July and distributed supplies and paid annuities. The Indians were perfectly satisfied. I examined the reserve and found the houses in good repair. The potatoes are further advanced here than at any other reserve. This band is giving up conjuring and have taken to civilized music instead. They have also promised to build a school house. I distributed \$50 to this band, being part proceeds of the sale of their timber limits. The health of this band is good, and they have made good hunts.

Lac Seul.

I reached Frenchman's Head on the 20th, and examined the gardens, which looked very well, the potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, cabbages and wheat all clean and well cultivated. The schoolmaster, M. Prevost, had a very good garden. The cattle on this part of the reserve are in good condition. I examined the school here on my return trip and found it in a satisfactory condition and by far the best in my agency. The pupils were examined in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic and geography; they also sang both in English and in their own language; the schoolmaster deserves great credit for the pains he has taken. Pupils have been sent from here to the industrial school in Manitoba.

After examining this part of the reserve I proceeded to Lac Seul, accompanied by all the Indians, which place we reached at 4 p.m. Remaining over Sunday, Mr. Irvine twice held divine service, which was well attended; there were four hundred and ninety-five Indians in camp. On Monday, the 22nd, we checked and examined the provisions, then distributed them to the four bands. The supplies delivered were equal to samples and the Indians were satisfied. I commenced paying annuities in the afternoon and finished at 1 p.m.; on the 23rd, after the payment was over, the Indians took up a subscription to purchase a church bell, to which they all contributed, and Mr. Irvine stated they had collected sufficient for the purpose.

The gardens here are also excellent and the crops very clean and good. There are eighty-eight houses and seven barns and stables on this reserve, and a number of the Indians have cattle of their own. The cattle are all in good condition; they have now sixteen head. There has been a great deal of sickness in this band, and during the year there have been eighteen deaths; there were also eighteen births. The Indians all made extra good hunts last winter.

A request was made here for catechisms in the Indian language. I examined the school on my return from Grassy Narrows. The schoolhouse is large, clean and well furnished; the pupils did exceedingly well in their exercises, but the teacher, Mr. Hill, complains of the irregular attendance. The studies comprise reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and music.

Wabuskang.

I arrived at this reserve on 25th July and took up my quarters at the chief's house, which was clean and well furnished, the furniture having all been made by himself. I checked and distributed the supplies and paid the annuities. The gardens were well cultivated and the crop good. A schoolhouse is nearly completed here and the Indians ask for a teacher of the same religion as the Queen.

The health of this band is good and they made good hunts.

Grassy Narrows.

On Saturday, 27th July, I paid the annuities on my arrival at the schoolhouse, and afterwards distributed the provisions which were equal to samples. The teacher assembled his pupils on the 28th; two of his boys read fairly well, but the attendance is very poor. This band have small crops, but what they have look well.

The cattle are in good condition and the Indians are going to build a new stable. There are very few improvements on this reserve.

There was a good deal of sickness in this band during the winter. There were three deaths and six births here. They made very good hunts. I am happy to say there was no whiskey on any of the reserves during the payment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, 23rd August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, with an accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all the Government property under my charge, and the value of the same.

The crops on the six reserves within this agency were, I am pleased to say, fairly good. Poor Man's and George Gordon's bands provided their own flour for several months during the winter; we also had sufficient seed for all the reserves. The fences around the different fields on the reserves are particularly good, much better than those of the settlers. The land was well cultivated. The season was very dry, otherwise the return would have been much larger. A large portion of the fields have been summer fallowed, with a view to killing off the weeds, which are abundant.

During last winter the Indians were engaged most of the time in procuring wood for fuel, logs for new buildings, cutting rails for new fields, making bobsleighs and hayracks, and sawing lumber for houses and other purposes.

The rule established some time ago, of giving no relief at all in any way to able Indians who would not work, is having a good effect amongst them; the work required of them is always done in a cheerful way. Had we any chance of outside work, or sale for wood or hay, our Indians would be much better off; but as yet, when crops fail, they are entirely dependent on the Government for relief.

The area of land under crop this spring is 349 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, 253 acres being wheat, 23 acres of oats and barley, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of potatoes, and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of turnips and gardens; 202 acres of new land have been broken. I regret to have to say that the prospect for a good crop is not very bright, owing to the dryness of the season.

Since reporting last year, the health of the Indians has been fairly good, forty-seven deaths and thirty births occurring during the year. Most of those who died

were very old people. Every precaution is taken to prevent disease arising; lime is burnt by the Indians, and used for whitewashing their houses and for plastering purposes.

The increase in cattle on the reserves has been very creditable. I imported a thoroughbred Durham bull from Woodstock, Ont., which is now on Daystar's reserve. We have seventy-nine oxen, one hundred and five cows, two hundred and five young cattle—total, three hundred and ninety-nine head, besides many private animals. The hay prospect is not very good. We will have to build stables and winter our stock in the big timber, where there are a few sloughs of very good hay, when two or three careful Indians will be told off to look after them.

The annuity payments passed off quietly, commencing on the 12th July, the Hon. E. Dewdney, Superintendent General, and the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories being present.

I am glad to be able to report progress in the way of butter making: many of the Indians have built very creditable milkhouses; and, with the help and advice given by the instructresses, many of them are able to help themselves a good deal in this way. An effort is being made to induce the Indian women to make yeast bread and a mud oven has been built on Day Star's reserve. They do not like this bread nearly as well as the "bannock," which is in itself very unwholesome. When they see how much further their allowance of flour will go when used in the way we advise, I am sure in time that they will see the advantage of it. Building mud ovens is a cheap and an easy process.

The general behavior of the Indians has been very good. Not one single case of misdemeanor has been brought to my notice.

The agency farms and reserves were thoroughly inspected last September by Inspector McGibbon, who I trust saw some progress amongst the Indians, as compared with former years.

The schools on George Gordon's and Mus-cow-e-quan's reserves are doing very well indeed, the Rev. Mr. Owens and Mr. F. W. Dennehy securing for the second year the first and second prize for the best conducted schools in the Territories. Their general quarterly average is about twenty one. Last fall it was considered advisable to enlarge these school buildings, so as to accommodate ten boarders at each school. This enterprise has proved most successful. The school on "Day Star's" reserve is only doing fairly well, the children who do attend are progressing very well, but the attendance is poor; strong measures will be taken to overcome this difficulty. Poor-man's school is I regret to say, not as yet a success. The schools, with the exception of the Roman Catholic school on Mus-cow-e-quan's reserve, were all inspected by M. J. Macrae.

Must say that I notice a marked improvement amongst the Indians of this district, they stay more at home on their reserves now, are anxious to have better houses, and they keep themselves cleaner. When they do earn a little money by an occasional trip of freighting, it is nearly always spent in buying lumber or window sashes for their houses, in clothing or provisions, instead of being squandered in playing cards and buying beads and feathers, as heretofore.

Before closing I wish to state that the "farmers" under my charge have done, and are doing, all they can to better the condition of the Indians; my wishes and instructions to them have been cheerfully carried out, a fact which has been the cause of bringing about that satisfactory state which I am pleased to be able to report exists amongst the Indians of this district.

I have made frequent visits to all the reserves, and have done all in my power to induce the Indians to work hard and steadily to earn their living.

I am glad to be able to report that the work of my office is carried on satisfactorily, a fact I feel sure to which the Inspector can testify, as Mr. Dodd, my clerk, gained some valuable experience when travelling with him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

HILTON KEITH,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENTS OFFICE, TREATY No. 4,
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 27 August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The bountiful harvest of last season and the proceeds from the sale of hay, wood, freighting and general work placed the Indians in this agency in a very independent position and reduced the demands on the Department for food supplies to a large extent.

During the months of December, January and February, Muscowpetung's band supplied their own flour. The issues to Pi-a-pot's and Pasquah's bands during that time were very small. Every facility was afforded them to assist themselves. Fish in the lakes were plentiful, and on the whole the Indians wintered well and were perfectly contented.

There was a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the houses. The rubbish in the spring was early raked together and burnt, so that the vicinity of the houses presented a very creditable appearance.

The medical officer, Dr. Seymour, reports the general health for the year as satisfactory. An epidemic of sore eyes was brought into the agency by Indians visiting the sun dances, in the end of May; this has spread through all the bands and interfered materially with the attendance at the boarding schools, as in many cases the parents kept the children at home for treatment.

The Muscowpetung boarding school is doing good work; the number of children has increased during the year from twenty-one to thirty-eight. The Presbyterian committee have the subject of increased accommodation under consideration, and the departmental grant has been increased from \$30 to \$60 per head.

A boarding school in connection with the day school on Standing Buffalo's (Sioux) reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission, has also been authorized, and it is the intention to furnish the necessary boarding accommodation. The attendance of day scholars at this school was unsatisfactory during the year.

Chief Pasquah died on the 15th March. The Indians now consult the farm instructor or myself direct on all matters in connection with the general welfare of the band.

The surveying of a portion of the farming lands into forty-acre plots on the reserves of Pi-a-pot, Muscowpetung and Pasquah was commenced on the 10th June, by Mr. J. C. Nelson, D. L. S., in charge of Indian surveys, and Mr. C. P. Aylen, D. L. S. The Commissioner was present and fully explained to the Indians the advantage of having their individual farms properly located.

Indian labor was employed cutting the lines, building mounds, etc., etc. Iron posts were also placed at the corners of the reserves. The boundary of the hay reserve north of Muscowpetung's was also located and staked out.

The sub-division of the farms will prove a great benefit, and induce the Indians to take more interest in improving the plots selected by them.

There is a decided steady improvement going on amongst the Indians. The individual earnings for the year of the three bands, viz., Pi-a-pot, Muscowpetung and Pasquah from the sale of hay, wood and grain, freighting, working, etc., etc., amount to \$4,471. This sum has come directly under my notice, and is independent of outside transactions.

The cattle sent in last fall as the nucleus of a herd have done very well, and the natural increase so far is satisfactory. I see no reason why the experiment should not prove successful, and result in the beef required for the agency being supplied on the spot, at a very small cost to the Department.

The Indians' cattle are also prospering and increasing in number.

The Sioux (Standing Buffalo's band) were only rationed during seeding, haying and harvesting; the remainder of the year they supported themselves by working off the reserve, fishing and hunting.

The acreage under grain this spring was increased fifty per cent, over last year, and the prospects were most encouraging up to the early part of June, but the continuous drought from that date injured the crop and our returns this season will be comparatively small.

I have been ably assisted by my staff, who take great interest in their work.

A tabular statement and an inventory of all Government property under my charge are enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. LASH.

Indian Agent.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

BIRTLE, MAN., 6th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June last, with an accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

During the early part of the year I was relieved of Cote's, Kee-see-kouse and The Key bands, near Fort Pelly, these having been placed under the charge of W. E. Jones, Esq.

About one-half of Kee-see-wenon's band, at Riding Mountain Reserve, No. 61, yet follow hunting for a livelihood and have done fairly well. Those that farm have about seventy acres under crop, the greater part of which is barley and oats, but owing to a two months' drought the returns will be light. About four acres of spring rye has been tried by them this season, which promises well.

The cattle have been well cared for and look well. The day school, under charge of Mr. Donald McVicar, is doing fairly, the average attendance having been sixteen.

Wayway-see-cappo's band, Reserve No. 62, have, the past few years, shown more disposition to work.

This season they have about 182 acres in, the greater part of which now looks well.

They have taken good care of their cattle, and are now putting up sufficient hay for the coming winter. Many in this band have taken objection to Indian schools, but since the opening of one here by the Presbyterian mission a number have availed themselves of the privilege afforded of sending their children, and their reports have been favorable; as this school is near, I have been enabled to get most of those opposed to schools to visit it and to see and judge of its merits for themselves, and you will be glad to hear that a number of them have now decided to send their children immediately after the annuity payments are made.

The drought affected the crops at Silver Creek Reserve, No. 63, but the late rains have done a great deal for them the past month, and I trust that these Indians will yet get a fair return, as they deserve. They have about 177 acres under crop, 100 of which are in wheat. About fifty of this band yet reside near the head of Valley River, a valley between the Duck and Riding Mountains. They gain a good livelihood at that place hunting, fishing, &c., and get no Government assistance whatever.

I regret that I cannot report much progress at Rolling River Reserve, No. 67. The acreage now under crop is about the same as last year. Only one Indian of

that band yet shows an inclination to remain on the reserve and follow farming. The others cling to their roving habits, and do not like steady work.

The Sioux

of the "Bird Tail Creek" Reserve, No. 57, have this season about two hundred and thirty acres under crop, all of which is light. The land is much lighter than that of the Treaty bands, and consequently the drought affected it more than it did heavier land. It has the advantage, however, of being earlier, and although the yield will not be heavy the sample will be good. On the whole, this band is improving. Many are gradually getting better buildings, and their fields squared, which adds much to their appearance.

The reserve at "Oak River," No. 58, on which the past few years there have been good crops, has fared badly this season, owing to the drought and the ravenous gopher. They have under crop about two hundred and sixty acres, but only one field could, at my last visit, be counted as good; potatoes promise to be good at all reserves. The hay crop will also be light, owing to want of sufficient rain, and as they have over one hundred and forty head of cattle considerable fodder will be required to winter them, but I think it will be managed.

The Rev. Mr. Burman, who has been their missionary for the past eight years, has removed, being now in charge of the Indian industrial school being erected near Winnipeg. I regret his removal from my agency, but am satisfied that our loss will be the gain of those amongst whom he has gone to labor.

Oak Lake Reserve, No. 59, has also suffered from the drought. They are not extensive farmers, however, only about thirty-eight acres having been planted. One field of about five acres of wheat is fairly good; the remainder is light.

At Turtle Mountain Reserve, No. 60, thirty-eight acres were put under crop, but for want of sufficient rain the grain is light. An attempt was made to induce the Indians of this band to remove to some other reserve, where they would be more under the direct supervision of an official of the Department, as it has been found that the reserve is too near the boundary line, but as yet I have not been able to get them to assent to the request of the Commissioner in this particular.

During the year a school was opened by the Presbyterian mission at Birtle at which Indian children are lodged and boarded. Considerable opposition was found to exist against it at first by many of the Indians, but you will be glad to know that this is fast disappearing, and some of those who at first showed most opposition are now gradually yielding, as they see the children who have been attending the school are in much better circumstances than those at home. The Principal, Mr. McLaren, has hopes that the attendance this year will steadily increase. A similar home has been opened at Elkhorn by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, and as he has had a large and successful experience there is no doubt that it will, under his able supervision, meet with the success it deserves.

The general health of all bands has been fairly good, although I regret to report there are some affected with that dread disease "serofula," and which no doubt is the true cause of many of their ailments.

The conduct of all the bands has, on the whole, been good, and although no very great strides have been made towards advancement, still, as each year passes I see that they are gradually acquiring civilized habits, and will soon become farmers, and in a great part self-sustaining.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,

FILE HILLS, 1st, August 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of matters in connection with this agency during the year ended 30th June, 1889, and to enclose herewith the tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

The annuity payments, which took place on 24th July, 1888, passed off quietly, and it is worthy of mention that the money thus obtained was spent chiefly for blankets, clothing and other useful articles, a much smaller quantity than usual being laid out for beads, paint and trinkets.

The Indians have worked during the year remarkably well, and I am pleased to be able to state that their efforts have been crowned with unusual success. The total amount of hay secured for their stock was 450 tons, out of which they were able to save 130 tons, available for use next winter, and this is likely to prove a very fortunate circumstance, in view of the present uncertainty of a hay crop this season. This uncertainty is owing in part to the very dry weather which prevailed throughout the month of June last and still continues, and in part to the damage done by prairie fires, which have been raging since the 25th ultimo and are not yet extinguished.

The grain and root crops, which gave by far the largest yield these Indians have ever had, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Two thousand one hundred and twelve bushels of wheat Six hundred and fifty two bushels of oats.

Three hundred and one bushels of barley.

Five hundred bushels of potatoes.

Five hundred and sixty-six bushels of turnips.

Eighty-nine bushels of carrots.

This exceptional wheat yield was very gratifying to the Indians, as it is the first time they have had anything like enough grain to admit of their selling any for cash or of gristing any considerable quantity. After thoroughly cleaning the wheat with the fanning mill, and returning to the Government stores the full quantity lent them for seed, they had still sufficient to realize three hundred and two dollars in cash, and one hundred and fifty-five sacks of flour from the grist mill. By having this flour the Indians became so far self-supporting that I was enabled to waive the delivery of the ninety sacks asked for in the Supplementary Estimates, as well as to effect an additional saving of seventy-four sacks of the flour delivered under contract, which was remaining on hand here at the end of the fiscal year just closed.

With a portion of the money thus obtained the Indians of Little Black Bear's band paid for a self-binder (nearly new, having cut but thirty acres), which I had secured for them at the extremely low price of seventy-five dollars from a settler in the vicinity.

In October, after the Indians had their hay and grain safely guarded and their roots properly cared for, I invited them all into the agency, with their wives and children, where I provided them with a harvest home or thank-giving dinner, which they enjoyed and appreciated very highly, and to which they even yet make pleasing reference. This festival was to their minds a most fitting way of winding up the season's work, and had for them a more than ordinary significance, because of their having reaped a splendid harvest.

In September Mr. Inspector McGibbon paid this agency an official visit, and thoroughly inspected the year's supplies, nearly all of which, at that time, had been delivered by the contractors.

In November I had erected at the agency a substantial root house, fifteen by eighteen, and ten feet underground, with log walls from the bottom, the

whole being solidly built into a "Red River" frame. The building is so constructed as to admit of entrance at any time during the winter, thus enabling me to regulate the temperature, as well as to move and assort the roots, which were consequently found in the spring to be in excellent condition.

In December Mr. "Gileurist" arrived and planted wild rice seed in several of the lakes on and adjacent to the reserve, but up to the present time no sign of vegetation has appeared.

During the months of April and May the Indians were busily engaged in putting in their spring crop, and have now under cultivation two hundred and thirty-four acres, made up of—wheat, one hundred and fifty-seven acres; oats, thirty-six acres; peas, five acres; flax, eight acres; potatoes, twelve acres and one-half; turnips, six acres; carrots, one and a-half acres; beets, one and a-half acres; onions, three-fourths of an acre; gardens, six acres. I regret to have to say that the whole of this crop is in a very discouraging condition, owing to the protracted drought.

In the first week of June a sun dance was held by the Indians of these reserves, which was attended by a large number of Indians from other reserves, one hundred and seventy-five lodges in all. Immediately after the sun dance the Indians brought in their cattle, which were branded under the new system by which the pay ticket number of the Indians is burned into the horn of each animal in his charge, in addition to the I. D. brand being placed on the hip. The number of calves dropped this season is sixty-three, making a total of two hundred and eighty-one head, either owned by or on loan to my Indians.

The health of the Indians on the whole has slightly improved, under the care of Dr. Seymour, visiting physician to these reserves. There have been nineteen births and eleven deaths, Chief Pee-pee-Kee-sis being among those who have been called away.

Since my last report a stone house for my clerk and issuer of rations has been erected in close proximity to the office. This building, which is twenty-one by twenty-four feet, and built of stone, and conveniently planned, was put up at the very moderate cost of \$425, and will, with the addition of a kitchen, make a very comfortable and commodious residence.

One circumstance in connection with the building of this house is deemed worthy of notice. During the progress of the work, an Indian named "Tuck-way-now," who was engaged to assist the workmen, readily took up the different branches of the work, and at the time of plastering had become so proficient in the use of the trowel and mortar that he was able to perform the work quite as well as the contractor. In carpentering he showed the same aptitude to learn and ability to execute work. After the house was completed I engaged this Indian to build stone guards around the cellar windows of the agency dwelling house, and the mason work was fully as good as if done by a practical workman. The dwelling houses and outbuildings have been given a coat of paint, and besides being thus protected from the effects of the sun and rain present a very attractive appearance, while the value of the building has thus been greatly enhanced. The cost of doing this was very small, owing to the work being done by myself and employes, instead of engaging outside labor.

The old log buildings, some of which have been in use at the Home Farm since the Indians came into the reserve, have been abandoned and pulled down, and such of the material as was serviceable has been used, with other new timber in the erection of stables near the agency, one being twenty feet square, another twenty by forty feet.

The agency grounds have also been enlarged by removing the fence, so as to make the western side coterminous with the western boundary of the reserve.

Adjacent to the agency, but just outside the reserve, the Presbyterian Mission Board, with a grant from the Department, have, at a cost of \$1,550, built a stone boarding school, thirty feet square and three stories high, capable, in addition to being a residence for the Principal and his family, of accommodating about twenty-five pupils. This school was opened in March, and has at the present time an enrollment of eight pupils, and although the Indians have not shown that desire for edu-

eating their children which it was confidently hoped they would evince, there is a prospect that, under the able management of the present Principal, the Rev. Alex. Campbell, whose kind and courteous manner and earnest missionary zeal are gradually overcoming their prejudices, the attendance will, in the near future, show a considerable increase. Besides the comfortable home and wholesome food thus provided for the children attending school, Mr. Campbell is enabled to supply very large quantities of clothing kindly sent him by the Ladies Foreign Mission Society.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in stating that throughout the year I have been ably assisted by both Mr. Stewart, my issuer and clerk, and R. McConnell, farming instructor, each doing all in his power to carry out my instructions, as well as encouraging the Indians in all their undertakings, not only in their farming enterprises, but in any private enterprise that tended to make a decrease in the expenditure of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. REYNOLDS,

Indian Agent.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

INDIAN HEAD, 1st August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Indians in this agency are doing remarkably well; the progress made by them since my last report is most encouraging. Last fall they had a good crop of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and other root crops. The Indians worked very hard during harvest. The following is a list of grain and roots harvested:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	1,676
Oats.....	800
Barley.....	115
Peas.....	122
Potatoes.....	1,123
Turnips.....	1,768
Carrots.....	122
Onions.....	25

It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that as soon as the Indians had their grain threshed last fall each gave me wheat according to the amount of bushels he had threshed, to sell and pay for threshing and repairs on waggons and other implements requiring repair. I advised them to store their seed with me for spring sowing, which they did willingly. I assisted them to grist their wheat, some having enough to make flour for themselves and families for five months, others for seven, one family has flour sufficient for one year. I allowed all Indians having wheat enough to keep them for over five months to sell a few bushels, to encourage them to farm on a larger scale, this had the desired effect.

Many Indians who had been very indolent in agricultural pursuits, are now working hard breaking up new land.

I advised them to give up their annual sun dance, as it always comes off about the time when new land should be broken, and the first hoeing of their root crops should take place.

These Indians secured a large quantity of hay last fall, which was well protected from prairie fires by ploughing double fire guards around stacks until they had time to haul it home.

The cattle were well attended to last winter, being well housed, watered and fed regularly; the increase of both sheep and cattle this spring was most satisfactory. The Indians are taking good care of the cows loaned them by the department and are very careful of the calves.

The health of this band has been fair during the past year. They all seem happy and contented.

The day school on this reserve is in charge of Mr. John McLean; the average attendance is small, but some of the children are making fair progress.

I am glad to be able to report that these Indians ploughed all their wheat land last fall, and worked very hard this spring sowing and planting their crops. All grain looked very promising in this agency up to the 15th of June, but the long continued drought, since that date, has caused the crops to suffer very much, wheat and oats will be light, all root crops will be fair.

The following crops were sown and planted last spring:—

	Acres
Wheat.....	152
Oats.....	12
Peas.....	3
Barley.....	10
Potatoes.....	20
Turnips.....	16
Carrots.....	3
Onions.....	1
Small Garden Seeds.....	5

The land for all the above crops was well cultivated and seed put in at the proper time, the Indians worked very well and carried out my instructions as nearly as possible.

The annuity payments were made on the 10th day of July without any trouble.

I have much pleasure in making the following statement, as it will show the willingness of these Indians to help to support themselves. Last fall when I was receiving the seed wheat from them to be sown this spring, I advised them to give me a good supply so that they would not be short of seed this spring: each Indian had a few bushels left after sowing his field.

I may here add that I sow about five acres every year for the purpose of supplying seed wheat to young men who wish to start farming. I had a good crop last year and after all seeding was done I had on hand one hundred and twenty five bushels. I sent for those Indians who had a surplus of wheat in my hands after seeding, and told them that I would give all my wheat, if they would do the same and have it made into flour for the benefit of the whole band; they agreed to this arrangement, thus enabling me to carry over at the end of June, one hundred and ten sacks of flour, this will be a great benefit to the Indians as their crops are very light this year, it is also a saving to the department and shows the progress these Indians are making towards self maintenance.

The supplies furnished this year for the Indians are of the best quality and seem equal to the samples.

The behavior of the Indians during the past year has been good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, FORT PELLY, 29th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, accompanied by a tabular statement and an inventory of all Government property under my charge on the 30th June last.

In September last the Indian Commissioner directed me to take charge of the Fort Pelly Indians and those belonging to "The Keys" Band at Shoal River, 90 miles distant, and I assumed my duties in October.

These Indians, viz., Côté, Key and "Kee-see-kouse" Bands in previous years have been able to support themselves reasonably well by the hunt and the vegetables they raised, but latterly the hunting has so diminished, it became necessary to assist many of these.

The hunters here were divided into two classes:—1st, those that killed moose, beaver and fine furs; 2nd, are those who killed lynx, rabbit, prairie chicken and fish. These animals have now disappeared. Ducks are very scarce, a large portion of their feeding grounds having dried up, and the rivers are so low that but few fish have ascended from the larger lakes. While this continues the Indians will have to look to agriculture and stock-raising for support.

Adjoining Côté's Reserve the Presbyterian mission have erected a large building for the purpose of a boarding school for the Indian children of this band. It is under the direction of the Rev. Geo. A. Laird. It was opened last March and has now an average attendance of 29.

The day school on The Keys Reserve is under the direction of the Rev. Shatto Agassiz, of the Church of England, as only part of the band live on the reserve (the remainder being at Shoal River) the number attending is not large, the average attendance being nine, these are well advanced and attend regularly.

The English Church Mission has a handsome church erected on the reserve and its services are highly appreciated.

The day school on Kee-see-kouse's Reserve was re-opened last March, the average attendance is eight, not so large as I could wish; but I hope for an increase this coming year. The Rev. Father Decorby visits this band and holds church service at the schoolhouse.

I feel confident that all the schools will succeed, as the parents do not now permit the children to absent themselves from school without cause.

The crops last fall I am sorry to say were poor, the land under cultivation having been overworked and having suffered from drought.

Some new land has been broken, this will be backset this fall and fully prepared for next year's seeding.

The health of the Indians is fairly good and their behavior is satisfactory. I believe they fully appreciate what is being done by the Government to help them, and now that they have some one directly over them and on the spot to advise and lead them, they will be able to do much to help themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,

Acting Indian Agent.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY, TREATY No. 4,
20th September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended the 30th June 1889, with accompanying tabular statement, and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Last fall a dwelling, storehouse, stable and root house, similar to those already on the other reserves in this agency, were erected for the farmer in charge of the Indians on Sakimay's Reserve. All the work of building, with the exception of the plastering was done by our own employees. The farmer moving into the house with his family in the month of December. The site is one from which the farmer will be able to attend not only to those Indians settled south of Crooked Lakes but also to She-Sheep's party, a portion of whose reserve is situated on the north side, and where their farming operations are carried on.

A dwelling has also been put up for the agency clerk. It is twenty-two by sixteen feet, with fourteen feet walls and a lean-to kitchen, sixteen feet by nine feet, attached. The work on this building was done by day labor. The lumber is good and the workmanship first class. The building including the kitchen is plastered throughout with two coats. It is also provided with a cellar, eight feet by eight feet, by six feet, well ventilated.

But little building has been done by the Indians since my last report. Chief Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw has moved into a house which the farmer helped him to put up and with the cooking stove supplied to him by the department the old chief is as comfortable as any Indian could wish.

Good new fences have been made, and old ones repaired. All the fields in this agency are well fenced in, and judging from what I have seen during my visits, I do not think better exist in the whole district of Assiniboia.

The crops last year were not very heavy, but what the Indians will reap this year will be of good grade. From experience I find that the surest way of getting a profitable return for the time and labor expended in farming is to sow on land previously summer fallowed; by this method the land is not only better prepared to receive seed, but it is allowed to rest every alternate year, which the prairie land in my opinion requires.

Deep ploughing, where practicable, should also be followed.

This has been the driest year since 1874, and judging from the crops raised by one of the Indians on Reserve No. 73 (Coweses) I am confident if the above system is carried out an average return will be forthcoming in our driest seasons. The crops up to the middle of June looked most promising, but the hot winds of the 28th June checked the growth, and had we not had rain in the beginning of July the crop with the exception of Gaddie's would have been a total loss.

The area under crop last summer was as follows:—Onchapow-ace's Reserve No. 71, one hundred and twenty-eight acres, Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserve No. 72, one hundred and five acres; Cowe-sess' Reserve No. 73, two hundred and seven acres, and Sakimay's Reserve No. 74, one hundred and forty three acres.

The Indians having secured a large quantity of hay for the wintering of their stock, the cattle turned out in the spring in excellent condition. The increase of calves during the year was forty six.

The individual earnings amount to \$2,425.87, realized from the sale of hay, dry wood, stock, furs and freighting. During the winter four fishing parties were kept at work on the Crooked and Round Lakes; the catch being 8,014 lbs., which was issued as rations in lieu of meat.

The health of the Indians during the year has been fair. There have been twenty-five births, and twenty-four deaths, showing an increase of one. Sixty-nine

children have been attending school, thirty-seven at the Round Lake boarding school and thirty-two at the industrial school, Fort Qu'Appelle. I visited the former several times during the year.

Whilst the annuity payments were being made Dr. Hutchison examined all Indians who presented themselves for payment, and those who required it were vaccinated, and those on whom the result of previous vaccination was doubtful were re-vaccinated; a return was, at the time, forwarded to the Head Office, Regina.

Grain and roots were sent to the Broadview Exhibition, but as no Indians from other agencies sent exhibits the competition was confined to the four bands of this agency.

A few Indians returned from Turtle Mountain, Dakota, during the spring; but owing to the lateness of the season no seed was put in by them.

Chacachas and his party are still south of the line, Chacachas himself is reported to have died, at or near, the mouth of Milk River, Dakota.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

MOOSE MOUNTAIN, TREATY NO. 4, 30th June, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year now ended, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge at date.

The progress of the Indians during the year has been steady and satisfactory. Last autumn, they, in common with the white settlers in this district, suffered some disappointment in the yield of grain; but the threshers informed me that the Indians had more bushels per acre than the average in the settlement, and that their grain was of better quality than any they had threshed elsewhere.

After selling sufficient of their wheat to pay for the threshing, binding twine, bags, and similar expenses, enough was gristed to provide an ample supply of flour for the year for those engaged in farming.

The return of Indians from Turtle Mountain and the Missouri, who are beginning to farm afresh, necessitated the issue of such of a little flour; but otherwise the Indians have, since harvest, provided themselves with their own bread.

I may say that I find that an Indian family will use, in about three months, a quantity of flour, which would be an ample supply for a white family similar in number and ages for a year.

The crops harvested were as follows:—

—	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Turnips.	Bushels Potatoes.	Tons Hay.	Bushels Beets, car- rots, &c.
Pheasant Rump's Band.	776	318	275	390	94	32
Striped Blanket's do.	870	...	331	463	85	21
White Bear's do. ....	...	...	160	183	60	12

This spring the acreage seeded is as follows :—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.
Pheasant Rump's Band.	67	16	3	2½	2
Striped Blanket's do	70	12	2½	3	2
White Bear's do	4	2	3½	5	2

Being an increase over last year of twenty-nine acres. Pheasant Rump's Band has broken twenty-nine acres, Striped Blanket's Band twenty-six acres, and White Bear's Band twenty-five acres of new land this spring, which with the land which is being summer fallowed, should considerably increase the crop area next year.

The small acreage sown on White Bear's Reserve is due to the fact that last season's summer fallowing proved insufficient to get rid of the weeds, which had taken possession of the land during the absence in 1887 of the band; and I considered it would prove but a waste of seed, and in the end a discouragement to the Indians, to sow wheat in land not in proper condition.

That band is working very well this spring however, and by next season will, I trust, have a fair acreage ready for crop. During last autumn and winter when not employed in getting out logs for Government buildings, they supported themselves for the most part by selling their surplus hay in the settlement, by fishing, hunting, tanning, trapping and cutting and drawing dead wood from the reserve to the settlement.

The cattle of the three bands have been well cared for, and are increasing satisfactorily. White Bear's Indians are being gradually supplied with animals returned by such members of the other bands as have enough of their own raising to be able to do without loaned cattle.

The experiment of raising pigs is proving successful, the increase being very large, and good care being taken of them, and the Indians are being induced by degrees to make a commencement with them, and I am looking to this branch of stock-raising to do a great deal towards enabling the Indians to raise all their own food supplies.

Since the purchase of the self-binder, which I informed you in my last report had been bought and paid for by the Indians, members of Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands have bought four mowing machines, two of which have been paid for in full, and the other two nearly so, and they will, by the opening of the haying season, own two horse rakes.

The industry and skill of the Indians in the manufacture of shawls, mufflers, socks, gloves, butter, ox collars, sleighs, hay racks, baskets, &c., is increasing.

There has been a further improvement in the health of these bands, only seven having died during the year, while there were ten births. During last autumn I examined the Indians of the three bands, and vaccinated and revaccinated about seventy.

The improvement in the Indian dwellings, noted in my last report, goes on gradually: the money earned by freighting, whenever opportunity offers to get such work, being usually devoted to the purchase of lumber. The houses and their surroundings are always kept clean, and there is a steady improvement in the cleanliness and dress of the Indians, though this applies more strongly to Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands than to White Bear's.

The usual dress of an Indian now is a duck coat, grey flannel shirt, and tweed or duck trousers, while one has permitted Mr. Graham, the agency clerk, to cut his hair off short, and as he dresses in a good tweed suit, wears a hard felt hat and on Sundays a white linen collar and a necktie, his appearance is greatly improved, and others are considering the question of permitting theirs to be cut too.

This would seem a trifling thing to those unused to plains Indians, but those who know their strong prejudice on this point, will appreciate the change of feeling which it indicates.

Occasionally a young man or woman appears with a painted face, but a little talking is usually sufficient to induce them to go and wash it off.

The Indians who were absent on reserves at Turtle Mountain and the Missouri have all returned excepting a few who are prevented by illness or some such cause, and there does not appear to be the same disposition as formerly to go away on these visits; experience having taught them the folly of doing so.

No school has yet been opened on these reserves, but the subject is under consideration, and it is probable that before long one will be in operation.

Four children have been sent to industrial schools during the year, and all the children at these institutions are reported by the principals as doing well.

During the year Chief Striped Blanket died, and Chief White Bear was deposed at the request of a majority of the band, which would indicate that the eyes of those Indians had been opened to the fact that the authority of a chief prejudiced against the adoption of the customs of the whites was a drawback to them.

The contract supplies delivered during the year were, in almost all cases, quite up to the required standard, and such as were not were replaced or accepted at a reduction in price.

The Indians, the employees and myself were stimulated and encouraged by a close inspection of the agency by Mr. Inspector McGibbon during last summer.

In conclusion, I beg to testify to the valuable assistance I received from Mr. Graham, the agency clerk, and Mr. Lawford, the farming instructor, who are most industrious and painstaking in the discharge of their duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. CAMPBELL,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,

DUCK LAKE, 16th September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement, with inventory of all Government property under my charge, and approximate value of same, for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

I am glad to be able to make, on the whole, a favorable report of the progress, prosperity and good behavior of the Indians.

As shown by the tabular statement, each band of Indians in this agency has broken up fresh land for cultivation during the past year (about 126 acres in all) and erected a number of substantial dwelling houses and stables on their respective reserves.

Several Indians who formerly depended on the chase for a livelihood have taken to farming, with fair success, and I am happy to say that the encouragement given them by the department, in the way of assistance in food, clothing, implements and cattle, has not been without good results.

An area of 501 acres was put under crop this year, and as the spring was favorable, a fair return was expected, but as the season advanced these hopes were defeated; an extreme dryness set in with hot winds, which kept the grain from advancing, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, 4,690 bushels of grain were harvested, and 1,782 bushels of potatoes, showing an increase over last year of 1,381 bushels of grain. This, I consider, is a proof that the Indians are taking a deeper interest in their work.

I may here add that the yield was better than anything produced by the white settlers in the neighborhood.

My Indians having competed against all comers at the exhibition held at Prince Albert on the 11th of October last, and secured the first prize for wheat, oats and peas, feel very proud indeed.

During the present season we were again visited by extreme heat and drought, and although a larger area of land was cultivated, the returns will not be so large as last season.

Some of the bands were self-supporting during the greater portion of last winter from the produce raised by them last season. This encouraged them to make greater exertions in the spring, and the result was that a larger area was put under crop.

The new system inaugurated by the department of managing the cattle has proved a great success; it not only gives the Indians a more direct and personal interest in the cattle, but it makes them more responsible individually; and, at the present time, many of the Indians own a number of animals. This they feel proud of and it encourages them to take greater interest in their stock.

The cattle came through last winter in good order, and the young animals are rapidly increasing in numbers, which is proof that the Indians are taking more interest in stock-raising than heretofore.

A school was erected, last autumn, on Beardy's Reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with Mr. Ladret as teacher, but the attendance has not been so large as it should have been, on account of the Indians being so scattered on the reserve, the distance being too great for some of the children to attend.

The school at John Smith's Reserve, I am happy to say, is progressing satisfactorily, under the able management of Miss Willson.

A school board was lately established with some of the most intelligent Indians as members, and meetings are held regularly and with good results.

Mr. Inspector McRae visited this school last autumn and seemed pleased with the progress made by the pupils.

The school at Fort à la Corne is still closed, as the proposed new schoolhouse has not yet been built. I hope, however, to see it in operation before next winter. These Indians are most anxious to have their children educated and brought up like white children.

The health of the Indians has, on the whole been good, there having been no epidemic disease amongst them. The birth rate was about equal to the deaths. Pulmonary diseases which are superinduced by scrofula are the most fatal, but with the medicine supplied from this office and an occasional visit from Dr. Bain, of Prince Albert, the Indians have been fairly healthy.

On the 16th of April last the well known "Chief" "Beardy" died from general debility and old age.

The undermentioned buildings were erected during the present year by the department, at a cost of about \$2,700: Addition to agent's house, one and a half stories high, fourteen by twenty-four feet; frame, lathed and plastered inside; milk house, eight by ten feet frame partially under ground.

Well house, eight by eight feet, frame. Old office converted into stable and coach house.

Store house frame, one and a half stories; twenty-one by fifty feet. Office log building lathed and plastered inside, one and a half stories, nineteen by twenty-three feet. Dwelling house for farmer at One Arrow's Reserve, log building, one and one half stories high, seventeen feet by twenty feet.

Ration house, log building, eleven feet by fourteen feet.

The supplies sent in by the contractors were received in good time and every thing proved satisfactory and up to standard.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that the employees under me have performed their several duties to my entire satisfaction, and that the general conduct of the Indians was good: they are quite contented and industrious.

I may add that during the summer this agency was visited by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth and in the autumn by the Indian Commissioner and School Inspectors McRae and Betourney.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, BATTLEFORD, 7th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge, up to the end of the fiscal year 1888–89.

Since my last report, the Indians of this agency have reaped and benefited by a bountiful harvest. Moosomin and Thunderchild's Bands fed themselves with their own flour for eight months; and some of the Indians, after feeding their old and helpless relatives, have several sacks of flour in their houses yet. Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, and Little Pine's, Bands had flour sufficient for about five months. The Indians were delighted with the idea of handling and using their own crop; so much so, that every Indian this spring commenced work with renewed energy, and the result was that over six hundred acres were sown with wheat; oats and barley, in less quantities, as the sale for these grains was limited; potatoes, turnips, and garden seeds were planted in great quantities; every available acre of old land was seeded, and prospects in the early part of the season were all that could be desired. Since then, however, the drought has set in, and prospects are discouraging.

The individual earnings of the Indians were spent to good advantage in buying reapers, mowers, self-binders, waggons, &c. This year the Indians themselves propose giving one dollar each out of their treaty money to purchase a steam thresher, as they experienced great difficulty in getting the threshing done last year. Some of the reserves did not get through until the middle of March; and threshing at that season of the year, is followed with great loss, both of time and grain.

The cattle are doing remarkably well on all of the reserves, more particularly Red Pheasant's, where, out of forty cows, there are thirty-nine good calves to be seen. The giving of the cows out to Indians, on certificate, has had a good effect, for the reason that they take better care of what they expect to become their own ultimately. Giving work-oxen on the same terms does not work so well.

The sheep have done very well on Moosomin's Reserve, but on the other reserves it appears to be hard work to get any increase; lambs being destroyed by dogs and other mishaps.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good, and every precaution is taken to keep it so. Vaccination has been thoroughly performed, and great care is taken in clearing away all refuse, and in whitewashing their houses inside and out.

The schools, six in number, have made fairly good progress; the school on Poundmaker's Reserve getting the sixth and only prize awarded in this agency.

The same staff of employees are still in the service as when I last reported on this agency; and I am pleased to say are, as usual, giving general satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

ONION LAKE AGENCY, PITT DISTRICT,
SASKATCHEWAN, 25th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The health of the Indians generally in this district during the past year has been good; there have been some deaths from ordinary causes, consumption, scrofula, and other diseases of an hereditary nature. I am glad to state that considerable improvement in their buildings and mode of living has taken place during the past year. The storehouses have all been shingled, a new house was built for the clerk, an addition was built to the office, the interpreter's house, and Protestant schoolhouse have been shingled. The whole of the lumber used in sheeting these buildings was whip-sawn by the Indians during the winter months.

I regret to state that their crops like those of their white neighbors will be a failure, as we have had no rain in this district this season. The crops were put in early and well.

The cattle and pigs have done exceedingly well, the offspring being large, and the animals all in a healthy condition. The Indians take pride in their cattle, and at the present rate of increase will soon be able to raise enough beef for their own consumption.

Some of the women in this agency have knit stockings, and mitts, from the wool furnished them, and have become expert at this industry; several of them also make butter, which tends to evince the interest taken by them in these pursuits.

The Chipewyan Indians who reside at Cold Lake, suffered, early in the spring, from a severe attack of measles, during which time they received assistance, and although the disease went through the entire band, the number of fatal cases was confined to two adults, and two children. This band of Indians support themselves principally by fishing and hunting; they have a large number of cattle, and receive liberal assistance from the department during the close seasons for game and fish.

The Indians in this district are peaceable and prosperous, and are rapidly becoming civilized. The schools are well attended and the pupils show considerable improvement.

I have been ably assisted in my work by my clerk, Mr. W. J. Barker and Pierre Boudreau, my interpreter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 6,
SADDLE LAKE, ALBERTA, 30th, June, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the affairs of the reserves of this agency for the fiscal year ended this date, each reserve being reported on separately in accordance with your instruction.

Saddle Lake Band, No. 125.

A marked improvement over the work of former years is noticeable in the manner in which this band now cultivate their farms and also in the desire to enlarge their fields with a view to rendering themselves independent of Government

aid, as quickly as possible, but, unfortunately, these efforts have not been attended by such a degree of success as could have been desired, owing to the partial failure of the crop of the season of 1888.

A desire for a better class of buildings, in which earth and thatch roofs should be superseded by shingle roofing, is also observed, and in this direction every encouragement has been given.

Stock has been well cared for throughout the year and an increased desire for the ownership of cattle, which has been instilled into the minds of the Indians is now beginning to be productive of good results.

The habit of using work oxen in a brutal and reckless manner, which was so common in former years, has now disappeared, the Indians having learned that more work can be had from a yoke of oxen steadily worked and carefully handled than by "rushing" them for a short period and allowing them to remain idle for weeks after.

The Indian farmers of this band have now acquired a considerable amount of property, which, though not as yet sufficient to render them independent of Government aid, requires their constant attention and in consequence many of the Indians do not now leave their farms once in the year, a fact upon which they pride themselves.

The day school on this reserve under the able management of Mr. A. B. Steinhauer, native missionary of the Methodist Church, has been productive of much good and nowhere have I observed a greater interest manifested in education than among the Indians of this band.

The original schoolhouse proving too small an addition is now in course of erection, the work being willingly done by the Indians under the supervision of the farmer for the reserve.

It has afforded me pleasure to note during the year many outward signs of an advance towards a higher degree of civilization and a nearer approach towards the habits of white people, viz., improvements in the equipment of their dwellings, a desire to substitute stoves for both heating and cooking purposes, in the stead of the old style earthen fireplaces which were both unsafe and uncleanly. Many have improved their style of dress and now wear neat suits instead of the blanket suits which were so universally worn until recently.

The custom among the men of wearing their hair long and unkempt is also passing away, and many are now having their hair cut and dressed after the manner of the whiteman, which will no doubt benefit their health.

The interiors of their dwellings are being made more comfortable by the addition from time to time of such articles of common furniture as they are able to make or purchase.

The introduction of knitting among the women of the reserve has also had the effect of increasing the comforts of their families, and women and girls have all rapidly acquired a knowledge of this work and have eagerly availed themselves of the supplies of worsted and needles sent in by the department.

A few of the Indians have provided themselves with waggons, harness, &c., and some have invested money earned by labor in such carpenter's tools as are most required by them.

The Headman, Thomas Hunter, purchased and paid for a mower and horse rake for his own use, and being thus well equipped he was enabled to fill a contract for the delivery of hay for the Government Telegraph Station here, by which he earned \$95, nearly enough to re-imburse him the amount expended in the purchase of the machinery.

During the summer and autumn of 1888 there was very little sickness on the reserve, but the extreme mildness of last winter has caused an increase in the number of petty illnesses, especially among children.

The Saddle Lake fishery of 1888 was attended by very poor results, the entire catch being insufficient to satisfy the immediate wants of those engaged in the fishery.

As the whitefish do not appear to have decreased in numbers to an appreciable extent it is difficult to arrive at a solution of the problem.

Much of the want of success is, of course, due to the damage done to the nets by an insect which infests many of the inland lakes and which is similar in appearance to the salt water shrimp.

In the season of 1888 the following areas were placed under crop, viz. :—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barley.....	37
Peas.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gardens.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total.....	<u>63$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

From which the following quantities were harvested, viz. :—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	20
Oats.....	108
Barley.....	400
Peas.....	1
Potatoes.....	381

Three hundred and eight tons of hay were secured.

Over fifty acres of land formerly cultivated were left uncropped for summer fallowing.

The following acreage is now under crop, viz. :—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	8
Oats.....	11
Barley.....	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Wahsatanow Band, No. 126.

Of this band I can report but little progress, as its members are more inclined to hunt than to give their attention to farming or cattle raising.

For this reason I have not made special effort to induce them to take up farming on a larger scale, but have rather endeavored to furnish them the means of pursuing an avocation which is more to their taste.

Last season I succeeded in inducing them to take part in the annual sturgeon fishery of the Saskatchewan River, and by furnishing them twine for nets, enabled them to secure a fair supply of this valuable fish while the fishing season lasted.

No school has been established upon this reserve, as there are not sufficient children in the band to warrant the opening of one, and especially as it is probable that with the death of the present generation the band will become almost extinct.

Thus far their health has been fairly good, there having been but two deaths during the year, but as there are only a few children the band will pass away with the present generation.

In 1888 the following acreage was placed under crop, viz. :—

	Acres.
Barley.....	10
Potatoes.....	2
Turnips.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Carrots.....	$\frac{3}{8}$
Total.....	<u>12$\frac{7}{8}$</u>

From which the following quantities were harvested, viz.:—

	Bushels.
Barley.....	33
Potatoes.....	99
Turnips.....	22
Carrots.....	41

sixty-nine tons of hay were cut. The smallness of the yield was due to the unfavorableness of the season, the potato crop being especially affected.

The following acreage is now under crop, viz.:—

	Acres.
Barley.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes.....	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Garden.....	1 $\frac{7}{10}$
Total.....	11

The cattle in the hands of this band have been fairly attended to, but owing to the many absences from home, of those in whose charge they are placed, the rates of increase is not as regular as it should be.

Blue Quill's Band, No. 127.

This band, who occupy a reserve in the Rolling Hills adjoining the Saddle Lake Reserve on the west, have continued steady in the work of improving their condition since their removal from Egg Lake, (on the south side of the Sashatchewan River) in 1887.

Their houses are of a much better class than those which they occupied at Egg Lake, and the interiors are neat and comfortable.

With the exception of one family, all the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and therefore the attendance of children of this Band at the Saddle Lake schools has been small.

Much interest is taken by these Indians in their stock, which are well cared for, carefully worked and from which the increase is fairly regular.

In 1888, the following acreage was cropped, viz.:—

	Acres.
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turnips.....	1
Peas.....	1 $\frac{9}{10}$
Total.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$

From which was harvested:—

	Bushels.
Oats.....	60
Barley.....	88
Peas.....	22
Potatoes.....	70

Seventy-nine tons of hay were secured. There is now under crop upon the reserve:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

This band participated in the Saddle Lake fishery of 1888, with the Saddle Lake Band and were equally unfortunate.

Whitefish Lake Band, No. 128.

This reserve in June last was placed under the charge of Mr. Farmer Ingram, formerly of the Saddle Lake Reserve, and who was succeeded on that reserve by Mr. P. L. Grasse.

The Indians of this band, having never before experienced the constant control over their actions which was now brought to bear upon them in the directing or ordering of their work, were at first rather difficult to deal with, but as time passed and they began to see that what was being done was solely for their benefit, they became more amenable to reason, and were managed with less difficulty and as a consequence signs of improvement are now plainly noticeable, the farmer reporting that the crop sown this spring was put in in a very creditable manner and that great interest was taken in the work by the Indians.

A grist mill is now being erected on this reserve, the machinery for which is now on the ground. The buildings are being put up by the Indians under the direction of the farmer, and are nearing completion.

During a recent visit to the reserve I was much pleased to observe the workmanlike manner in which the Indians employed on the building proceeded with their work.

A blacksmith and carpenter shop for the use of the farmer and band is also nearly completed, the work being done by the Indians.

I regret to have to report that this band have not made such efforts to preserve and increase their herd of cattle as it was expected they would; young stock being slaughtered by their owners on but little provocation and in spite of every effort to prevent such action.

The schools of this reserve, two in number, have been fairly well attended, that at Whitefish Lake averaging about sixteen pupils per day, and the Goodfish Lake school about twenty-five, but owing to circumstances the progress made has not been such as could be desired.

Ample supplies of books, etc., have lately been furnished and a new and efficient teacher appointed to the Goodfish Lake school, and there can be no doubt but that an immediate improvement will take place.

The Whitefish Lake fishery of 1888 was fairly successful, the take being much better than in any other of the fishing lakes of the district. A large quantity of twines for nets was given to the band, with a view to reducing the winter rations of meat.

As elsewhere, game proved very scarce, and consequently the Indians were deprived of a means of procuring clothing for their families, upon which they have always heretofore depended altogether, as in this district there are no white settlements where they can obtain employment when not occupied on their own farms.

During the latter part of the winter and early in the spring a good deal of sickness was noticeable, brought about by the extraordinary mild winter, and it was necessary to render them medical assistance, a doctor being brought from Edmonton to visit the sick.

During this visit the fact that scrofula exists to a serious extent among the Indians of this band was brought to light.

In 1888 the following acreages were placed under crop, viz.:—

Wheat, 8 acres; oats, $7\frac{3}{8}$ acres; barley, $48\frac{5}{8}$ acres; potatoes, $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres; gardens, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Total, 76 acres—from which the following quantities were harvested, viz.:—

Wheat, 49 bushels; oats, 156 bushels; barley, 385 bushels; potatoes, 929 bushels.

Four hundred and fifty tons of hay were secured.

There is this season under crop the following acreage, viz.:—

Wheat, $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres; oats, $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres; barley, $94\frac{1}{4}$ acres; potatoes, $17\frac{3}{8}$ acres; garden, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre. Total, 162 acres—to which has been added 20 acres of new breaking, making 182 acres in all brought under cultivation.

Lac la Biche (late Pecoyis) Band, No. 129.

This band, now comprising a membership of only seventeen persons, reside at Lac la Biche, in the halfbreed settlement of that name.

Prior to 1886 this band numbered one hundred and sixty persons, but in that year the number was reduced to that above stated by the discharge from treaty of the remaining members of the band.

Of the present members, twelve are halfbreeds, who will shortly be discharged from treaty.

As this band have no reserve, and do but little farming, they receive no assistance from the Government, and are dependent upon hunting and fishing for their living, and thus far they have not suffered any great degree of hardship.

Chipeweyans of Heart Lake Band, No. 130.

This band, the furthest north of all treaty Indians, number eighty-four persons, and occupy a reserve (as yet unsurveyed) at Heart Lake, forty miles north-east of Lac la Biche, on the eastern slope of a range of high hills known as the Martin Mountains.

The reserve is very difficult of access, and I have only been able to visit it once since assuming charge of this agency, but have met the band each year at Lac la Biche, where they come to receive their annuities.

I found the entire country between Lac la Biche, at Heart Lake, to be densely covered with timber of a large size, principally poplar, and in part very hilly, and with numerous "muskegs."

The Indians cultivate eight acres of land on islands in the lake and grow potatoes very successfully. Grain has not yet been attempted.

Their houses are of a better class than would be built by Cree's similarly situated, and the people, especially the men, are all well dressed, notably the headman, who attended the payments dressed in an English-made suit of tweed, a white shirt and knee boots.

I mention this because it denotes a degree of civilization which one would not expect to find in so out-of-the-way a locality.

Up to the present time the Band have done very well by hunting, their winter trade with the Hudson Bay Company amounting at times to as much as four thousand "skins" or "made beaver" (a standard of value in the northern fur trade, representing about fifty cents), equal to two thousand dollars.

The fishery in this lake was also a fairly successful one at all times, but now both game and fish have almost entirely disappeared, and as a result these Indians are beginning to suffer privations, and it is necessary, at times, to assist them by the issue of small quantities of provisions and clothing.

Formerly the membership of the band was reduced each year by deaths, induced by a decline brought about by continual inter-marriage of the members of the band, but latterly this custom has been abandoned, to a certain extent, and I think it probable that their numbers will now increase.

This band do not as yet enjoy the educational facilities which have been accorded to bands situated in more favorable localities.

Beaver Lake Band, No. 131.

Has a membership of one hundred and forty-two persons, of whom forty eight are in receipt of their annuities, the remainder having had their money withheld annually since 1884 on account of their participation in the rebellion of 1885.

They subsist principally by fishing and hunting, and only cultivate about four acres of land, upon which they grow potatoes.

Owing to their refusal to comply with the wishes of the Government and remove to and settle on the Saddle Lake Reservation as was desired, they are now receiving no assistance from this agency, but are given to understand that any who enter the Saddle Lake Reserve with the intention of farming thereon, will be assisted to a sufficient extent to enable them to do so, but at present they prefer to remain at Beaver Lake.

The Beaver Lake fishery of 1888 was a complete failure, and it was necessary to ration the band for a few weeks during the winter.

This band are in the same position as are the Heart Lake Chipewyans as regards means of educating their children, there being no school available.

In consequence, doubtless, of their being obliged to lead a more active life than Indians engaged in agricultural pursuits, their health has been good throughout the year, and it has not been necessary to provide medical attendance.

This band have never attempted cattle growing, their roving life precluding the giving of sufficient attention to the work.

In general, I am glad to be able to state that the Indians are apparently contented and satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the Government, and on several occasions prominent men among them have assured me of a continuation of the spirit of loyalty which they displayed, under so very adverse circumstances, in 1885.

Very efficient service has been rendered throughout the year by the farmers on the Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake Reserves, and to their exertions is largely due the fact that I am in position to report a marked improvement in the condition of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MITCHELL,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, PEACE HILLS, N.W.T., 12th September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, together with tabular statement.

The summer of 1888 continued so wet and cold until the middle of August that I feared a failure of the crops, but the hot weather continuing later than usual, ripened all the grain except peas, and a good crop was secured.

A large quantity of hay was cut, but at the cost of more labor than usual, as the low lands were flooded.

Treaty payments were made on the 1st and 2nd of October, except to the Stonys, whom I paid on the 24th of September, to allow them to go off on their fall hunt. The payments passed off without trouble of any kind. The Bear's Hills bands were greatly pleased at the rebel Indians being paid this year.

An open fall was followed by a very mild winter, without snow, the want of which made hunting a failure, as game could not be easily tracked, and fur-bearing animals were very scarce. A number of bears and deer were killed by Sampson's band, but much less than usual. Ermineskin's band remained at home, as has been their custom, with a few exceptions. Louis Bull's band made very little by hunting; the Stonys did best, but not nearly so well as during previous years.

After the threshing was finished the rations were reduced in flour, and very shortly after the meat ration was also reduced, as we received a plentiful supply of fish from Pigeon Lake, where a number wintered and fished for the agency; about

twenty-six thousand fish were secured for food, and all were sold for which sale could be found. The Indians also received permission to dispose of their surplus grain for clothing and other necessities of which they were in need.

The spring opened very early, and all the seedling was done in April, but owing to continual dry weather the crops have turned out a complete failure. No rain, except two light showers on the 27th and 29th of June, has fallen since the middle of August last, and not enough snow at any time during the winter to make sleighing. A dense smoke from bush fires all over the country makes it unpleasant. It is often impossible to see more than a hundred yards.

The grass on lands usually cut for hay is too short for cutting; on high lands there is no growth, but on lands usually covered by water there will be good hay.

The prairie fires destroyed a great deal of fencing on Ermineskin's reserve, and some on Sampson's, one house being burnt on each.

As there was no prospect of there being farm work to do, the Indians went off on short hunting and berrying expeditions. I tried to induce the young men to remain at home and improve their buildings, but only succeeded with Sampson's band. His men have made and hauled the timber for four buildings for the agency, and nearly completed the same. Sampson's house is nearly finished; one other good building has been erected, and the logs for several others cut and hauled.

Ermineskin's house has been built, and he is living in it, greatly to his satisfaction. Two other good buildings are in course of erection.

On Louis Bull's reserve two good buildings have been made, one for a member of the band and one for a ration house where they are now rationed, instead of going seven miles to the ration house on Ermineskin's reserve.

On Sharphead's reserve little or no improvement is visible; the Indians still complain of sickness, and will not work unless persistently urged; a few are still sick, but the greater number are able to work.

The timber for three houses was made and the walls of the chief's house partly built, the rest of the logs were burned, and as the Indians did not saw any boards, the chief's house remains unfinished.

With the exception of the Stonys, there is a decided improvement amongst the Indians, both in their desire to farm and work and in their manner of working, taking care of their stock and implements, and building. A much better class of buildings are now being made.

On Sampson's reserve fourteen new farms were commenced.

On Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's reserves there has been a decrease in acreage, accounted for in the former by the absence of two families, and on Louis Bull's by one of the band shooting away part of his land, and thus disabling him from work. Sharphead's band increased their acreage.

The stock were well wintered, and the increase is as good as could be expected.

Very little progress has been made in butter making, but as a few have attempted it, I hope to see an improvement yearly.

The increase in pigs was good, but late; I regret that they will all have to be killed off, as there will be no grain to feed them on during the coming winter. The Indians have begun to realize the benefit that is to be derived from them.

Schools have been kept open on all the reserves, except Sharphead's. On Sampson's reserve there has been better attendance than formerly, and the school has been kept open all the year; but for so large a band the attendance is very small.

The school on Ermineskin's has been kept open, and the Rev. Father Gabillon will do his utmost to induce the Indians to send their children, but they are very indifferent.

On Louis Bull's reserve the school is attended by every child on the reserve. The teacher, Mr. Somerset, will not allow one to remain away without good reason.

The general health of the Indians has been good; Dr. McInnis' treatment of them, when treatment was required, has been successful. More cleanly habits are apparent; the Indians appreciate the issue of soap during the past year.

The issue of yarn has also produced good results; they have been taught knitting by Mrs. Ross (wife of the farmer) and Miss Neelands, the teacher on Sampson's reserve.

I regret to add that a thirst dance was held on Ermineskin's reserve last August, but as the issue of rations was greatly reduced, and in many cases cut off, it was of short duration, they had not held one for three years, and I do not think that they will do so again.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,

EDMONTON, N.W.T., 30th June, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report of the progress made by the Indians under my charge during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

Enoch's Band, Stoney Plain.

This band during the past year have made great progress in agriculture; in fact, they seem now to be almost able to manage their land without instruction; the crop threshed out was very fair; notwithstanding the continued dry weather; the great difficulty now is to restrain them till the proper seeding time for the different grains. They take great care of their cattle, and they seem to be fond of them and very anxious to save the increase. They have put up a large quantity of hay; many of them working with a scythe in the swamp and rough grounds the mower being kept for the smooth places. Many of them have rebuilt their houses, making them larger and with more ventilation; the chief has his (put up by himself with a little help from the Department) one story and a-half, with shingle roof and good floors; his example is being followed by others, and I hope this year to have some good houses on this reserve.

The health of these Indians has been very good, the births having exceeded the deaths by one.

This band being made up mainly of stragglers and containing a large percentage of very old, feeble and blind people, was benefited by the mildness of the winter and dry spring. Unfortunately, on the 31st March we were visited by a fearful prairie fire which swept the entire reserve and burnt all the stables but two, and destroyed several houses and burnt all the fencing round the fields and pastures; the latter have been replaced on a smaller and better scale and the houses and stables are being rebuilt. I have to praise the Indians for the energy exhibited in repairing the damage done and the good spirit shown by them throughout a very trying time. The two schools, one Roman Catholic and one Presbyterian, have been much better attended than before and the progress made by the children was satisfactory.

Alexander's Reserve, Rivière qui Barre.

The Indians on this reserve have made considerable progress in agriculture, and the crop threshed last winter was very good, wheat and barley being very fine. It is to be regretted that the quantity cultivated by each family is so small, but every endeavor is being made to get them to increase the area; with this view several acres have been broken fresh this year. A

large prairie fire visited this reserve early in the spring and destroyed nearly all the stables, but the houses were saved and no cattle or lives were lost. These Indians made a very good hunt of bears during the winter, having killed a large number, and the skins realized very good prices. When the hunting was over they went to work and put in a very fine crop of grain and roots, but owing to the nature of the ground, it being heavy, and the long continued dry weather, the crop will be a complete failure. This band has improved in cleanliness, and shows a desire to have larger and better houses, and the little hovel is generally being abandoned for a larger and better dwelling.

Their cattle are well looked after and the increase was satisfactory. They evince a wish to have their children educated, and the school is always fairly well attended although some of the children have to come a long way; they are making very good progress under their present master.

The Indians of this band have worked well under their instructor, and have made a great advance during the past year.

Michel's Band, Sturgeon River.

This band is very small, and all the families are well advanced in farming; should they have a successful crop in a few years they will be able to support themselves; they have worked well all the year and have a very large herd of cattle in proportion to their numbers; they have no school of their own, but have availed themselves of the industrial schools having many of their children there. Their crop this year will be small, owing to the dry weather; they are well housed and have put up good stables and cut considerable quantities of hay. In all agricultural work they are about equal to the average half-breed in the district, but they will require some help this winter.

Alexis' Band, Lac St. Amos.

This band may be called the hunting band of this agency: they are in the woods nearly all the seasonable part of the year and with their fishing in the autumn they do a great deal towards their own support, but leading such a wandering life, their progress in agriculture is small. A prairie fire visited this reserve while most of the hunters were away and destroyed their stables and houses, and all their contents, and many of the widows were rendered very destitute, not having a vestige of anything left, but owing to the supplies sent in at once by the Department they have been tolerably well provided with necessary clothing and tents. A detachment of this band at White Whale Lake, generally known as Ironhead's Band, suffered very much from the fire, but all have been at work since and have in many instances replaced the buildings burnt and continue to work at them. All the Indians of this band work well while on the reserve and have put up a good supply of hay for their cattle, of which they have quite a nice herd and are proud. The hunting in the foot-hills and mountains is getting worse every year; and owing to the fires in the woods I am afraid they will not be able to live this year without help, and during the winter they will have to be entirely supported by the Government.

In conclusion, I may say that I have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of all the Indians in this agency and of the desire for improvement evinced by them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. C. DE BALINHARD.

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
CARLETON AGENCY, 2nd July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge.

I am happy to state that the Indians of this agency have been in fairly good health since my last report, with the exception of their being attacked with a slight form of whooping cough in the early part of winter, which was fatal to three of the younger children.

In the beginning of May on every reserve the Indians were again visited by some kind of influenza cold, which was very severe on the aged and infirm, but no deaths occurred from this epidemic and very fortunately our seeding operations were completed before it reached this agency.

The spring was so early that the Indians completed their seeding at a time when they generally commenced in former years, but the months of May and June have been without rain and the fields look very backward.

The bands of Mistawasis, Star Blanket and Petequakey had very good crops, their wheat being pronounced by experienced farmers and millers as first-class, but owing to their being unable to get it ground it was not of such benefit to them as it would have been if ground into flour for their use.

We have had very little snow and scarcely one month's sleighing during last winter, which was a great drawback to the Indians in getting out timber, rails, etc., they, after seeding, having to draw the latter with waggons, which was very tedious work.

The bands of Kenomotripe, No. 106, and the Meadow Lake Band, No. 105, have been very unsuccessful in hunting fur, on which they depended a great deal in former years for a living. The latter band of Indians have been very destitute and very near starvation, they having no cattle nor horses to enable them to come for provisions when required, the distance from this agency to their reserve being 130 miles.

The Sturgeon Lake Band of Indians have also done very little in the way of supporting themselves, and there is a monthly demand made on our stores for provision, which was not the case three years ago, when fur was abundant.

The cattle on the several reserves are in good condition, and from the unusually mild weather none but milking cows were stabled last winter.

In consequence of the mildness of the winter we had a larger surplus of hay, which unfortunately was all consumed by prairie fires.

The schools on the reserves of Mistawasis, Atakakoop and Muskeg Lake are well attended, except during the occasion of the children's illness at the beginning of winter and spring. There is generally a smaller attendance of the children in winter than in summer, which is caused by their being insufficiently clad, and therefore they cannot attend school when the weather is severe.

The Stoney Lake school is much on the same footing as last year—the attendance very small, the children usually going with their relatives in their hunting excursions north of Stoney Lake.

In conclusion, I may state that the Indians under my charge are quite contented and with few exceptions industrious, and would be prosperous had they the facility for disposing of their produce, as in other agencies, where grist mills and stores are near at hand.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE.

SARCEE AGENCY, 30th June, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Sarcees have completed the removal and reconstruction of their houses, and on the whole have greatly improved them, by getting a better class of logs, building the walls higher, and putting them together in a rude workman-like manner. Chief "Bull-Head's" house has also been finished, roofed with shingles and a good floor laid down; the Department having assisted him in doing this. The Stonys have also been improving their houses, and cutting lumber for building purposes.

Both these Bands have been carefully attended medically throughout the year by Dr. N. J. Lindsay, who has won their confidence, and consequently improved their condition in this respect very much.

All the Indians under my charge worked well at putting in and harvesting their crops. The crops were a fair yield, the Indians being able to save their own seed, which was of a good quality, and having a surplus for sale as well. The work in connection with the crops was performed by the Indians themselves, under supervision. Considerable fencing has been put up by them, which is fully equal to any put up by the neighboring settlers.

With reference to the schools—everything is proceeding very satisfactorily at the McDougall Orphanage, which contains 24 pupils. Both the boys and girls seem very happy and contented, the former apparently enjoying the outside work and taking part in the farming operations carried on at the institution with the greatest zest. Some of the girls, having gone through the requisite five years' course, have had to leave, and as they have returned to their relations I would anticipate that this should have a very general and beneficial effect. The Principal and his wife have taken great pains with the pupils, which is at once manifest by the general tone throughout the institution. In No. 1 school the former teacher, Miss Youmans, has been replaced by Miss Helliwell, who seems to be getting along very satisfactorily. The attendance has been fair, but the old difficulty (which likewise applies to School No. 2) has still to be contended with—I refer to the children joining their parents in the hunt. As regards No. 2 School, a new school house has been erected; this is an excellent building, and one of the best of its kind in the Territories. The attendance here has also been fair and Mr. Steinhauer expresses himself as satisfied with the progress made. During the past year the old school house on the Sarcee Reserve at the agency has been moved to a more suitable position, both as regards the Indian village, the missionary's house and the agency itself, thus making it more accessible to all parties. The building has been repaired and considerably improved, both inside and out, entirely new furniture supplied, double flooring laid down, a chancel and bellry added, together with a porch, that can be used as a lavatory in summer or for storing wood in winter. The general attendance has been good, and the progress made very fair, some of the pupils evincing a great desire to get on. The Rev. H. W. Gibbon-Stocken has been indefatigable in his endeavors to make the children interested in their studies, and to raise the standard of the school. The mission (Church of England) at the agency has been built, and a school building commenced at "Rouch Mane's" village. In all this latter work Indians have been employed, and have earned for work performed by themselves nearly three hundred dollars. Mr. Stocken reports that the Indians are very attentive, and take an interest in the services held at the mission.

The Indians are beginning to see the efficacy of sanitary measures, time being always made use of by them, and all refuse, dirt and rubbish cleaned up round their houses.

The Stonys put up the hay for their own cattle, and I hope before long to be able to induce the Sarcees to follow their example, as they have magnificent hay meadows and a ready market for all they could put up.

The Sarcees earn money from the settlers for work performed, and make themselves generally useful. Some of the settlers in the neighborhood, seeing how very satisfactorily the Indians did their work in connection with the school houses and mission buildings at the agency, have sought to engage them; in all cases they have given every satisfaction to their employers and received good payment.

The contract goods have been well up to the standard, and delivered in good order and condition, the clothing supplied to the Indians being very much appreciated by them.

The general behavior of the Indians has been good and no complaints have been made. The treaty payments passed off very quietly on both reserves, on the 13th and 14th of September last, when a few Indians were also vaccinated by Dr. Lindsay. I was at this time kindly assisted by the North-West Mounted Police.

This agency was visited by the Indian Commissioner and Inspector McGibbon made a thorough inspection of both reserves.

I obtained leave of absence in the spring and was relieved *pro tem* by Inspector Wadsworth—during this period a thorough round up of the Stony cattle was made, which was considered satisfactory by him.

A ferry has been started at Morley, which is being worked by an Indian, and is much appreciated as a great convenience by all.

In conclusion I have the honor to state that I have been very ably assisted by all the Government employés on this agency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. CORNISH,

Indian Agent.

BLOOD AGENCY, McLEOD, 18th July, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

As is usual at this season, weeding gardens and cultivating potatoes, turnips and other field produce was carried on, the Indians doing the work creditably.

During the early part of the year, owing to the hot, dry season, prairie fires were raging all round us. On several occasions I turned out with a number of Indians and succeeded in beating the fires out.

In the latter part of July we had copious rains, greatly benefiting crops, which at one time looked as if they would be a total failure. August was particularly favorable to crops, but only by constant attention could we induce the Indians to properly cultivate their potatoes.

So soon as the grain crop was ready for harvesting those Indians having grain worked with a will, using scythes as well as they could; this in many instances was a new departure, some managing fairly well, while others, though willing to try, did not make much headway. The oat crop was better than the average, and in some instances excellent; one field of ten acres harvested six hundred bushels.

The root crops did not come up to our expectations; this may be attributed to the scarcity of rain in June and July; potatoes were not well grown, and through some disease kept very badly through the winter.

Both at harvesting and threshing the Indians did capitally, working early and late until all was done.

After paying toll for threshing and storing seed for next year, those Indians who had a surplus thoroughly cleaned their oats before selling, thereby realizing much better prices.

The Indians fall ploughed a considerable area of land, continuing the work so long as the frost would allow.

The crops harvested was as follows, viz. :—

Oats.....	2,386 bushels
Wheat.....	287 do
Potatoes.....	986 do
Hay.....	80 Tons

Flax, peas, and barley were a total failure.

In the latter part of the summer and early fall a number of new houses were built by the Indians, all of pine logs; these houses are much better built than in former years with higher walls, and are in every way more conducive to health. Most of the new houses and some of the old were whitewashed inside and some of them outside.

“Red Crow” is particularly proud of his new house built by the Department: his adopted son, Crop-eared Wolf, was so filled with emulation that he hired a man to build a house for him, shingling the roof, putting in a good floor and ceiling, providing all his own material.

All through the winter, which was an exceptionally mild one, there was a great deal of sickness, chiefly whooping cough, among the children, many of whom died, notwithstanding they had all the medicine necessary.

This year we had the earliest spring I ever knew; we started the ploughs on the 4th March; as in former years, the oxen and horses were divided between the upper and lower agencies, with a white man to superintend. The Indians did the whole of their ploughing, handling their oxen capitally. I am pleased to report that the Bloods are no longer afraid of oxen. Chief “Red Crow” set a good example by putting two teams of his horses to plough. The Indians worked much more willingly than in former years, quite a number starting fields of their own; we finished spring work early in May, the Indians forming two camps preparatory to joining in one large camp for the sun dance. This ceremony is every year growing of less importance. I was pleased to see that they were constantly disagreeing as to where the Medicine Lodge should be built, until in the end sixty lodges refused to join, but went home to their respective villages. I did not visit them during the ceremony, but from what prominent Indians told me, it was the poorest they ever had and will not last much longer.

Owing to the drought of the last two months the prospect of even an average harvest is very poor; the grain crops are nearly all burnt up, and even though we have within the last week had abundant rains, I feel it is too late to benefit crops much.

On the whole, I think I can safely say that during the last twelve months the Indians have advanced; there have been fewer war parties travelling round the country, and as a natural sequence complaints from stockmen of cattle-killing have been less. We have a larger area under cultivation, and more Indians have shown a desire to better their condition. The land under crop is as follows, viz. :—

	Acres.
Oats.....	150
Wheat.....	6
Potatoes.....	45
Gardens.....	27

This does not total up a large acreage for so many Indians, but when it is remembered that the Indian farms are scattered over thirty miles up and down the river it represents a large amount of work.

In November the enlargement of the Episcopal school was finished, and a new teacher provided, there was a large attendance, in fact more than one teacher could do justice to. I understand it is the intention to build another school at "Bull Horn's" village under the same auspices.

In February the Roman Catholic mission completed their new one and a-half story building, combining school, dwelling and private chapel under one roof. Rev. Père Legal is in charge, with Mr. Johnson, late of the Peigan agency, as teacher. In course of time I expect to see considerable advancement here, as Mr. Johnson is very painstaking and has had a good deal of experience in Indian teaching.

These schools having been opened so recently, it is sufficient to say, if not much progress has been made, nearly all the children are beginners. I found on my several visits they were attentive and well-behaved.

The supplies under contract this year were all of excellent quality, and, with one or two exceptions, equal to sample.

As usual, the annuity payments passed over in a quiet and orderly manner.

My staff has given me most efficient assistance in carrying out the work of the agency.

The vital statistics for the fiscal year are: 63 births; 148 deaths.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. POCKINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 26th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889.

In July hail storms destroyed all the grain crops on the Lower Blackfoot Reserve: the potatoes and other vegetables escaped injury. Crops at the North Blackfoot Reserve were not injured.

This spring the Indians worked exceptionally well at their farm work; all their ox teams and a good many of their pony teams were constantly employed in ploughing and harrowing; some of the fields were full of weeds, and have been summer fallowed. The Indians, generally, do not like land they are using to lie idle, but are now beginning to understand the benefit of giving the land a rest.

The Indians have also spread out more along the different bottoms of the river, and have taken more pride in having good strong fences in their own fields. "White Pup" and "Big Plume," minor chiefs at the North Blackfoot Reserve, and "Running Rabbit," "Eagle Rib," "Rabbit Carrier" and "Bad Boy," minor chiefs of the Lower Blackfoot Reserve, deserve credit for their good fences, the work they have expended on their fields and the example they show to other Indians.

The Indians now like the oxen very much, and they are used in all kinds of work, hauling coal and hay, and they were used on the threshing machine at the North Reserve.

All the Government buildings on this reservation are in good repair; the employés take a pride in having the grounds kept clean and planted with trees, and there is also a good garden, all of which tends to set an example to the Indians. During the year a good implement shed and frame stables were built by the agency carpenter, and the agency buildings were repainted.

From present appearances the crops will be a good average, although the season has been exceptionally dry and windy. When Indians have a surplus to sell it assists them in buying food and clothing and they are encouraged to renewed efforts the following year.

The Indians having heard that the Hon. E. Dewdney was not going to continue Indian Commissioner were greatly pleased to hear that he was going to remain in the Indian Department.

The payments passed off well.

The day schools under the auspices of the Church of England, on the North Reserve, have not been attended regularly; neither has the school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church on the Lower Reserve; "Running Rabbit," a minor chief, sends three of his boys to school, and clever little boys they are.

Miss Brown has opened a school for girls, but has met with difficulties in attendance. The missionaries have been doing their utmost in attending to sick Indians. Principally through the efforts of Mr. Jean L'Heureux, the interpreter, thirteen children were sent to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, High River.

Several Indians were arrested during the year, and in some cases were convicted, but altogether their conduct has been good; I have kept them on the reservation as much as possible, and the North-West Mounted Police having a good system of patrolling assist greatly in keeping the Indians at home. "Crowfoot" gave up to the Police twelve horses that were stolen from across the line, and also laid information against the Blackfeet that stole them. I think he deserves credit, as it shows a good deal of right feeling for a man in his position to give information against his friends. "Deerfoot," who escaped from the Police some time ago, gave himself up, and stood his trial, and since then has conducted himself well.

During the year there were two hundred and forty more Indians vaccinated, and Dr. Lindsay has made regular monthly visits during the year.

Inspector McGibbon made a thorough inspection of this reservation during the year.

I think the Indians are slowly but surely improving; they have had every assistance from the Department, and from the employés under my charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

PEIGAN AGENCY,
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 15th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889.

Various changes among the employés on the reserve have taken place during that period.

In August Mr. Middleton, the foreman, left the service of the Department to take a responsible position under the farming company promoted by Sir John Lester Kaye, and his place was shortly afterwards filled by Mr. J. M. Smith, from Regina.

A new issuer of rations was also obtained about the same time to take the place of James McBurney, who gave up his position to move to Calgary.

School matters on the reserve have been progressing favorably; the Fathers in charge of the Roman Catholic school have shown their usual energy in all matters connected with their school, and during the period in July and August last, when the Indians were camped all together, preparatory to the sun dance, at a considerable distance from the mission, they pitched a tent amongst them and drove up daily to the camp to hold school in their midst. Their energy has been rewarded by a noticeable progress shown by the children.

The Rev. Father Legal, who has for several years conducted the mission, has during the year removed to the Blood Reserve, and his place has been filled by the Rev. Father Foisy.

The Church of England school has also been open during the year, the Rev. Mr. Bourne acting both as missionary and school teacher on the reserve. For the last few weeks, however, this gentleman has been down in Eastern Canada to solicit contributions towards the equipment of a boarding school which it is proposed to establish here.

Three Piegan boys were sent up in September to the industrial school at High River, but I regret to say none of them stayed any length of time; their respective parents after a time grew uneasy about them, and in spite of expostulation, went up and took them away. The annuity payments took place in October, and as usual passed off with out the slightest trouble. The Indians for the most part spent their money with caution and judiciously, clothing, stoves, lumber, windows, &c., being among the articles purchased. Most of the trading was done in Macleod, with the large firms there, and but few purchases were made from the small traders in the vicinity of the reserve.

Mr. Nelson, D.L.S., was at work on the reserve during the latter part of October; he not only re-ran the lines of the reserve, putting up new posts and digging out the old holes, but also took his party to the timber limit, where he cleared the lines and set up fresh posts. North Axe, the head chief, was taken round the reserve by him and the boundaries were clearly pointed out.

The health of the Indians has, for the most part, been good during the year, and the births for the twelve months just ended outnumber the deaths.

During May and June the Department's doctor vaccinated nearly all the children who had not previously undergone the operation. The building done at the agency during the past twelve months comprised a cattle stable, and a carpenter's shop; and a large and commodious office is now in course of erection.

I had occasion in my last annual report to point out the readiness displayed by them in the spring to go to work and the disposition shown by many to make houses and fields, each one for himself. The winter was a very mild one, and it was therefore possible to make an early start with work in the spring. It was most encouraging to see how anxious the various field-holders were to get their ploughing done and their crops in.

The original large encampments of Indians are now all broken up and small settlements of three or four houses are dotted all up the Old Man's River, from the eastern extremity of the reserve to the western; alongside of these settlements are the fields belonging to the respective householders; in all, there are thirty-one such fields or gardens, all separately fenced.

For a considerable length of time this spring the crops looked most promising, but very little rain fell, and oats, potatoes and gardens suffered accordingly.

Much activity has been shown by the Indians this year in the way of house-building; hitherto, during the winters two or three families have been in the habit of crowding into one little house, a habit detrimental to cleanliness and health; but since last November a large number of logs have been cut by them on their timber limit in the Porcupine Hills and hauled to the reserve, and in many cases improved houses are already up. The Peigans have commenced to whipsaw lumber for themselves; several tried their hands at it in the hills, and one man, "Commodore," has as much as twelve hundred feet cut.

Some of the young cattle last autumn fell victims to blackleg, the disease then so prevalent in the district, but the majority came through the winter well; indeed, the winter was at no time severe enough to interfere in any way with stock. One Indian, "Takes-the-gun-last," obtained through a sale of steers a mow and rake, two heifers and a little pocket money for himself, while another, also by a sale of steers, obtained six young heifers and sixty dollars for his own needs.

Finally, I may say that throughout the year the Piegans have been well behaved and tractable, and no occasion has ever arisen necessitating the presence of Police on to the reserve.

I have been well satisfied with the work done and the progress displayed, and can see no reason why, at least in the way of stock-raising, the Indians should not be able eventually to make as good a showing as white men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

A. R. SPRINGETT,

Acting Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, 29th July, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report upon the management of this institution for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889, and an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

I am pleased to report that many improvements have been made and greater facilities extended to enable us to prosecute the work of training and educating the Indian youth of both sexes; and the advantages derived from these sources are fully appreciated by all interested in the work.

Classes have been regularly conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Ashby twice daily, and from personal examinations of the pupils I am able to report excellent progress in the various subjects taught. A number of the children are in the Fifth Standard and I trust that these will some time in the near future be enabled to receive special training to qualify them for day school teachers, and to occupy positions of trust which will place them upon a permanent footing and in a position to obtain a living without Government aid.

The Carpenter's Shop.

This department is yearly becoming more and more self-supporting, as will be observed from the following statement of work performed by the carpenter and apprentices during the year; 1st: They erected a frame building 20 ft. x 16 ft., to be used as a bakery for the institution. 2nd. The erection of a commodious and substantial building, 32 ft. x 20 ft., one and a half stories, the upper part being fitted into rooms and a paintshop and the lower part as carpenter's shop. This is also a frame structure. 3rd. Building and completing a day schoolhouse on Sweet Grass' Reserve with shingle roof. 4th. Adding an addition to the Government farm house on Moosomin's Reserve. 5th. During the winter converting the old attic, 80 ft. x 20 ft., into warm and comfortable dormitories for sleeping accommodation for boys. This work was done in a very neat and workmanlike manner, and reflects great credit both upon Mr. Gatley and the pupils whom he has so faithfully instructed in the trade. 6th. As soon as the spring opened they completed a Government provision store-house on Sweet Grass' Reserve; and 7th. on their return home built a neat picket fence to divide the boys' and girls' play grounds, as well as to enclose a piece of ground for a flower garden, which adds greatly to the appearance of the grounds. In addition to the foregoing, the necessary repairs to waggons, implements, &c., for the Indian reserves and agency, have been done in the shop; also all the repairs required in the institution.

The Farm.

The crops yielded well on the whole, it being a most favorable season. Sufficient grain, potatoes, and vegetables were grown to meet the requirements of the school, and we had a surplus of oats at the end of the year. A portion of the grain was cradled by the farmer (Mr. Simpson) and apprentices, thus giving them a practical training.

The cows and stock in general were well cared for and the premises kept in good order, which is a most essential feature in educating an Indian.

The oxen were kept busy during the latter part of winter and early spring in drawing stone for the foundation of the proposed addition to the present school buildings. About one and a-half miles of wire fencing have been built by the farmer and boys, to inclose a pasture for the stock and to bring better land than we now have under cultivation. Twenty-three acres were sown with oats, potatoes, barley and garden seeds, but I regret to say that the prospects of a good return are not promising, owing to the dryness of the season.

The Blacksmith's Shop.

Mr. Mackinnon, who is an excellent workman, continues to be in charge of this branch of industry. His time and that of the apprentices placed under his tuition have been chiefly occupied in making the necessary repairs to implements, tools and machinery for the reserves and agency. A number of new sleighs were also mounted during the winter. The pupils have made satisfactory progress.

The Staff.

No change has taken place in the staff, and I am greatly pleased to say that both officers and employes have endeavored to render every assistance towards building up the institution. Their conduct towards the pupils has been that of firmness tempered with kindness. They have all performed their respective duties faithfully and cheerfully.

The conduct of the pupils has much improved, and has been most satisfactory. The appointment of monitors, and other valuable recommendations emanating from the Commissioner, have worked admirably.

There are thirty-eight boys and seventeen girls in attendance. Twenty-nine of the boys are receiving trade instruction, and the little fellows spend a few hours each day in the garden in summer, and in other useful employment during the winter, as well as attend classes twice daily.

The number of pupils has steadily increased, and a greater desire on the part of the Indians to place their children in the school is a principal feature of the Indians becoming more christianized and civilized on the reserves, for it may be remarked that the Indians who are most advanced in agricultural pursuits, education and elevation are those who desire to see their children trained to habits of industry and education.

The reserves in Duck Lake Agency have contributed a number of children, and thanks are due to Agent McKenzie for his successful efforts in procuring most promising pupils. Mr. Williams, Indian Agent of this district, who takes the greatest interest in the welfare of Indians and their education, has from time to time rendered me most valuable assistance. Mr. Mann has also been very successful in procuring a number of children from the Onion Lake Reserves.

No trouble has been experienced with Indians visiting the school upon the plea of seeing their children; in fact, such visits have been few and far between, which is an evidence that they are pleased with the care bestowed upon their children by the Government.

The sanitary condition of the school has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Dr. Aylen (Surgeon N. W. M. P.) was, during the period he had medical charge of the institution, most attentive to its inmates and regular in his visits, twice weekly, which proved an excellent arrangement.

Since his departure and the appointment of Dr. Macadam as the Department's medical officer to this district he has visited the school whenever his services were required, and has been most painstaking with the several patients.

The means of recreation provided by the Department have been highly appreciated by the pupils. They play a good game of cricket, and handle the bat and ball

equally as well as some school boys of far greater pretensions. Football is also a game which they greatly enjoy, and which materially tends to make them strong and healthy.

I am greatly pleased to report that final arrangements have been made by the Commissioner for the construction of an addition to the present building, to accommodate a greater number of female pupils, which, when completed, will enable us also to augment the number of boys. I am looking forward hopefully to the time when proper class rooms will be provided for the girls.

The gratifying results already attained in the training of the Indian girls fully justifies the Government in continuing the generous support accorded to this school in the past.

The Commissioner has had one of the pupils, who commenced her training here, in his household during the past year, and from reports received she has given the greatest satisfaction.

The Girls' Department.

The majority of them have made excellent progress, both in the class-room and in household duties. They learn to sew and knit by hand, as well as to work the machines, and do all repairs necessary to clothing. They also wash all dishes and take the places of housemaid, second seamstress, &c., &c.

A system of irrigation will also enable us to grow vegetables, even in a dry season, and will tend to greatly diminish the cost of maintenance.

My report would be incomplete without mentioning my appreciation of the many valuable recommendations and suggestions received from the Commissioner and Inspector Wadsworth, regarding the management of the school, since its formation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. CLARKE,

Principal.

SAINT JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

DUNBOW, ALBERTA, 22nd August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

Some changes are noted in the staff of the institution. Mr. G. Lacombe succeeded Mr. Auvé in the care of the farm, the latter gentleman having resigned his position. Mr. A. Croteau was attached to the institution in February last, in order to impart to the pupils instruction in the art of shoemaking and harness-making.

The number of pupils has considerably increased since my last report. Forty-two have been admitted and twenty-five discharged, leaving an increase of seventeen since the 17th of September last; the actual number at present in residence is forty-nine, thirty-four boys and fifteen girls. Out of thirty-four boys, seventeen are Black-feet, and out of fifteen girls four are Blackfeet; the other pupils are Cree. Out of twenty-five discharges two were of sufficient education to do well, and the last information received was very gratifying.

The actual number of Blackfeet pupils in our institution shows that the Black feet now understand better the benefit of education for their children.

I am happy to tender my best congratulations and thanks to all agents of Treaty No. 7 for their kind assistance to me, and their intense interest in our work, and I am pleased to recognize publicly the valuable service of Mr. John L'Héroux and of our missionaries in obtaining pupils.

The sanitary condition of our institution has not been as satisfactory as in the past years. Although we have no case of death to register, and only two cases of serious disease, the inclement weather of last winter caused a number of sorethroats, or diphtheria of a mild nature, which prevailed for months in the spring through the district and confined to bed alternately for some days both officers and pupils. The able attention of Dr. Lindsay and the assiduous care of the Rev. Sisters checked very well even the most alarming cases.

A spirit of contentment and cheerfulness prevails amongst our pupils. Some of them are above the age of admission, but they give entire satisfaction by their docility and the good example they set before the youngest ones.

The progress in school is satisfactory, although a protracted illness of Mr. Dennehy, my assistant caused a change owing to the method of teaching adopted by Mr. W. Scollen, his substitute during three months. The little girls, under the able direction of the Rev. Sister Kelly, have made very rapid progress. All pupils who have been admitted for the last two years into the institution understand and speak English fairly; those that have been admitted since last year understand fairly, but speak very little English. The Blackfeet pupils are less apt to learn English than the others; my conviction is that it would be unsafe to use severity, towards this end, I persuaded them to mix themselves with the others, and not to be ashamed to speak English in our presence. The best proof that I am right is that none of them address us in Blackfoot; they all do it in English. The last inspection of Mr. Betournay has much stimulated their good will.

The pupils engaged in industrial training have given satisfaction, and made good progress, doing a fair quantity of work.

The carpenters have made several pieces of furniture for the office and the infirmary, several screens for the pantry, a boot case and linen case in the boys' dormitory, a land roller, a new hen-house 14 by 20 feet, dug and built in the ground, with a nice yard, in the front of it, 16 by 30 feet, and 7 high, a sheep shed 20 feet by 20, a new floor in their shop, with partition above for two lodging rooms, the wainscoting of the girls' school room, the painting of the same, two desks for the school room, all the shelving of the Government Storehouse, which is a creditable work, the inside clap-boarding of the ice house, a new building 25 feet by 30, to be used as an infirmary for the institution, this last work, when finished, will be a credit to the boys who have done it. Two staircases for fire escapes from boys' and girls' dormitories, these stairs are finished, the outside doors re-hung to open outward according to the Department instructions. All these works, certainly worth from five to seven hundred dollars have been performed since the first of July last. Six boys have been working for a time in that shop.

A new shop was opened last February to teach the pupils the shoemaking and harness making trades. Four pupils have been placed in that shop and have made remarkable progress therein, doing a considerable amount of work; three out of four of these pupils are able to make each a pair of shoe packs a day. All our harnesses, halters and shanks have been repaired and kept in order, one hundred and ninety-seven pairs of boots repaired, twenty-three new pairs made, eighty-nine pairs of shoe packs were made for winter supply, and seventy-four pairs for Qu'Appelle Industrial School; fourteen pairs of slippers have been refitted for use, and eighty-eight pairs of soft moccasins have been enlarged and refitted for use.

One of the upper rooms above the carpenters' shop has been used as a shoemakers' shop until to-day, and as a sleeping room for the instructor.

Eight boys are working under the direction of the farm instructor and give ample satisfaction, both by their steadiness and their docility. All ploughing and harrowing was done by them; the hoeing and cleaning of the root crops, all hand work, has been performed twice, and the fences around the property have been kept in repair.

The result in bushels of last year's harvest is as follows:—Barley, fifty; oats, one hundred and ninety; peas, thirty; corn, two; flax, two and a half; mangels, twenty-five; carrots, forty; potatoes, six hundred; turnips, seven hundred; of vegetables,

over three thousand pounds were raised. This year has been so dry that a grain crop can hardly be expected the roots have a fair appearance. The stock has increased only by three head since my last report; twenty-six sheep were purchased last winter; their number has increased to forty-six.

The other boys, too young to be detailed to any trade, are employed at common fatigue around the premises, or working in the garden.

The girls, under the direction of the reverend sisters, are progressing well in the various branches of house work; it would be impossible to expect more from children of their age. The following is the detail of the work performed by them, under the direction of the reverend sisters, since my last report: 27 aprons were made; bonnets, 6; coats, 28; drawers, 25; dresses, 34; garters, 23; night-dresses, 89; mattresses, 6; mitts, 14; napkins, 37; overstockings, 12; petticoats, 17; pillows, 6; sheets, 14; shirts, 80; towels, 72; trousers, 48; socks, 64; stockings, 6 (these last two articles are hand knitting);—besides the ordinary mending of theirs and the boys' clothes.

I am glad to note that a question of capital importance for an institution of this kind is carefully studied and about to be carried out. The need of water was always greatly felt in this school; the well in the cellar not having been sufficiently bored through the rock, a small quantity of water, and only during the few months of the spring, was afforded; we have to cart from the river the daily supply required. It is a great waste of time for the boys and hard labor, especially during the winter, the end of which I will see with great satisfaction.

In conclusion, I beg to express my entire satisfaction with all officers and employes of this institution for the faithful discharge of their duty, and the good spirit manifested on all occasions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. CLAUDE, O.M.I.

Principal.

REGINA, 5th September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of inspection of Protestant Indian schools visited since October last. To that month my last published report extended.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The Protestant schools in this agency number five, not including the Battleford Industrial School, of which mention was made in my last report. During the year dating up to the end of the quarter preceeding my visit the average attendance at at those schools was about 95.43. The number of children of school age attending Protestant schools on the reserves in this agency was about 140, and the number enrolled at such schools was 127, 91 per cent. of the whole.

As attendance is not compulsory, this is a most satisfactory percentage.

Generally speaking, the school houses were not found to be in a very satisfactory condition. The cause of this, no doubt, is to be found in the fact that the district was supplied with schools at an early date, when there were many difficulties to be encountered in building, and that the buildings then erected have since, through time, fallen into more or less disrepair.

I understand that the Indian Commissioner, who superintends the educational interests of the Indians, has taken prompt steps to have suitable buildings provided.

The Protestant schools, are as follows, viz:—

Stony Reserve School.

Teacher, Miss McConnell. Creditably conducted. Organization, fair. Grading too high. Nine girls and fifteen boys presented for examination. Educational standing low. Pupils clean, through using the lavatory supplies furnished by the Department. Furniture good, made at the Battleford Industrial School by Indian apprentices. Girls learn needlework and knitting, in addition to the usual studies. School material, insufficient in quantity. Building fair, repairs recommended.

Red Pheasant's Reserve School.

Teacher, Mrs. Mary Price. Fairly conducted. Organisation can be improved. Grading too high. Twenty-four pupils presented for examination, five in Standard II; nineteen in Standard I. Pupils clean, all made to wash by the teacher before session. Furniture good, made at the Battleford Industrial School by Indian boys. Girls are taught sewing and knitting. School material sufficient. Building very old; new one in course of erection.

Sweet Grass Reserve School.

Teacher, W. J. Hope. Conducted under many disadvantages. It is not central; the Indians are constantly moving about. Organization good. Grading a little too high in one class. Sixteen pupils presented for examination—nine in 2nd Standard, four in Standard I, and three commencing work. Cleanliness fair. Furniture good, also made by Industrial School pupils. Material sufficient. A new building was in course of erection. This has been placed in the hands of the Roman Catholic church, and since my visit the Protestant school has, I believe, been closed.

Thunderchild's Reserve School.

Teacher, John Hope. Only passably managed. Organization none. Grading too high. Eleven pupils presented for examination—three in Standard 2, eight in standard 1, few of the latter know more than the alphabet. In point of cleanliness the condition of neither scholars or school could be commended. Furniture good, made at Industrial School. Material sufficient. Building entirely unfit for school purposes, condemned and new one recommended.

Moosomin's Reserve School.

Teacher, Miss Applegarth. Management fair, markedly successful in getting attendance. School closed for a holiday at the time of my visit. Twelve scholars were got together for examination. Educational standing fair; seven in Standard II, five in Standard I. Organization fair. Grading too high. Pupils neat and clean. Furniture good, made at Industrial School. Material insufficient. Girls taught sewing and knitting. Building very old, condemned, and new one recommended.

I would mention the following work on the Battleford Reserves done by the Battleford Industrial School carpenter's apprentices: At Red Pheasant's Reserve a substantial dwelling house for the Instructor. At Sweet Grass' Reserve a good school house, and at Moosomin's Reserve an addition to the instructor's house attest their skill and industry. That the same apprentices built a bakery and carpenter's shop at the Industrial School was mentioned by me last year.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Teacher D. D. Macdonald. School passably conducted. Organization poor. Grading too high. Ten pupils presented for examination—three in Standard II and seven in Standard I. Pupils not clean and orderly. Furniture scant and poor. Material insufficient. Building roomy, and will be serviceable with the slight changes recommended.

There are about 54 children of Protestant parentage living at Onion Lake. Some 15 of these are close to the school and are enrolled therein. An average of 28 enrolled, and 16 in daily attendance was had during the year preceding 30th September, 1888, but during this year the average daily attendance has fallen from 20 to 13, owing to the establishment of a Roman Catholic separate school, and the number enrolled has also become less.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency contains a large number of children of school age. On the reserves at Whitfish Lake, Goodfish Lake and Saddle Lake, the only ones upon which there are day schools, 86 Protestant children may be counted, and of this number 76 are enrolled, and an average daily attendance is obtained of 49.

The school houses at Goodfish and Whitfish Lakes were in anything but good repair, and were most imperfectly furnished. Mr. Commissioner Reed, when this was reported to him, took, I understand, immediate measures to have grounds of complaint in this respect removed.

Whitfish Lake Reserve School.

Teacher, Revd. O. German. Fairly conducted. Organization good. Grading not in accordance with course of study. Nine pupils presented for examination are in Standard IV, five in Standard II and three in Standard I. The cleanliness of the building could not be commented on, as it had just been "muddled." Furniture of a proper description was wanting. Material insufficient. The building required repairs.

Goodfish Lake School.

Teacher, C. A. Lindsay. Grading not in Department's standards. Ten children were examined, four were in standard II and six in standard I. Cleanliness satisfactory. Furniture insufficient. Material very insufficient. Building, as stated, in need of repairs.

Saddle Lake School.

Teacher, Robt. Steinhauer, son of the late lamented and most successful native missionary of that name. Well conducted. Organization good. Grading fair. Twenty-six pupils presented for examination—one in Standard III, seven in Standard II and 18 in Standard I. Cleanliness very marked and discipline excellent. Furniture insufficient. Building good, in excellent order and well kept, but too small for the attendance. This defect was remedied by the Commissioner, I believe, who is well known to him.

This school, I consider, to be altogether very satisfactory.

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

Enoch La Potte's Reserve.

This reserve has two schools, one Roman Catholic the other Protestant.

The teacher of the latter, Magnus Anderson, claims 17 children as Protestants, but the school being very popular, I found 79 names on the roll at the time of my visit. During the year prior to 30th September, 1888, the average on the roll was 49, the average daily attendance 15.45. The school is fairly conducted, organization defective; grading irregular and too high. Seventeen boys and eight girls were presented for examination. All are in the lower standards. Cleanliness very satisfactory; furniture good, one or two articles only wanted; material fairly well supplied; building not very good. Since my visit destroyed by fire. The boys are taught carpentering and blacksmithing, of both of which crafts the teacher has some knowledge. The girls are instructed in sewing, knitting and cooking by the teacher's wife, who, like himself, is much interested in the school work. The influences of this school are excellent.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY.

In this agency there are three Protestant schools, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Of the three, two are doing very excellent work. The school houses are all good, substantial buildings, of a structure well fitted for the purposes they are intended to serve.

There are about 122 Protestant children of school age in the agency. During the year preceding 30th September 1888, 84 of that number were enrolled, and a daily average attendance of 31 was obtained.

Sampson's Reserve School.

Teachers, Rev. E. B. Glass and Miss Neelands. Conducted well; organization good; grading irregular, and not in accordance with Departmental standards. Seventeen pupils presented for examination—one in Standard III, seven in Standard II, five in Standard I; four occasional pupils were not graded. Many pupils were absent. The teacher claims to have on the reserve four children in Standard III, 15 in Standard II, and 72 in Standard I. Cleanliness of both school and scholars marked; furniture ample, painted and very good material, excepting a few articles, sufficient. Girls are taught sewing and knitting. Building, excellent, airy and bright.

Louis Bull's Reserve School.

Teacher, C. E. Somerset. Conducted with vigor and good management. Organization fair. Grading accurate, and according to the curriculum. Seven pupils were presented for examination, two in Standard I and five in Standard II. Cleanliness marked. Furniture good. Material insufficient. Building good.

Stony Reserve School.

Teacher, Rev. J. Nelson. Closed at the time of my visit.

MUSKOWPETUNG AGENCY.

In this agency it is stated there are some 281 children of Treaty Indians of school age. Of this number about 68 only are in attendance at school, leaving a large number still under all the unhappy influences of Indian life.

Muskowpetung Boarding School.

Prinepal, Rev. W. S. Moore. Conducted well. Boards about twenty-seven pupils of both sexes. Organization and grading fair. Twenty-two pupils were presented for examination, 13 in Standard I, 5 in Standard II and 3 in Standard III. Cleanliness and order of pupils and building good. Furniture scant, owing to lack of means. Building good. Further buildings are being erected, which will increase the capacity of the school. In addition to book work, the girls receive instruction in household duties, sewing, knitting and fancy work, and the boys are employed industrially.

Piapot's Reserve School.

Teacher, Miss Rose. Closed at the time of my visit for holidays. Building and furniture in excellent order, and well suited for school purposes.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

The schools of this district exhibit very marked progress since my last inspection. Two of them, formerly day schools, one under Protestant and the other under Roman Catholic management, have been transformed into joint day and boarding schools. For this purpose the buildings have been enlarged. Most creditable premises have been provided for the school at Poor Man's Reserve, and an addition to the school building at Day Star's has been made. There are 87 children of school

age on the three reserves of George Gordon, Day Star and Poor Man. During the year ended 30th June last sixty-three of this number were enrolled and an average of seventy-nine was secured.

Day Star's Reserve School.

Teacher, James Slater. Conducted well. Organization, fair. Grading excellent, and in accordance with course of study. Eight pupils were presented for examination; 3 in Standard II, and 5 in Standard I. Cleanliness of scholars and premises, marked. Furniture, insufficient. Material, in most respects insufficient. Building, very good. Sewing and knitting are taught to the girls by the teachers' wife, who takes great interest in her husband's work.

George Gordon's School.

Teacher, Rev. O. Owens. Conducted very well. Organization, fair. Grading, too high. Eighteen pupils were presented for examination—3 in Standard I, 7 in Standard III, 6 in Standard II, and 2 in Standard I. Cleanliness of both pupils and premises marked. Furniture insufficient. Material sufficient. The girls are taught household work, sewing, knitting, etc.; the boys are employed industrially. Fifteen pupils were boarding in the school at the time of my visit. The additions made to the buildings, in order to accommodate boarders, have been completed in a creditable and economical manner.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

The progress made in education in this agency is far from being encouraging. It contains 107 children of school age, and out of this number only about 24 are in school, *i. e.*, only 22 per cent. of the whole. Some of these are in the Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School the rest in the File Hills Boarding School, situated near the agency.

File Hills Boarding School.

Teacher, Rev. Mr. Campbell. Has been established in place of a day school formerly conducted on the reserve. The building is of stone, well constructed. As it had only been completed a short time before my visit, and was neither thoroughly furnished nor filled with pupils, it is too early to comment upon its management.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

In this agency there are about forty-eight children of school age. Twenty-three were enrolled during the year ending the 30th June last, and a daily average attendance of eight was obtained. Thus a large number were without education.

Assiniboine Reserve School.

Teacher, Mr. McLean. Conducted irregularly. Organization poor. Grading, too high. Nine children were presented for examination—3 in standard ii, and 6 in standard i. Cleanliness not satisfactory. Furniture sufficient. Building very poor, and not fitted for school purposes.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

There are a large number of children of school age in this agency, most of whom go to one school or another, principally to the Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School and the Round Lake Boarding School. Indian prejudice against education is fast disappearing under the strenuous efforts of Colonel McDonald, the Indian Agent, and through the keen competition of opposed religious denominations in obtaining pupils.

Round Lake Boarding School.

Superintendent, Rev. H. McKay. This school has another year's marked success to be recorded. It is conducted in a creditable manner. Organization of classes open to improvement. Grading slightly too high. Twenty pupils were presented for examination—1 in standard IV, 6 in standard III, 8 in standard II, and 5 in standard I. Cleanliness marked. Furniture good. Building excellent. A new building is being added to the institution to serve as a school room and boy's dormitory, and changes are being made in the basement that will largely add to the accommodation of the old building. The girls perform nearly all the domestic offices of the school, and the boys are taught agriculture. Everything about the institution indicates happiness and progress.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency has been divided since my last report, and the Key's and Côté's Reserve Schools are now included in the Fort Pelly district. The day school on the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve has been closed, and a small boarding school has been opened at Birtle to provide education for the children of that reserve and others in the Birtle district. The accommodation is insufficient for the number of children on the Sioux Reserve alone.

Birtle Boarding School.

Principal, Rev. Mr. McLaren. The institution is too new to be commented upon. At the time of my visit it was closed for holidays. The premises were clean and well kept. The building is a very handsome one of grey-stone, but not very well suited for boarders. Difficulty has been found in obtaining pupils and this both the Principal and Indian Agent seem to attribute to denominational rivalry.

Keesekawewies Reserve School.

Teacher, D. McVicar, B.A. Creditably conducted. Organization fair. Grading, too high. Great improvement made since last inspection. Seventeen pupils presented for examination—four in Standard III, four in Standard II and nine in Standard I. Cleanliness of pupils and premises fair. Furniture very insufficient. Material, insufficient. Building in the same state as reported last year cold and draughty in winter in summer, leaky, and on that account, dirty.

Oak River, Sioux Reserve School.

Teacher, Mr. Price, recently appointed in place of the Rev. Mr. Burman, who has been transferred to the charge of the St. Paul's Indian Industrial School in Manitoba. By dint of no small exertion on the part of the teacher and a set of twelve pupils were got together and examined. This school has had a very precarious existence. It is fairly supplied with material. The building is very good. It is well furnished and comfortable.

Elphinstone Industrial School—Washakie and Kamsota Homes.

This institution, under the superintendence of Mr. McKenzie, was opened in 1891 under most favorable auspices. The buildings are thoroughly suited to their intended purpose and are well planned and constructed. The intended organization of the school, its routine, rules, time and dietary tables, etc., etc., show that forethought and proper knowledge have been exercised in planning its future, which is not, therefore, as is too often the case, left to develop itself as accident or exigency direct. How the carefully-framed plans will be carried out it is yet too early to judge, but at the commencement the work is more regular and systematic than anything that has yet been seen in the North-West Territories, and on that account very much more full of promise. The scheme of the school is, I believe, to receive boys and girls to its utmost capacity as boarders, and then as convenience and economy dictate to open out different branches of industrial instruction. The

Washakada Home is for girls and the Kaososta for boys. The projector of these Homes is the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the well known Shingwauk Home at Sault Ste. Marie. At one time his project was not regarded with favor by many who now sympathize with it. If it continues to be carried out with the thoroughness and order that characterize its commencement it will be deserving of every encouragement and success. These I trust it may maintain.

FORT PELLY AGENCY.

A large number of children in this agency continue uninstructed out of more than 100 of school age; the average enrolment during the year ended 30th June last was only fifty-two, and the average daily attendance twenty-eight. That part of the Key's Band which resides at Shoal River is entirely without education. It alone numbers 152.

The Key's Reserve School.

Teacher, Rev. Shafto Agassiz. This gentleman will shortly leave the Indian work—an occasion to be regretted. School creditably conducted. Twelve children were presented for examination—four in Standard IV, three in Standard III, one in Standard II, and four in Standard I. Cleanliness of scholars and school entirely satisfactory. Furniture poor. Material sufficient. Building repaired since last year, as recommended after my inspection.

Côté's Reserve Boarding School.

Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Laird. Not in session when visited. A substantial building has been prepared for the reception of boarders.

The boarding school is to take the place of the day school that was formerly carried on on the reserve, but which is now closed. The daily average of attendance has, by the change, been raised from eight to twenty-nine. There is still a very large number of children on the reserve that cannot be reached by means of this school, its capacity being too limited, and either great enlargement or an additional school is therefore required.

The band shows its appreciation of the advantages that are afforded it by availing itself of them with alacrity.

Manitoba Superintendency Schools.

In June last I was requested by the Indian Commissioner to visit a few of the schools in the Manitoba portion of my inspectorate named by him.

The inspections made, in answer to that request, are the only ones yet made by me in Manitoba or Keewatin. They were very limited, being confined to the agencies of Messrs. Martineau and Muckle.

Lake Manitoba Agency (Mr. Martineau)—Ebb and Flow Lake School.

Teacher, John Favel. Conducted well. Organization good. Grading irregular, as in this superintendency no prescribed curriculum has been used.

Twenty-two pupils were presented for examination—three in Standard IV, five in Standard II, and four in Standard I, ten commencing alphabet. Cleanliness marked. Furniture poor. Building good.

Fairford Mission School (Upper River).

Teachers, Rev. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Garrioch. Conducted very well, as has long been reported. Organization very fair. Grading irregular owing to want of an established curriculum. Cleanliness and neatness of pupils and premises most marked and pleasing. Twenty-two of the older scholars came up from the treaty grounds to be examined, seventeen of whom were Indians. The latter grade according to the Departments North-West Territory Standards, approximately, six in Standard

Very good. Conducted fairly. Organization fair. Grading irregular. Books of study being in use. Twenty-two pupils were presented for examination. Their irregular accomplishments will allow they were, two in Standard IV, three in Standard III, five in Standard II, twelve in Standard I. Condition fairly marked. Furniture entirely insufficient, but more. I was informed that it was applied immediately. Material sufficient. Building, very clean, large and airy but somewhat in danger of falling.

Fairford Mission School (Lower River).

Teacher, Mr. Anderson. Conducted fairly. Organization fair. Grading irregular. Books of study being in use. Twenty-two pupils were presented for examination. Their irregular accomplishments will allow they were, two in Standard IV, three in Standard III, five in Standard II, twelve in Standard I. Condition fairly marked. Furniture entirely insufficient, but more. I was informed that it was applied immediately. Material fairly sufficient.

Sandy Bay School.

Teacher, Colin Sanderson. Conducted fairly well. Organization good. Grading irregular. Books of study being in use. Twenty-one pupils examined, five in Standard III, five in Standard II, and eleven in Standard I. State of cleanliness of school and premises excellent. Furniture entirely insufficient. Building good.

Lake St. Martin's School.

Teacher, F. L. Hunt. The teacher of this school has resigned. Seventeen pupils presented, five in Standard II and twelve in Standard I. Furniture very insufficient. Material scarcely any. Building good.

St. Peter's and Brokenhead Agency (Mr. Mucke).

All the schools in this agency were closed for holidays, excepting the one of Brokenhead, which was reopened on the day of my visit, but had no attendance. As far as possible from the work left in them, from registers, orderly arrangement of material and desk, and other evidence. I received a favorable impression of the condition of these schools, which are five in number, viz. St. Peter's South, St. Peter's North, St. Peter's East, Mucke Creek and Brokenhead River.

The first named was in a beautiful state of cleanliness and order, everything about it being most satisfactory. The teacher, Mr. Black, has a good reputation attached to the old Red River settlers—many of whom he taught in early days, and Mr. Mucke speaks highly of his success with Indian pupils. The buildings on St. Peter's River are all very creditable excepting the one at St. Peter's East, which is entirely unfit for use in its present condition, too small for the attendance and too weak to be repaired profitably. The rest need some slight repairs, which have been reported upon to the Indian Commissioner.

I cannot conclude this my second annual report without recording the good impression that has been made upon my mind by the progress in educational work which has been made during the past year.

The system of teaching by the adoption of a standard course of study for all Indian schools, and other regulations, is doing much to render teacher's efforts more effective, and the more that reason of their methods of instruction the more apparent it becomes that in many instances without a prescribed direction being given, the result is little real good is likely to accrue from them.

There is much still to be done is true but much has been accomplished. In future years, in which new school buildings are being erected, they are of a class to supersede those put up in earlier days.

Furnishings of appropriate pattern and school materials of the best and latest description. In conducting the work of education in which first as Indian Commissioner and now as the head of the Department, all connected with that work seem to have no doubt that I have taken deep and kindly an interest. From the Indian Commissioner I have received all information and every assistance in my work of inspection.

The awakened interest of religious denominations mentioned in my last report has continued; indeed, there are signs of its becoming still deeper. The churches are expending large sums of money in Indian education, and are devoting much of their talent in efforts to secure a successful issue to their charitable endeavors.

The issue of the united efforts of all interested in Indian education has been to very largely increase the number of children in attendance at the schools during the past year.

Respectfully submitting this report,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. ANSDALL MACRAE,
Inspector Protestant Industrial Schools.

—
COWICHAN AGENCY.

QUAMICHAN, B.C., 19th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose my annual report to 30th June, 1889, with tabular statement and list of Government property under my charge.

The death rate for the year has been very light throughout the whole agency, there having been no epidemic. The winter was very mild. Many of the bands show an increase of population, which balances the decrease of last year.

The increase in the Comox bands is partly owing to families coming in, who formerly only occasionally visited the place, residing for the greater part of the year off the reserves.

I spent some days with these Indians in May, and at their particular request divided the reserve into allotments to each family. Although residing in one village the Comox Indians consist of four distinct bands, and a good deal of jealousy exists amongst them.

For many years they have cultivated little or no land, but this year I am glad to report a decided improvement; for though the crops will be light most of the families have commenced to clear ground, and a number of acres is being chopped ready for another year; besides this, they inform me that they have ordered a large number of fruit trees to be delivered in the fall, this being the reason they were so anxious to have the allotments made. Five families of these bands reside almost entirely on private property on Denman Island; they cultivate no land, but live by canoe-making, and the dog-fish oil trade.

The small band at the mouth of the Qualicum River have made good progress. I visited the village on my way to and from Comox, and found a small orchard planted—vegetables looking very well, and several more acres ready for the plough.

"Qualicum Tom" is well known on the coast as a most enterprising Indian. When the first trail was opened to connect Nanaimo with Alberni, Tom built a large house to accommodate travellers and sportsmen, and kept a small store—the latter he still keeps, but the new road across the island has stopped the traffic by the old trail. A number of settlers have taken up land in the neighborhood, and Tom is looked upon as a means of communication with the coasting steamers which he goes out to meet whenever the weather will permit. He also sees the necessity of education, and when I was there he was preparing some of his children to leave for the Wesleyan boarding-school at Chilliwack.

The few families living at Nanoose Bay still make a good living by dog-fishing and having a few head of stock live comfortably.

The Nanaimo Band shows an increase of population, which exactly corresponds with the decrease of last year. Several new houses have been erected and more land cultivated, but the school is not at all well attended. Miss Lawrence, of the

Methodist Mission has been untiring in her efforts for their social and educational advancement, but meets with little encouragement. Although thirty are on the school books the average daily attendance for the last quarter is under six, which must be most disheartening for her, and unless attendance be made compulsory it is difficult to see how this can be remedied. Parents will promise to see that their children attend school, but neglect to do so, and even keep them away on the least pretext. This ought not to be so at Nanaimo for these Indians can find constant employment at home, and are never compelled like some other bands, to seek employment elsewhere.

The Indians near Chemainus, including Lyacksun, Penelakut, Ticcamen and Hellelt have earned good wages during the year at the saw mills, and depend very little on their crops or cattle for support.

On the Chemainus Reserve boring has been going on but coal has not yet been found at a reasonable depth.

The Penelakuts still continue to be fishermen, though their reserve, if properly worked, would support them at home. They are very pleased that their island was selected as the site for the industrial school, and will, I think, do what they can to make it a success.

They earn good wages at the dog-fish oil industry, and work during the season at the canneries on the Fraser; they clear more land every year, but, if earning good wages, often neglect to return in time to look after their crops.

The same may be said of many members of the Cowichan Bands. Particularly has this been the case this season many went to great trouble and expense in the spring to get in a crop, but because the run of salmon has been unusually large and wages high and easily earned on the Fraser; they did not return to harvest their grain crops, which lie spoilt on the fields. Some, however, support their families entirely on what they raise on their farms, owning hay-presses and threshing machines, and the women make an income from the sale of small fruits. The root crops throughout the whole district will prove almost an entire failure this year; there has been no rain since the potatoes were planted, and unusually hot, dry winds prevailed. Many people will not save enough for next year's seed. Were it not that there is a good demand for Indian labor this would be a serious matter; as it is, the old and helpless will be the chief sufferers.

The four bands on the Saanich peninsula show a slight increase in numbers, they still continue to make slow but good improvement on their reserves. At Pauquechin and Tsartlip a greater quantity of grain is harvested than on any reserve of the same size. Very few of the younger men do much fishing, but work out a good deal for the neighboring farmers; for some years these Indians have been asking for a school, but the small number of children in each village and the distance the villages were apart prevented any proposition being made which was at all likely to be successful. It is to be hoped that on the completion of the industrial school at Kuper Island this want will be supplied.

The dyking done by white farmers and Indians on the Tsaw-out Reserve has been a success and has already reclaimed about forty acres, a large portion of which was laid down in grain and grass this year. In these villages there are some very fine orchards, and as many own carts and waggons they peddle the small fruits in Victoria often, I am sorry to say, spending some of the proceeds in whiskey before they get back. During the year two of the principal hotels have been heavily fined for supplying them with liquor.

In the Songhees village several good houses have been erected and more garden patches fenced in, but owing to the exceedingly dry season little or no returns will be had.

At Becher Bay some new land has been broken up this year, but all the older Indians of both this band and the Songhees depend for their living on catching fish, which they peddle in Victoria and Esquimalt; they troll for salmon in and near the

harbors, and of course the greater part of the salmon taken find their way on to the tables of the white citizens, and by this means Indians are able to supply their other wants.

The opening of the industrial school on Kuper Island can scarcely fail to be a great benefit to the Indians generally.

The roving habits of the native and his indifference to education have heretofore caused the partially supported day-schools to prove a failure in nearly all cases. I have little doubt the industrial school will be easily filled, there being enough orphans in the agency to do this.

During the spring the Comeakin and Khenipsim Indians constructed 250 yards of a substantial dyke, 12 ft. wide on top, which when complete, with flood gates, besides reclaiming a quantity of land, is intended to make a roadway between the two villages.

During the year I have successfully vaccinated about four hundred and fifty Indians, having been more successful with the last lymph sent than with any previous supply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,

Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,

UCLUELET, B.C., 28th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my yearly report and list of Government property in my charge on the 30th of June, 1889. I am sorry to say that although there has been no epidemic among the Indians under my charge during the past year these tribes are slowly but steadily decreasing in numbers, so few of the children born live to grow up. I successfully vaccinated some 200 children and adults this year; but it is difficult to get the adult Indians to submit to the operation, in many cases it produces unhealthy sores which do not heal for a long time, and one boy at Clayoquot unfortunately died while his arm was very bad, the news of which spread all along the coast as being caused by vaccination. In the month of November I attended the assizes at Nanaimo, where an Heshquiat Indian was sentenced to death for the murder of a little boy, an offence committed partly from superstition and partly out of revenge for the accidental drowning of a little girl when out in a canoe with the boy and his brother, but the prompt action of the Provincial Government in having the man tried and punished prevented much trouble, as the father of the boy, who was away sealing at the time, would certainly have avenged the crime on his return. In March I went to Clayoquot to punish an Indian for committing an assault on the resident priest at Opitsat Village.

The money gained by these tribes sealing was slightly in excess of last year those who went to Behring Sea last summer doing well. The Nittenahts and Uclue-lahts each bought schooners for sealing purposes, so there are three schooners on the coast now owned by Indians, who take out their friends, getting one-third of the skins caught for the use of the schooner.

Many Indians have gone to Behring Sea this summer, but I am afraid some will have a hard time to get back, news having arrived that four schooners, with Indian crews, have been seized already by the American cutter "Rush." One Indian belonging to this place returned the other day and reported to me that the schooner he was sealing on was seized by the "Rush" and 1,600 skins and all their sealing gear taken away, the skins lost by himself being about \$500 in value. Another vessel, the sealing schooner "Minnie," of Victoria, manned by Oiaht Indians, was boarded by the

"Rush" and 100 skins and most of their sealing gear taken away, a marine put in charge and orders given to go to Sitka; the captain, however, remained in Behring Sea until he had further captured 500 seals, and is now on his way to Victoria with the marine on board.

Attendance at the schools under the supervision of the Roman Catholic missions is not as regular as it should be, owing to the travelling habits of the Indians and the indifference of the parents. A few children attend the Provincial Free School at Alberni and make good progress.

On the 15th of June I met the Indian Reserve Commissioner at Pachena, Port San Juan, by request, and accompanied him on the steamer "Douglas" while he appportioned reserves to the remaining tribes in the West Coast Agency, to the general satisfaction of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Indian Agent.

KWAW-KEWLTH AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, B. C., 27th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement with list of Government property under my charge to the 30th June, 1889.

The health of the Indians generally has been good, the mild winter we have experienced being favorable to them.

I have successfully vaccinated a number of them this year, their dread of small-pox and rumors of several deaths from this disease inducing them to submit to the operation more readily than usual. The liquor traffic I am glad to say has been almost entirely stopped in this part of the agency, thanks to our energetic provincial constable and to the erection of a gaol. At Cape Mudge the Indians, however, have had a quantity of liquor, though two white men have been convicted and sentenced recently. This part of the agency is too far away for me to exercise constant supervision with my present means of transport; and the number of logging camps in the neighbourhood renders it an easy matter for them to obtain liquor.

The run of salmon has been exceptionally good this year, the Indians finding full employment and earning good wages.

I had a very good opportunity this spring of meeting many of the tribes who have their winter quarters at no great distance from each other. About twelve hundred out of the eighteen hundred odd Indians in this agency congregate within twenty miles of Alert Bay, and I spent a fortnight among them in March. They were quite orderly and well behaved while I was there. Some of their superstitious practices are no doubt objectionable, but these they seem inclined to give up readily enough; only to the Potlach do they cling with great pertinacity. I notified them that after this I should put the law in force in regard to the Potlach and during the summer I had a man arrested and sent to Victoria, but owing to some informality in the commitment he was discharged, which will necessitate another man being sent down and imprisoned before the Indians will believe that the law must be obeyed. It was a very unfortunate circumstance, as the good effect was beginning to be felt till the man was liberated. The Church Missionary Society has decided to establish a school and mission at Marmalilli-kulla, around which these twelve hundred Indians congregate. All of them spoke with pleasure at the idea of a school and promised to send their children.

There is very little land fit for agricultural purposes in this part of the agency. The proposed industrial school at Alert Bay will be a benefit to the

Indians. Many of these Indians have a turn for working in wood and metal. Several of them are adepts at working silver into bracelets, earrings, brooches and rings, which find a ready sale among both Indians and whites.

In June I visited the Lâen-kwil-ta Indians and stayed some time at the We-wai-ai-kai Village. These Indians have a splendid reserve on Campbell River, just opposite their village. I found that an old man and his three sons with their families had located themselves on this reserve, to the exclusion of all the other Indians, he imagining that the reserve belonged entirely to himself and family. I had a good deal of trouble to convince him that the reserve belonged as much to the other members of the tribe as to himself, and I intend on my next visit, this autumn, to allot portions of it to several young men who wish to go there, but have hitherto been prevented by the old man and his sons. These Indians do not hunt nearly as much as formerly, but either work in the logging camps, or make dogfish oil which they can sell to the logging camps at a good price, where it is used to grease the skids. They seem anxious for a school which would I think be well attended.

In the middle of July the Hon. P. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, came to Alert Bay to look at the proposed site for the Industrial School, which, I think, is, without doubt, the best, for all reasons, in the agency.

Just before his visit three of H. M. ships of war anchored in the bay and remained nearly three days, and through the kindness of Admiral Heneage the Indians were allowed to go over the flagship and were greatly impressed with what they saw. A visit of this kind has always a very wholesome effect.

The saw mill has been steadily at work, affording constant employment to many of the Indians either in the saw mill or in getting logs, and is now capable of turning out either rough or dressed lumber of any description.

The new agency house, which was built of lumber supplied by this saw mill, is now completed and is both sightly and commodious, it only requiring a picket fence round it for a garden. As usual the 24th May was kept in honor of our Queen; unfortunately the day was wet and cold, and considering this the sports went off very well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. PIDCOCK,

Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 27th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report respecting the Indians of my agency, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889, together with the tabular statement for the same period.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY,

Nhlatapmuh Tribe.

These Indians show a marked advance in the improvement of their lands, houses, and social condition. Their crops in some localities were injured by drought; an inroad of grasshoppers did them considerable damage in the region of the Lower Nicola. The salmon fisheries on the Fraser and Thompson Rivers were nearly total failures; deer were however plentiful, and these Indians being an active and energetic people, did not suffer from the want of food during the period included within the limits of this report.

The following is a detailed statement of the condition of the several bands which belong to this tribe, beginning with the most southerly of the groups and taking the other groups consecutively to the northward and eastward. The bands are grouped in accordance with the Reserve Commissioners' minutes of decision and also according to the plans of the reserves furnished by the Indian reserve surveyors.

SPUZZUM GROUP.

Spuzzum Band.

These Indians have added very little to the extent of their cultivated land. Until they carry water on to the upper bench of their reserve, their present gardens may include all the land they can till. During the spring of 1888, they planted out over twenty young fruit trees, which are thriving well; their root crops were quite equal to the average yield.

Kehalus Band.

These people have very little land fit for cultivation; they live chiefly on wages earned by working for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and are in comfortable circumstances.

Skuw'ha Band.

These Indians have but little good land; during the past year they mined for gold, cut firewood, and worked as section hands on the Canadian Pacific Railway; they do not appear to be in want of the necessities of life.

Chataway Band.

The area of the Chataway reserve is greater than that of the Kehalus and Skuwha Reserves put together. The land is very rugged, rocky, and is covered by a dense growth of young trees. The adults belonging to this band nearly all died from the effects of dissipation, during the construction of the long tunnel opposite to their reserve; there are however amongst their descendants a few likely lads growing up at Tl'na yann, who will return to their reserve and improve it, as soon as they become old enough.

BOSTON BAR GROUP.

Skuzz'y Band.

These Indians have nearly all their available land under cultivation; they manage to raise crops under very adverse conditions; they are industrious and maintain themselves well clothed and well fed.

Tl'na yann Band.

Owing to the contracted limits of their reserve at Boston Bar, about one-half of these Indians are at present farming on the grass reserve which was allotted to them in the Ch'liwater valley; they have discovered that the dry benches, which in early days were considered fit for pasture only, may, by irrigation and tillage, be made to produce wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; notwithstanding the fact that the elevation of this region above the sea level cannot be less than two thousand feet.

Kapatsitsan Band.

These Indians have only lately been furnished with the plan of their reserve, as they are now ascertained of the position of its boundaries, they are endeavoring to make good use of the land allotted to them, some small spots on this reserve are proving to be very productive. The North Bend Railway station adjoins this reserve, afford-

ing these Indians a ready and convenient market for all their spare produce; they are industrious; they have built substantial log houses for themselves, and have otherwise improved their condition.

M. pak-tam Band.

These Indians have a few acres of good land, but for two years past their water supply has failed them; they have earned their living by gold mining and as common carriers between the Similkameen gold diggings and Hope; they are fairly well-to-do.

BROTHROD GROUP.

Chomok Band.

These Indians have very little arable land. They live chiefly by gold mining; they do not show much sign of improvement; at the same time they are not retrograding.

Speyam Band.

These Indians have a large reserve, as compared with those of the neighboring bands; its surface consists mostly of water-worn stones, gravel and sand, producing a few scattered trees of stunted growth; there are a few patches of good land, which the Indians are cultivating with encouraging results. These Indians appear to possess sufficient means for their regular sustenance.

Kamus Band.

These Indians have very little good land; they live chiefly by hunting, mining and working as laborers for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. The Su-nuk Band, a few miles off, has land to spare; I am endeavoring to remove some of the Kamus Indians to the Su-nuk reserve; the principal difficulty in the way of this scheme, is the scarcity of water, without which these lands cannot be made to produce paying crops.

N-Katsam Band.

This is the most numerous and most progressive band between Boston Bar and Lytton. These Indians live by mining, farming, and as laborers on the Canadian Pacific Railroad; they have some fertile plots of land which they make good use of; they raise crops of grain and abundant root crops, besides cucumbers, several varieties of melons, cabbages and other vegetables; they have planted some fruit trees which are now thriving; they had good crops. An Indian of this band lately bought the Anglican Mission property, situate at the foot of Jack Ass Mountain. He is turning his purchase to good account.

SKAPPA GROUP.

Skappa Band.

These Indians, once numerous, are now very much reduced in number; most of them have collected together at Stiehanny (Jack Ass Mountain) where they are doing well. I have proposed to them that they surrender to the Lytton Indians the No. 1 Skappa Reserve. Many of the Lytton Indians have no cultivable lands.

Ilak-lhak-tan (or Kanokot Bar) Band.

These Indians have a very rough plot of ground; they are improving it to the best of their ability. In point of domestic comfort and cleanliness they are inferior to the Indians who live further up the Fraser valley; they are, however, sufficiently energetic and industrious to keep themselves free from want.

Siska Band.

The Siska Indians support themselves by working as laborers on the Canadian Pacific Railway; they have a good stream of water in their neighborhood, but they have not as yet developed sufficient enterprise to overcome the difficulties and cost of carrying the same on to the ground they should cultivate. They are not so provident as they should be, yet they have no pressing wants.

Halaha Band.

This small band occupies an isolated plot of land on the right bank of the Fraser, above the railroad cantilever bridge. The land is productive and the Indians are comfortably situated.

*LYTTON GROUP.**Kittsawut Band.*

These Indians are few in number; they have a small reserve, which produces good vegetables and some fruit; after their crops are harvested these Indians spend most of their time at Lytton, where they await their chances to get employment from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

N. Kya Band.

These Indians are doing well; their reserve is chiefly composed of water-worn boulders and sand; wherever soil exists it is very good and well adapted for fruit culture. The Indians work their good land to the best advantage and had good crops.

Tl-kamechen or Lytton Band.

This is the principal band of the N-hla-kapm-uh tribe, Lytton being considered the head-quarters of the tribe. Although these Indians have had a large acreage allotted to them, but a very small portion of it can be cultivated, owing to the entire lack of water. These Indians are great traders and carriers; they draw the agricultural products which they require from the neighboring reserves at Spapiam, N. humeen, Strynne and N. kuaikin; they help the Indians of these reserves to sow and harvest their crops, and take payment for their services in kind; they mine for gold, carry goods for traders from Lytton to Tailooet, and work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; they own a large number of horses, which they pasture on the lands allotted to them; they have a few head of horned cattle, and they cultivate the few available plots of land which belong to their reserves; they are in good circumstances; they pay considerable attention to the offices of religion.

The Indians of Spapiam, N. humeen, Strynne and N. kuaikin have some good land; water is scarce with them; most of them winter at Lytton, in order that they may be on hand whenever the Canadian Pacific Railway Company requires the services of Indian laborers. Their crops were good.

N-kaih and Ycot Bands.

These Indians are few in numbers; they are industrious and skilful in working their lands; they had good crops and sold their surplus products to good advantage; they have a few apple, pears and plum trees, bearing fruit of excellent flavor and good growth.

N-kl-palm, formerly Suahaim's Band.

(Suahaim is dead, and according to Indian custom his name may not be used). These Indians are doing well; their crops were good; they have periodical trouble with a neighboring company of Chinese miners, who dispute with them for the

right to take the water which they require for irrigating their lands; this question can now be regulated, as the Indians' water privileges have been defined and recorded.

Skwap Band.

These people have a very small extent of arable land and a very inadequate supply of water; they manage to raise a sufficiency of vegetables for their own consumption; their crops were poor; game abounds in their neighborhood; they are not in bad circumstances.

Nesg-kep Band.

These Indians are located on both sides of the Fraser River; they work hard; they had fair crops, and are improving their condition.

SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP.

Nkam-cheen or Spence Bridge Band.

On account of drought these Indians had to cut their grain for hay; their root crops were poor; the salmon run in the Thompson River was a failure. The Indians mined for gold, hunted game, worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and carried freight for traders. They made their way throughout the year without experiencing any serious want.

Piminos and Pakeist Band.

These people have all their available land well irrigated and tilled, and although this be of limited extent, they had abundant crops therefrom, and were well supplied with provisions.

Spatstsin Band.

These Indians have a very small acreage of cultivable land; the Canadian Pacific Railway cuts through and occupies the best portion of their little fertile plot; they had light crops of good quality; they are few in number; their live stock thrives well; they sold a sufficient number of the increase to provide themselves with food and clothing.

NIKAOMIN GROUP.

Nikaomin Band.

Not much of the land allotted to these people can produce grain; they had a few good patches of oats and an abundant crop of potatoes and other vegetables. I want them to clear away the brush from the reserves allotted to them on the high plateau which lies between the Thomson and Nicola Valleys; most of them are at present farming with their friends and relatives at Sh-ha-ha-nih; there is not, however, any land to spare from that reserve. The Nikaomin Indians will, therefore, be compelled to take my advice and take to raising hay on the high land above mentioned. A mining company is applying to this Department for the right to mine for iron on the Nikaomin Reserve.

Sh-ha-ha-nih Band.

A large portion of the Sh-ha-ha-nih Reserve is too barren and rugged to admit of successful cultivation; water was scarce. The Indians had to cut most of their standing grain for hay; they had good root crops; they are improving their lands and dwellings, and are increasing their personal property.

Siska Band.

The Siska Indians support themselves by working as laborers on the Canadian Pacific Railway; they have a good stream of water in their neighborhood, but they have not as yet developed sufficient enterprise to overcome the difficulties and cost of carrying the same on to the ground they should cultivate. They are not so provident as they should be, yet they have no pressing wants.

Halaha Band.

This small band occupies an isolated plot of land on the right bank of the Fraser, above the railroad cantilever bridge. The land is productive and the Indians are comfortably situated.

*LYTTON GROUP.**Kittsarat Band.*

These Indians are few in number; they have a small reserve, which produces good vegetables and some fruit; after their crops are harvested these Indians spend most of their time at Lytton, where they await their chances to get employment from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

N. Kya Band.

These Indians are doing well; their reserve is chiefly composed of water-worn boulders and sand; wherever soil exists it is very good and well adapted for fruit culture. The Indians work their good land to the best advantage and had good crops.

Tl-kamcheen or Lytton Band.

This is the principal band of the N-hla-kapm-uh tribe, Lytton being considered the head-quarters of the tribe. Although these Indians have had a large acreage allotted to them, but a very small portion of it can be cultivated, owing to the entire lack of water. These Indians are great traders and carriers; they draw the agricultural products which they require from the neighboring reserves at Spapiam, N. humeen, Strynne and N. kuaikin; they help the Indians of these reserves to sow and harvest their crops, and take payment for their services in kind; they mine for gold, carry goods for traders from Lytton to Tailooet, and work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; they own a large number of horses, which they pasture on the lands allotted to them; they have a few head of horned cattle, and they cultivate the few available plots of land which belong to their reserves; they are in good circumstances; they pay considerable attention to the offices of religion.

The Indians of Spapiam, N. humeen, Strynne and N. kuaikin have some good land; water is scarce with them; most of them winter at Lytton, in order that they may be on hand whenever the Canadian Pacific Railway Company requires the services of Indian laborers. Their crops were good.

N-küh and Yoot Bands.

These Indians are few in numbers; they are industrious and skilful in working their tools; they had good crops and sold their surplus products to good advantage; they have a few apple, pears and plum trees, bearing fruit of excellent flavor and good growth.

N-hl-palm, formerly Snahaim's Band.

(Snahaim is dead, and according to Indian custom his name may not be used). These Indians are doing well; their crops were good; they have periodical trouble with a neighboring company of Chinese miners, who dispute with them for the

right to take the water which they require for irrigating their lands; this question can now be regulated, as the Indians' water privileges have been defined and recorded.

Skaap Band.

These people have a very small extent of arable land and a very inadequate supply of water; they manage to raise a sufficiency of vegetables for their own consumption; their crops were poor; game abounds in their neighborhood; they are not in bad circumstances.

Nesy-kep Band.

These Indians are located on both sides of the Fraser River; they work hard; they had fair crops, and are improving their condition.

SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP.

N-kam-cheen or Spence Bridge Band.

On account of drought these Indians had to cut their grain for hay; their root crops were poor; the salmon run in the Thompson River was a failure. The Indians mined for gold, hunted game, worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and carried freight for traders. They made their way throughout the year without experiencing any serious want.

Piminos and Pakeist Band.

These people have all their available land well irrigated and tilled, and although this be of limited extent, they had abundant crops therefrom, and were well supplied with provisions.

Spaptsin Band.

These Indians have a very small acreage of cultivable land; the Canadian Pacific Railway cuts through and occupies the best portion of their little fertile plot; they had light crops of good quality; they are few in number; their live stock thrives well; they sold a sufficient number of the increase to provide themselves with food and clothing.

NIKAOMIN GROUP.

Nikaomin Band.

Not much of the land allotted to these people can produce grain; they had a few good patches of oats and an abundant crop of potatoes and other vegetables. I want them to clear away the brush from the reserves allotted to them on the high plateau which lies between the Thomson and Nicola Valleys; most of them are at present farming with their friends and relatives at Sh-ha-ha-nih; there is not, however, any land to spare from that reserve. The Nikaomin Indians will, therefore, be compelled to take my advice and take to raising hay on the high land above mentioned. A mining company is applying to this Department for the right to mine for iron on the Nikaomin Reserve.

Sh-ha-ha-nih Band.

A large portion of the Sh-ha-ha-nih Reserve is too barren and rugged to admit of successful cultivation; water was scarce. The Indians had to cut most of their standing grain for hay; they had good root crops; they are improving their lands and dwellings, and are increasing their personal property.

Spokamin Band.

These people lost most of their grain crops and a great quantity of their hay by a plague of grasshoppers ; they saved their root crops which were equal to the average yield : the extent of their arable land is insufficient for the number of the band ; they have better bred horses than have any of the other Indians belonging to this agency : they are increasing the number of their horned cattle, and are well provided for.

N-HILA-KAPM-UH TRIBE—NICOLA TRIBE.

Kuinshaatin Band.

These Indians are located in the Cold Water valley. They are a small band, industrious and energetic, and are doing well ; they had abundant crops of grain and vegetables. A number of Boston Bar Indians have removed from T-kua-yaum to this reserve. The Kuinshaatin Reserves were originally allotted to the Indians for grazing purposes, the T-kua-yaum Indians, having rights with those of Kuinshaatin, have discovered that good crops may be raised even in this elevated region and are improving the advantages now extended to them.

Kuis-Kan-ahk Band.

These Indians occupy portions of a grass reserve, they formerly belonged to the Naaik Band. As they could not get the land they wanted at Naaik they removed to this grass reserve, and are tilling such fertile spots as may be found therein ; their crops were good : their horses are increasing ; six members were added to the band this summer ; they are building good houses and improving their fields.

Naaik Band.

These Indians had a large extent of ground under crop and made plenty of hay ; their crops suffered, partly from drought and partly from grasshoppers ; they secured, however, a sufficient harvest to supply themselves with food and forage ; they have some good horses ; their horned cattle are increasing ; they are improving their dwellings, and otherwise show unmistakable signs of steady advancement.

Nzishat Band.

This is a small band, with limited resources and a small extent of fertile land ; these Indians earn their subsistence chiefly as hunters, carriers, and laborers ; they have some good horses, and are increasing their personal property.

Zoht Band.

This is a small band : these Indians have a very small extent of fertile land and require more water than they can get ; they work for the settlers, and seem to get steady employment and good wages ; excepting two cases of indigence from age and helplessness, they are in good circumstances.

SUSHWAP TRIBE.

Spellamacheen Band.

These Indians, from having been a camp of hunters and fishermen, have, in the course of a few years, mostly become energetic farmers ; they have good fences, well tilled fields and a few good barns ; their crops were good ; they realized fair prices for their surplus products ; they increased the number of their farming implements ; one of their members tills his land by means of a sulky-plough which belongs to him ; a few of these Indians still take to the mountains and lead improvident lives : the young men make good promise to become successful, thrifty farmers ; being surrounded by white settlers, they are fast losing their old habits and ideas ; they have a good market for the surplus of their products.

Touching the "Products of the Farm" and the "Value of Fish Taken," this report and accompanying tabular statement refer mainly and necessarily to returns of the year 1888. Up to this time, 1889, some of the districts, and more especially those of the Nicola valley, have again suffered from grasshoppers: the losses caused by these insects have in some cases been very severe. As a countervail to these losses, the runs of salmon in the Fraser and Thompson Rivers and their affluents have—provisionally—been more than usually abundant. The Indians in this agency are consequently well provided with food for the coming winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., 30th July, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The twelve months that have passed since I forwarded my last report have been quiet and peaceable ones throughout the Kootenay district, and the Indians belonging to this agency have been, for the most part, both contented and well-behaved.

A committee of the officers of the North-West mounted Police and of civilians having collected a considerable amount for prizes, invited all the natives and settlers to the races and athletic sports on 2nd July and the following day. Not only were nearly all the horse races won by the Indians, but they also carried off a large share of the prizes awarded for foot races and other sports.

At the end of the second day Isadore, the chief, thanked Major Steele for the pleasant time that the Indians had had, and expressed his regret that the Police were about to leave the country. His speech showed both taste and good common sense.

Early in August the Police left the district and the Province, returning to Fort McLeod by the Crow's Nest Pass. At the sale of the Government property at the barracks the Indians bid for several of the things, one of them purchasing a waggon. It was not until late in the day that they understood the way of sale by auction, or they, no doubt, would have attended in larger numbers.

In September I proceeded to the Lower Kootenay or Flatbow Reserve. Following the course of the river, this reserve is several hundred miles from the reserves of the Upper Kootenay Indians, though following the direct trail it is little more than one hundred miles from the office. Owing, however, to the large amount of fallen timber on the trail, it is not easy of access.

Like all the land in the Lower Kootenay Valley, the reserve is subject to an annual overflow from the Kootenay River, and is at present little more than a marsh. Unless the reclamation scheme about to be undertaken by Mr. Baillie Grohman, of the Kootenay Valley's Company, is carried out, it can be of no value for farming purposes.

The Flatbow Indians have but few horses, and use their bark canoes for moving about. The Kootenay, where it joins the Lower Kootenay Reserve, is a broad, fine river, and runs north into the Kootenay Lake, the largest sheet of fresh water in British Columbia. That the Lower Kootenay Indians are poor is much their own fault: they are able to make a living almost without an effort. The lake is full of fresh-water sturgeon, land-locked salmon, shad and other fish. In the sloughs and creeks running into the river above the lake they can, with their fish weirs and traps catch at all times of the year more fish than they require. They have also a good hunting and trapping country.

The large influx of miners and whites during the last year, owing to the discovery of rich silver ore on the lake, will probably make some change in their mode of living.

The reserve is about three miles from the international boundary. The Indians at present do not reside on it. They camp on the banks of the river as they move up and down.

The same inconvenience occurs occasionally as at Tobacco Plains, from the same tribe of Indians residing on both sides of the boundary line.

Upon my return to the Upper Kootenay valley I found that the Upper Indians had already finished their grain harvest and had commenced digging their root crop. The tabular statement will show the approximate quantity of grain and roots harvested.

The Indians also packed in a considerable amount of flour for their winter supply, and after digging their potatoes started on their usual fall hunt, returning at the end of November. They did not bring in such a large quantity of dried deer meat as usual, and they reported the deer less plentiful than in previous years.

The Indians belonging to the St. Mary's Reserve and a few from the more distant reserves gathered together at the mission for their Christmas and New Year services. They remained at the mission for the greater part of the winter.

In the early spring there was a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians, evidently of an infectious kind. There were but few fatal cases, though at the time it caused a great deal of suffering and some distress, as many of the Indians were unable to go out hunting with their families.

The spring and summer have been most unfavorable for the Indians; the general depression and stagnation of all work throughout the Upper Kootenay valley has been felt by them. No money is in circulation; they have been unable to sell their cattle for beef or find employment for themselves or their horses. The absence of rain for several months has dried up the whole country. The crops will be light, and unless rain falls shortly there will be but little grass for the animals during the coming winter. The wild berry crop is a complete failure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL PHILLIPPS,

Acting Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY.

LALLOET, B. C., 17th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on the 30th of June, 1889.

Quesnelle Band

numbers fifty-seven, being an increase of two since my last report.

There are on the reserve fourteen log houses, four stables and a neatly built church. They have eighteen acres under cultivation. They harvested one hundred bushels of wheat, sixty bushels of potatoes, and cut eight tons of hay. Last winter they built over half a mile of good fence, and broke up eight acres on Rich Bar, a part of the reserve distant three miles from the village, where the land is good; and I have hopes that next year more land will be broken up and seeded in that place. This band contains many old, infirm and destitute Indians, and they require every year more assistance in medicines and food, than any other band in this agency.

These Indians make their living chiefly by trapping and working as boatmen on the river. They are not industrious or hard-working, and are the least progressive band in the agency.

Alexandria Band.

numbers fifty-seven, an increase of one since my last report.

There are twelve log houses and four stables.

They have under cultivation fifty-five acres, and own eighty horses and four cows.

They harvested two hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred of oats, two hundred of potatoes, and cut twenty tons of hay.

They are good trappers and hunters, and make considerable money by the sale of their furs.

They also work for the white farmers, besides attending to their own crops. Unfortunately, the whole band (excepting two old men), including the chief, are confirmed drunkards, and a great part of their earnings is spent in purchasing whiskey.

The chief is now undergoing a sentence of three months' imprisonment, imposed by me, for supplying intoxicating liquor to Indians on the reserve.

They pay no attention to the instructions of the missionary priest, and are the only band that has not a church. They have, however, now commenced to build one, and it is to be hoped that this may indicate a prospect of reform in their moral condition.

Williams' Lake Band

numbers one hundred and thirty-nine, an increase of one since last year.

There are on this reserve twenty eight log and two frame houses, twelve stables and a well built church.

They own two hundred horses, twenty cows and one hundred pigs.

There are under cultivation one hundred and twenty acres—and there are two hundred acres of hay meadows on the Reserve.

They harvested two thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat—two hundred and fifty of oats, four hundred of potatoes, and they cut two hundred tons of hay.

Besides attending to their crops and cutting their hay, these Indians trap and hunt, and many of the young men are employed as farm hands by the whites.

This band is self-supporting, and costs almost nothing to the Department for the support of its old and destitute.

The crop this season is as abundant as that of last year.

Alkali Lake Band.

numbers one hundred and sixty six being an increase of one since my last report.

They own thirty log houses, seven stables and a well built church.

They have five hundred horses, thirty cows and one hundred pigs.

There are in cultivation seventy five acres; and they harvested six hundred bushels of wheat, three hundred of potatoes and they cut eighty tons of hay.

This band maintains its old and destitute and calls upon the Department for only a little medicine.

They work for the whites as farm hands, cattle drivers and in pack trains.

Dog Creek Band.

numbers only ten—the same as last year.

They have four houses and two stables.

There are fifteen acres under cultivation.

They own twenty five horses and four cows.

They harvested one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred of potatoes and cut ten tons of hay.

This small band is amply provided with agricultural land to supply all their wants.

Canoe Creek Band.

numbers one hundred and forty three—the same number as last year, the births and deaths having been equal.

There are on this reserve thirty houses, twelve stables and a church.

There are under cultivation thirty five acres—being all the land on the reserve which is fit for agriculture.

They harvested three hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred and fifty of potatoes, and cut fifty tons of hay.

They own six hundred horses, forty cows and seventy-five pigs.

This band also maintains its own old and destitute and seldom asks for even medicine.

They are industrious, and hard workers, and it is to be regretted that the farming land on the reserve is so small in proportion to their number. A few obtain occasional employment as cattle drivers, and in pack trains.

High Bar Band.

numbers forty-one; no increase nor decrease since last report.

They have eight houses, two stables and a church.

They cultivate fifteen acres—being all the land that can be irrigated with the small stream running through the reserve.

They own eighty horses.

They harvested two hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred bushels of potatoes.

They maintain the old and destitute of the band, and ask only for medicine for those who are ill.

There is a plentiful supply of deer to be had not far distant from the village.

Clinton Band

numbers forty, being a decrease of two since my last report.

There are ten houses and four stables.

The church is very old, but they intend to built a new one next winter.

There are twenty acres under cultivation.

They harvested one hundred bushels of barley, two hundred of oats and one hundred of potatoes. They own forty horses.

They are sober, industrious and well-behaved, and make a living by working for the whites.

Parillon Band

numbers fifty-seven, an increase of five since last report.

They own fourteen houses, two stables and a neat and well-built church.

There are seventy-five acres under cultivation.

They own one hundred horses, two cows and twenty pigs.

They harvested one thousand bushels of wheat, two hundred of oats and three hundred of potatoes.

The young men of the band find employment as farm hands with the whites.

They maintain their old and destitute.

Part of this reserve is on the side of Fraser River opposite the village, and contains the best land, but very few are willing to live so far from the headquarters of the band.

Fountain Band

numbers two hundred and twenty, being an increase of seven since last year.

There are thirty houses, six stables and a large and well-built church.

They cultivate one hundred and forty acres.

They own two hundred horses, eight cows and sixty pigs.

They harvested one thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one thousand of oats, five hundred of peas and four hundred of potatoes.

This season the crop is a total failure, on account of want of water for irrigation.

A Chinese mining company has a first record of two hundred inches of water from the creek running through this reserve, and the water being reduced by the hot weather left none at all for the Indians.

These Indians depend entirely upon their crops for a living, and they will be destitute of flour and even of potatoes during the coming winter.

Bridge River Band

numbers eighty-nine, being the same number as last year, the births and deaths having been equal. There are fifteen houses, six stables and a church on the reserve. They own fifty horses.

There are sixty acres under cultivation, and they harvested three hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred of oats, one hundred and fifty of peas and three hundred of potatoes.

Formerly this band made a good living by gold mining, but the paying ground has all been worked out, and they have now to rely upon the product of their patches of poor soil, which yield very small returns. The old and destitute of the band require assistance every winter from the Department.

Lillooet Band

numbers ninety-eight. No increase nor decrease since last year, the births and deaths having been equal.

They have twenty-six houses, six stables and a large, well-built church.

They cultivate fifty acres of very poor soil, from which they harvested two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred of oats, one hundred and fifty of peas and two hundred and fifty of potatoes.

They own seventy-five horses.

They are industrious, sober and well-behaved, and make a living by working for the neighboring farmers, and by packing for miners along the river.

Cayoosh Band

numbers thirty-five, being a decrease of three since last year.

They have twelve houses, four stables and a church, with thirty acres under cultivation.

They harvested three hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred of peas and one hundred and fifty of potatoes.

They own forty horses and twenty pigs.

Formerly this band made a good living by gold mining, but the pay grounds near the reserve being worked out, they have now to depend upon their crop, which, from the poverty of the soil and the limited quantity of land which can be irrigated, is not half sufficient to support them.

Pashilquo Band

numbers thirty-nine, a decrease of three since last year.

There are ten houses on this reserve.

They own twenty horses and have twenty acres under cultivation.

They harvested two hundred bushels of wheat and seventy-five of potatoes.

The crop this season is a total failure; the small stream which runs through the reserve having dried up, on account of the extremely hot weather.

Formerly a gold-mining band, they have now to depend entirely on what they can raise by farming. They will have to be helped by the Department during the coming winter.

Chinook Band

numbers only eight, the same as last year.

They have four houses and two stables.

They own fifteen horses, and they cultivated thirty acres, on which they harvested two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred of peas and eighty of potatoes.

This small band has plenty of good land, together with all the water necessary for irrigation.

Colehope Band

numbers forty, being a decrease of four since last year.

There are nine houses on the reserve.

They own ten horses and have twenty acres under cultivation.

They harvested two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and one hundred and seventy-five of potatoes.

They broke up six acres of new land this season, and intend to break up more next year.

They still make a little money by gold mining.

Mission Band, Seton Lake,

numbers fifty-four, a decrease of two since last year.

They have fifteen houses and a large church.

They own twenty horses and seven cows, and cultivate ten acres.

They harvested fifteen bushels of wheat, thirty of peas, thirty of beans and sixty of potatoes.

I have, in former reports, mentioned the poor quality of the land on this reserve. It consists of gravel, with about three inches of soil on the surface, which is being washed away by irrigation, leaving nothing but a bed of gravel. This year, scarcity of water being added to the poverty of the soil, the result has been a total failure of crop. Even the potatoes have not yielded anything.

The band will need some help during the coming winter.

Elias' Band, Seton Lake

numbers nine, the same as last year.

There are three houses and one stable.

They own seven horses and two cows, and cultivate seven acres.

They harvested thirty-five bushels of wheat, five of oats, twelve of peas and thirty of potatoes.

The soil is the same as at the Mission Reserve.

Schloss Band, Seton Lake

numbers thirty-six, an increase of two since my last report.

There are fifteen houses, three stables and a church, and there are twenty acres under cultivation.

They harvested one hundred and sixty bushels of wheat, forty of peas, one hundred and twenty-five of potatoes and fifteen of corn.

They own twenty horses and three cows.

They make some money by transporting passengers across the lake in canoes, and seem to make a fair living.

There is some very good land on this reserve, and plenty of water for irrigation.

Necait Band, Anderson Lake.

Numbers forty-nine, a decrease of one since last year.

There are eight houses and a church on this reserve, which is situated only two miles from the last; the two reserves being at the two ends of the portage which separates Seton and Anderson Lakes.

The land is so poor that it yields only half-crops, and this season potatoes only have been planted.

They harvested last year, off twelve acres, fifty bushels of wheat, fifteen of peas and one hundred and fifty of potatoes.

It is difficult to say how these Indians make a living, as game is scarce and far off, and their land is worthless.

They complain bitterly of the want of land on which to earn a living.

Nequatqua Band, Anderson Lake.

numbers sixty-five, the same number as last year, the births and deaths having been equal.

There are seventeen houses, four stables and a church.

They own twenty-two horses, ten cows and forty pigs.

They cultivate twenty acres, on which they raised one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, fifty of peas, two hundred of potatoes and twenty of corn.

Some of the band go yearly to New Westminster, where they work in the canneries.

Game is abundant, and large trout are caught in fish traps near the village.

This season the salmon have come from Fraser River through the lakes as far as this reserve, and were being caught in hundreds when I was there.

Anahim's Band, Chilcotin.

numbers one hundred and eighty-six, the same number as last year.

There are twenty-five houses and eight stables.

They own one hundred horses.

They cultivate thirty acres, on which they harvested four hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred of oats, fifty of peas, four hundred of potatoes and they cut seventy-five tons of hay.

They are good trappers, and the sale of their furs amounts yearly to a large sum.

The agricultural land on this reserve is of the best quality, and sufficient in quantity for all the requirements of the band. There is also sufficient water for irrigation.

Stone Band, Chilcotin.

numbers one hundred and seven, no increase or decrease since last year.

They have fourteen houses on the reserve. They own sixty horses and they cultivate thirty-five acres.

They harvested five hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty of oats, four hundred of potatoes and they cut forty tons of hay.

They are good trappers, and their furs bring them a considerable sum every year.

There is abundance of excellent land on this reserve, as also water for irrigation.

Soosey Band, Chilcotin.

numbers sixty-six, the same number as last year.

There are twelve houses and four stables.

They own eighty horses, thirty head of young stock and fifty pigs.

They cultivate thirty-five acres, and harvested four hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred of oats, four hundred of potatoes, and cut thirty tons of hay.

They are good trappers, and make considerable money each year by the sale of their furs.

They also work as farm hands for the whites.

Kanim Lake Band,

numbers forty-five, a decrease of one since last year.

There are eight houses and eight stables, and they own one hundred and fifty horses and twenty-six cows.

They harvested, from twenty acres, three hundred bushels of wheat, fifty of oats, two hundred of potatoes, and cut eighty tons of hay.

They devote most of their time to trapping, the proceeds of which amount to a large sum every year.

This reserve is far from the white settlements, and is all that could be desired, both for quality and extent of farming land and hay meadows. They are industrious, and never ask for aid for their old and destitute.

The general health of the Indians in this agency since my last report has been good.

The total increase has been seven.

The deaths have been chiefly from old age and consumption.

The general conduct of the various bands has been good.

The crop of berries this summer has been fairly good and the run of salmon has been better than the oldest Indians can remember to have ever seen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,

METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 26th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, together with the first tabular statement respecting the Indians of the North-West Coast Agency.

Upon a careful counting of the Indians belonging to the different bands in this agency their numbers have been greatly reduced from all former estimates made.

The information contained in the tabular statement is approximately correct.

The figures respecting earnings by Indians for the year, although apparently large, are not over-estimated.

There are eight distinct nationalities amongst these Indians, each speaking a different language, and comprising in all thirty-five bands, each distinctly separated from the others.

In order to more fully enumerate the industries pursued by these bands; and to illustrate the differences between them and the Indians of the eastern Provinces, I have enclosed a second tabular statement. Very few of these Indians have yet acquired the habit of saving any part of their earnings.

They live fully up to their incomes.

A few Tsimpeans have money in the Government savings bank at Victoria, and at interest with missionaries amongst them.

The Indians of the Tsimpean Nation earn more money in proportion to their numbers than any other Indians, and have acquired more expensive habits than any of the other tribes of this coast, or elsewhere.

The principal industry upon which the Indians here depend at present is the canning of salmon, and it is one at which men, women and even children find very remunerative employment.

At early spring time the hunters and trappers of these bands earn from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars each by killing fur-bearing animals, during which time the women and old men of the interior bands prepare their gardens, plant potatoes, etc.

All these employments are dropped by the Indians and their families during the months of May or June. When work at the salmon canneries begins their houses are deserted and their gardens wholly neglected, except by a few very old people.

When the Indians assemble at the different canneries, they remain working there until the canning season closes, after which they repair to their homes and fishing stations to catch and dry fish for their own use.

From early autumn until the beginning of the hunting season in the spring there is but little industry amongst these northern Indians. They spend their time idly at home, or in entertaining each other with feasting.

The land available on the sea coast for agricultural pursuits is extremely limited and the climate wet, so that the Indians seldom try to raise their own potatoes and vegetables, but purchase them from others, and turn their attention more to manufacturing pursuits—boats, canoes and household furniture.

The interior bands, however, succeed in raising large quantities of potatoes and some other garden produce, their agricultural land being fairly good and the climate suitable.

The proceeds of the fur catch this year have been exceptionally large, owing to an advance in the price of fur skins.

The Indians of this district are, as a rule, industrious and willing to work for hire, and being favored by nature with an abundant supply of game, fish and shell fish, can make a good and easy living as compared with the Indians east of the coast range of mountains.

The land agitation is subsiding quickly, and giving place to a feeling of contentment with respect to the Government and a more friendly feeling towards their white neighbors.

The industrial school for Indians established by your Department at Metlakahla has been successfully opened this year. The Principal of the school, Mr. Scott, by making one trip through the district, succeeded in securing pupils from the Indian families sufficient to almost fill the school.

The Indian Department has continued to supply the Indian missions throughout this district with free medicines.

There has been no epidemic disease or contagion of any kind in the district this year, and the general health of the people is good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. TODD,

Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 1st August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the affairs of this school for the fiscal year ended the 30th June ultimo, I have the honor to report that on the 6th of November last I left Victoria and arrived here on the 13th. The captain of the "Barbara Boscowitz" would not land me on his way north, and as the stay of the steamer returning was but short there was not an opportunity to forward a report and estimate of what was necessary for the proper equipment of this school until the beginning of December. On the 8th of January I was notified of the approval of my requisition for

furniture, food and clothing, &c., but the winter arrangements of the steamers stood in the way of immediate action, for a favorable chance of proceeding to Victoria did not offer until the beginning of next month.

On my return, about the end of February, after making the necessary disposition of the furniture and preparation for the reception of the children, I awaited, as directed, instructions respecting the selection of the pupils. I received these instructions on the 6th of April, and on the 12th I proceeded to Port Simpson, and afterwards to Kincolith, the canneries and fishing encampments on the Naas River, and also the villages a few miles above Greenville. At these places I called at nearly all the huts and houses, and wherever I saw any children I explained to their parents the objects of the school and the provision made by the Government for educating Indian boys. Generally they seemed pleased with what I had to say; but some replied: "What we want from the Government is our land, and not schools or education."

Eight Indians and four half-breed boys expressed their desire to enter the school. I told the latter I could not educate them; I, however, made an exception in favor of one of these. Four boys accompanied me on my return to Metlakatla on the 27th, and two more followed shortly afterwards.

On the 29th I took passage on the "Muriel" to the Queen Charlotte Islands. On arrival at Massett I found nearly all the Indians were away fishing and hunting. Chief Edenshaw got the remaining few to meet me, and to them I stated the object of my visit, urging them to tell their absent friends not to miss the opportunity to give their children a useful education. None of the Hydahs came with me, but four have since been brought here by their parents. Three of these I admitted. The other was suffering from ophthalmia, and therefore I declined to receive him until he recovered.

Immediately after my return from Massett I proceeded to the Skeena River. At the canneries I saw a great number of Indians from many parts of the districts. A few of these said they would like to send their boys to this school at the end of the fishing season; but while the fishing lasted they were very useful, and could not well be spared. While at Port Essington I was informed that there was some difficulty in readily getting suitable instructors and assistants in Victoria; I therefore returned here on the 9th of May, considering it inadvisable to open school with many pupils without some help.

On the 13th I began school with six pupils. Since then the numbers have increased by the Indians sending or bringing their children here. At present there are fifteen boys in the school, of whom four are Nishgahs, eight Tsimpsheans and three Hydahs. By the end of the fishing season I expect there will be applications for admission of the number I am authorized to receive.

Indians have sometimes asked whether girls would be admitted. I informed them that the building accommodation already provided was only intended for boys, and that, so far, I was not in a position to say what future provision the Department would make. The accommodation even for boys, although Mr. Agent Todd made the most of the means at his disposal, is not quite sufficient.

A few additional rooms, and also woodshed and other out-houses are needed. I have not, however, asked for any grant as yet to meet these wants, leaving the work if possible for the employment of the boys when a trades instructor is appointed.

The boys I find obedient without corporal or, I may say, any punishment. They are very backward in their education. About 40 per cent. have scarcely finished with their alphabet, and the more advanced, although their ages range from 10 to 15 years, had to begin reading monosyllables in the first reader.

The principal hindrance to progress arises from so very few of the children understanding, I may say, any English, and from an unwillingness on the part of the few to make use of the little they know. That, however, will no doubt, in the course of a little time, be in a great measure overcome.

As yet the boys attend school twice a day, but as soon as a trade instructor is appointed the elder boys will, during a part of the day, be taught as coopers, carpen-

ters and boat builders. Some of the children are too young to derive much benefit from trades instruction, and for these the school room, both in the fore and afternoon, will, for some time, be the most suitable place.

I hope before long to be able to cultivate a garden, which will supply some of the wants of this institution, and be a means of instruction to the boys; but the ground about the school, in its present state is so full of roots and stumps that the strength of the children is not equal to the work.

The children are easily managed. They seem contented, and I have no doubt prefer their present to their former homes. Permit me to give an instance showing the preference on the part of one of the boys. Kinsuda, an Indian chief living at Kincolith, wrote asking me to send his step-son back without delay, stating that the boy's mother sent him away in his, (the step-father's) absence, and without his knowledge or consent, but the boy was very unwilling to return, and some passing Indians who visited the school conveyed to his parents word to that effect. Kinsuda then sent a message expressing a desire that the boy should not be sent back.

My thanks are due to Mr. Agent Todd for kind assistance whenever needed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. SCOTT,

Principal.

BEAR RIVER, DUGBY Co., N.S., 26th September, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa,

SIR.—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement in regard to Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

In making this report I have no encouraging changes to note in the condition of the Indians, as they still pursue the same employments, in manufactures, hunting, fishing and agriculture, mentioned in my former reports, showing little or no improvement, in their social or domestic economy. Their agricultural operations are limited. The Indians residing on this reserve appear to be wanting in the energy, ambition and industry necessary to overcome the natural obstacles in the way of progressive farming.

A large part of the reserve is rock, it is true, but there is sufficient farm land of the best quality lying waste, while they limit their husbandry to a small patch of land, the expense of tilling and fertilizing being covered by the Government grant, or nearly so, I am pleased however to say that there are exceptions to this rule, as some few take more interest in farming and have harvested good crops. There have been fewer deaths in this district during the last year than for several preceding years, there having been eight deaths and eight births, which leaves the population one hundred and seventy-five.

In visiting the dwellings of the Indians on the reserve I find the sanitary regulations required by the Department well observed, by the cleanliness of the houses and their surroundings.

The Indian school under the tuition of T. C. Kerr, is well attended, the average having increased the past season, and the children making fair progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. McDORMAND,

Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., October 10th, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

In my report of last year I spoke of the material improvement which had taken place among the Indians under my charge. I am pleased to say that the changes are still for the better. The wisdom of the Department in purchasing lands for them in Colchester County is still further endorsed by the progress they are making. Land is being broken, better buildings going up, and above all they seem to take a decided interest in what they can feel is their own.

They make much less use of intoxicating liquors than formerly, and the rules given me by the Department are faithfully carried out. Not so many deaths have occurred this year as last, and those mostly from pulmonary diseases.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR,

Indian Agent, District No. 6 B.

PAS AGENCY, TREATY NO. 5.

CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 11th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

SIR.—In accordance with your instructions, dated the 3rd of April last, I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement, for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1889.

In looking abroad upon the various bands of Indians scattered far and wide in this agency, and taking a retrospective view of the past year, the impression left upon the mind is expressed in the words "Faint, yet pursuing." My meaning is, that the gradually increasing failure of the fisheries (Grand Rapids as yet excepted), and the extraordinary scarcity of furs have weakened the Indians, as far as the natural resources of the district are concerned. In addition to this, a visitation of sickness has removed a number of adults; and this always for a time weakens the hands of the bereaved. Yet there are evidences of steady growth and advancement in those industries which tend to develop the Indians in civilization.

Owing to existing circumstances as just stated, it was necessary to issue a large amount of relief last winter. Some of the bands raised good crops of potatoes, and a few were able to preserve seed for themselves.

There is among the Indians of this agency a growing desire for work, but of this there is little to be obtained.

The general tone of health during the past year has been better, owing, I believe, in a measure, to the sanitary instructions given by the Department. But it is by no means easy to induce Indians to shake off inbred habits of uncleanness. The fact is that one Indian is ashamed to be seen by another to present an appearance different from the generality of the band. This subject has been laid before them, and it is hoped not without success; for I can report that in many instances houses, internally and externally, and premises generally, now present a more cleanly and better appearance.

I will now enter more into detail, giving information regarding each of the seven bands under my supervision.

Last summer on 10th July, accompanied by Mr. Basil Lloyd as assistant, I left Winnipeg, in order to make the annuity payments, arriving at Grand Rapids on the 13th. The next day the payment was made and the reserve examined. There was but a poor prospect of crops, but this point is an excellent place for fish. The school had not yet been re-opened by Mr. W. G. Gow, who was transferred from Big Eddy. The teacher, however, commenced his labors soon after the annuity payment.

The Indians on the reserve, numbering in all at the time of payment one hundred and three, still obtain labor at the wharf during the summer months while the steamers run. Since the establishment of the fishery at the mouth of the Saskatchewan they also sell numbers of white fish. But there is little farming done, owing partly to the wet condition of the land in spring from being overflowed in the winter, and partly to the disinclination of the band to cultivate the soil.

On this reserve there was but little need for relief as, besides the excellent fishing, the moose were numerous, and where one killed a number he rendered assistance elsewhere.

The houses here are fair specimens of Indian dwellings. But the band, as a whole, are somewhat dilatory in carrying out the instructions regarding sanitary measures. They are all professing christians, and are more peaceable than formerly.

At Grand Rapids there is good feed for cattle, so that the animals are in good condition.

The next reserve in this agency is situated on the west of Cedar Lake, along the Saskatchewan River, and some sixty miles from Grand Rapids. It is by no means easy to reach Chemawawin, on account of the numerous rapids to be ascended south of Cedar Lake.

From Grand Rapids to near the Pas I had the pleasure of giving Mr. Inspector McColl a passage in the agency boat, and long will the trip be remembered for hard travelling and pleasant company.

Leaving Grand Rapids on the 16th of July we arrived at Chemawawin Reserve on the 18th. The payment was made and the reserve examined the next day.

The Indians at this point, numbering at the time of payment one hundred and eighteen, are a fragment of Moose Lake Band, and perhaps the least advanced in the agency; they are composed of professing christians and heathens; their houses, as a rule, are poor dwellings; there is, however, an exception in Councillor Lathlin, who generally lives on the reserve, and works fairly well both at his garden and dwelling.

The soil on this reserve is good, but not deep, it being rocky; the Indians, therefore, are but poor farmers, living in summer chiefly upon sturgeon and in winter upon white and jackfish. Some of the band leave the reserve during the summer, in order to obtain work at the Grand Rapids wharf.

Chemawawin school, at the time of payment was kept by Mr. Robert Miles, who, however, has since resigned. After the payment the school was examined, but little satisfactory progress was observed.

On the 19th of July, at evening, we left this reserve, travelled all night with fair wind and almost innumerable mosquitoes, arriving at Moose Lake Fort early the next morning. The same day we reached the reserve some fifteen miles farther. The payment was made in the evening, and most of the business connected therewith transacted at the same time till late. The next morning I completed the examination of the reserve.

The school at Moose Lake was re-opened by Mr. Charles Tweddell soon after the annuity payment, but has recently been closed, owing to that teacher's resignation.

This band, one hundred and thirty-three in number at last payment, are chiefly professing christians, the remainder being heathen. They live principally upon white fish all the year round. The land is rocky, so that but little farming is done. The Indians are generally poor workers, and therefore do not advance satisfactorily.

The cattle at Moose Lake are not generally in excellent condition, as the band find it difficult to obtain a sufficient quantity of hay for winter and spring use.

On the 21st of July we left this reserve, arriving at the Pas on the 24th.

The Pas Reserve is the largest, and the band the most advanced in this agency. It is so far satisfactory to see these Indians, both in the erection of their houses, and in the cultivation of the soil, making fair progress. They have also succeeded the best in attending to sanitary measures. They are all professing christians, and not a few are, I believe, so in reality. As to their means of livelihood, they work whenever they see an opportunity of earning something; but this is not frequent. They fish both in summer and winter, and hunt the various fur-bearing animals; but with these there has been a great failure. The musk rat, upon which they depended in a measure both for food and clothing at certain seasons of the year, has failed to a very great extent. *

The potato crop last fall was excellent, and a few had some grain; but during the winter a considerable amount of relief was required and issued, owing to the scarcity of fish.

The annuity payment at the Pas took place on the 25th of July. The supply of fish twine was not forthcoming at the time, but it came afterwards, and very glad the Indians were to receive it.

There are two schools on this reserve; but only that at the Pas proper is at present in operation. The teacher, Mr. Thomas Hart, a graduate of Cambridge, and a thoroughly educated gentleman does not speak Cree; his pupils, therefore, know and understand but little of what they read and write, so that permanent advancement is not very discernible.

Leaving this reserve on the 28th of July, we proceeded up the Carrot River, some eighty miles to the Pas Mountain. Here they are two fragments of the Pas Band, living at Shoal Lake and Red Earth, with some ten miles between..

The payment was made at the former place on 31st July.

The Indians at Shoal Lake have but poor gardens compared with their brethren at Red Earth: neither are they noted for thrift, as are those at the latter place.

Most, if not all, the Shoal Lake Indians are nominal christians, while a number of those at Red Earth still retain the pagan ideas of their forefathers.

The cattle on both reserves are in excellent condition, for it would be difficult to surpass the feed which is to be found at the Pas Mountain.

Leaving the Pas Mountain after the payment on the same day, we proceeded to Cumberland, the other terminus of this agency, arriving on 4th August. The payment was made the same day.

The gardens on this reserve are of little value, the ground being very rocky, and most of the band not inclined to improve it. The Indians live principally upon fish, and hunt in the winter. A few obtain work in York boats belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. This band is now very small since the exodus of the half breeds and of those Indians who have been allowed to remove to a more fertile spot near Fort à la Carne. They numbered at the payment one hundred and sixteen souls; but this does not include a few absentees. There seems a probability of almost the entire band's settling up country in course of time.

As there was a steamer going down the river from Cumberland, we availed ourselves of the opportunity, and went on board on 6th August; but owing to rough weather we did not land at Grand Rapids until the 9th.

On the way from Cumberland to the Pas, as the former band at Birch River had left the Treaty, I had the Government cattle shipped to the Pas and delivered the same to those Indians deemed competent to take care of them.

At Grand Rapids, the work connected with the annuity payments was not completed, owing to my assistant's having to return to Winnipeg by an early steamer. I therefore returned to my office partly by canoe and partly by steamer, arriving there on 20th August.

* Since writing the above I have learned that the rats are this year likely to be numerous again.

After the annuity payments, office work that had accumulated while traveling had to be attended to, besides the regular routine of duty. Work of this description often thus accumulates, owing to the many and long journeys which have to be undertaken among these, though not numerous, yet widely scattered Indians.

During the winter I visited all the reserves occupied, examined the schools in operation, arranged for the relief of the distressed, and settled a number of questions naturally arising among the bands.

Owing to the partial failure of the musk rat, and the growing scarcity of fish and furs, it was necessary to issue an extra amount of relief; and very glad indeed the Indians were of the assistance afforded them by the Department. I entered every Indian house then inhabited throughout the agency, inquiring into their condition, and giving advice regarding cleanliness and progress in civilization.

At the opening of the present summer a severe form of influenza attacked the Indians of this agency, and also spread among the half-breeds and whites. At the time I left the office for Winnipeg a number had already succumbed.

Farming operations in this agency are carried on under difficulties on most of the reserves, on account of the stony nature of the soil. At the Pas the Indians have two common gardens, at which they have worked well in order to obtain seed grain and potatoes. Last fall they received a fair crop generally throughout the band, and preserved seed for spring use. The Pas Indians are the most advanced in the agency, and bid fair to make still further progress. They have many drawbacks with sickness, the growing failure of furs and lack of employment; but I can testify to their steady advancement in those arts of civilization with which they are familiar.

In conclusion, I beg to report that although the Indians of this agency are not free from idleness and improvidence, they are beyond doubt improving in industry and a steady desire to live by the labor of their own hands. They are loyal and peaceable, and generally moral, where no unprincipled white men have introduced those vices that usually follow the march of civilization. The Indians are by no means perfect—far from it—but they are being taught (in a measure) to rise from the condition of children and of ignorance, both spiritually and temporally, and take the status of men. But they find it extremely difficult to divest themselves of those manners and customs, and from that hand-to-mouth way of living received from their forefathers, which naturally tend rather to dilatory and indolent life than to making provision for the future. They have received much assistance from every quarter; for in addition to the supplies granted to them by the Government, they have also been benefited by gifts from both the mission and the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Chief Factor Belanger is now leaving the district, and will, I believe, be much missed among all classes, on account of his kindly sympathy, which frequently led him to acts of benevolence which speak more than words can here express.

Finally, if I cannot in this report state that the endeavors of these Indians to depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood are altogether satisfactory, it may at least be asserted that generally they are "pursuing," and will it is hoped ere long not only see the advantages of, but prefer, habits of industry and cleanliness in a more settled home life to those of a nomadic and unprofitable character.

The foregoing report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. READER.

Indian Agent.

KENTVILLE AGENCY No. 2, 9th October, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889. In this agency there are no reserves with the exception of thirteen acres at Cambridge. The Indians are quiet and industrious, making a living with what help they receive from the Department. With the exception of one or two cases, there has been very little sickness amongst them during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No 2.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 4th October 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of my inspection of the various Roman Catholic Indian schools situated in the North-West Territories and Manitoba Superintendency since the 1st of July, 1888, to the 31st of August, 1889.

SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA.

In the course of July and August, 1888, I visited the schools at Dog Creek, Water Hen River and Pine Creek, in the Manitoba Superintendency.

Dog Creek.

This school is situated in the vicinity of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba. It has been in operation for about two years. The teacher is efficient and his knowledge of the Indian language helps him largely in his work. The children were fairly advanced for the time the school had been in operation.

The building is good and well lighted, affording sufficient room for the pupils; it is not provided with a ceiling, for which reason I believe it is not very comfortable in winter. The school is provided with very good furniture, and with a sufficient supply of school stationery and material.

Water Hen River.

This school has been established for some years. The teacher at the time of my visit was Mr. Wilfred Adam, who shortly afterwards resigned, and was subsequently appointed teacher at Crane River, Lake Manitoba.

This gentleman while at Water Hen was twice awarded prizes granted for the best conducted schools. His brother, Mr. Isaac Adam, who I believe also to be a very good teacher, has been appointed teacher of the Water Hen school.

This school is situated on the Water Hen River, north of Lake Manitoba. The building used as a school house was in a very bad condition, and I fear that nothing much has been done since my inspection towards its improvement.

The furniture was hardly suitable. The school material and stationery supply were sufficient.

The attendance at the school is generally very good, the Indian houses being grouped around the school in the vicinity.

Pine Creek.

This school is situated on the river of the same name near Lake Winnipegosis. It is under the direction of Reverend Father Dupont and is well managed.

School was temporarily opened in the Roman Catholic Church. This reserve has been only recently surveyed and the Indians had to move here, from their former reserve at Duck Bay, Lake Winnipegosis, where there used to be a school. The school house was to be removed shortly after my visit to Pine Creek, and the church was used for school purposes in the meantime. The attendance at the school is generally very good, and the children are well advanced. There was an ample supply of school stationery and material.

The attendance at the three above mentioned schools was found to be good, and is so during the whole year, except when the parents are absent hunting or fishing, or on some other errand.

The holidays are given during these expeditions, but cannot of course cover their whole duration.

In the last two of the above mentioned schools both French and English are taught.

I left the Manitoba Superintendency to return to Regina, in the latter part of August, 1888.

MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.

There is a Roman Catholic Indian school situated on Standing Buffalo's Reserve, in this agency.

I visited this school twice, once in October, 1888, and the second time at the beginning of June last.

When I visited it first I found the school house in a wretched condition, but it had been considerably improved before I went there the second time. The Roman Catholic Mission at Qu'Appelle has decided to erect a large stone building, instead of the present one, to give better accommodation to the boarders.

There were only three or four pupils present when I visited the school in June last, most of the Indians being away at that time; but at my first visit I found the children attending in large numbers and they were very fairly advanced. The attendance is good as a general rule. The children are Sioux and are very intelligent.

Shortly after my first visit, a grant was made to this school for the purpose of keeping boarders; since then two female pupils have been admitted as such. Though the grant allows of ten boarders to be received at the school, the building is too small to admit more than two. As soon as a new house is erected the number of boarders will be completed.

The two boarders now at the school are doing very well; before and after school hours they learn to fulfil various household duties, and to help the teacher in gardening. They are well clothed and have a comfortable bedroom.

The teacher on this reserve, Mr. Christian Dahm, is a married man, and his wife attends to the boarders after school hours. He is a very good teacher.

CARLTON AGENCY.

There is a school situated on Petequakey's Reserve, Muskeg Lake, in this agency. Reverend Father Paquette, Roman Catholic Missionary here, is also the school teacher.

Only the French language is taught at this school; the pupils are fairly advanced; the attendance is good. A large garden near the school is cultivated by the pupils themselves, the latter being very much interested in the same. The roots belong to the pupils, and make part of a daily meal given at noon.

The school house is not in very good condition, but could easily be made comfortable.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

There was only one Roman Catholic school in this agency at the time of my first visit, situated on Poundmaker's Reserve.

There was no school house, and the church was used for school purposes until a building could be erected.

The logs necessary for such a building have been brought where the school house is to be built, but nothing more has been done, and probably it will be next summer before the building is ready.

There is a very good teacher here, Mr. J. Dandelin, who has been awarded one of the prizes granted for the best conducted school for the year ended July, 1888.

Both boys and girls are taught to knit and sew. The children are poorly clothed, though a certain supply of clothing is given yearly to this school which is provided with suitable furniture made at the Battleford Industrial School.

The supply of school material and stationery is sufficient.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

There is a school here, situated in the vicinity of the agency buildings.

There was not a good teacher here at my first visit, and the children were not advanced. The school had then been in operation for only a short period. The teacher did not understand the Indian language, and the children not being able to understand English, no great progress could have been expected.

Mr. Laboissière, then teacher, has resigned, and Mr. William Todd, formerly teacher in the Battleford Agency, has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Todd, I think, will prove to be equal to his task. The school was not provided with suitable furniture.

The school building was small and poorly lighted; a new building has since been erected, and the pupils have been removed there. It is large enough for the average attendance, well situated and a comparatively good building.

The attendance is large.

FORT PELLY AGENCY.

There is a Roman Catholic Indian school, situated on Keeseekoune's Reserve, in this agency. It was opened a few years ago, but had been closed for nearly a year. It was reopened during the month of February last. I visited this school during May last, and between that date and the reopening of the school no great progress could have been expected; however, for the time the school had been in operation the children were very satisfactorily advanced. The school house was not in very good condition, but several improvements were contemplated by the acting Indian Agent, for which a certain sum of money has been allowed. The teacher there, Mr. Jordons, appears to be fairly interested in his work.

The furniture at the school is not what it should be, and the supply of school stationery was insufficient.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

The Roman Catholic Indian school in this agency is situated at the south settlement of the Blackfeet. I visited this school in July last, a few days after the reopening of the school; very few pupils were present, all were very young, and the examination was not very satisfactory.

The schoolhouse is a frame building, used also as the teacher's residence, Roman Catholic chapel, missionary's residence, &c.

The furniture is very good and the supply of school stationery sufficient. Mr. Vital Robbe, a married man, is a very good teacher, very much interested in his work.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

The school is taught in a very good building. The school-room is large, sufficient for the attendance, well lighted and provided with suitable furniture.

When I visited it towards the end of July last it was then closed for summer holidays, and I could not hold an examination. The attendance as shown on the school roll is very good.

Rev. Father Foisy is the appointed teacher, and is helped in this work by Rev. Brother J. Vouligeur.

The children that I saw were poorly clothed; the supply of clothing given yearly is hardly sufficient, considering how quickly clothes are ruined by the children.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The Roman Catholic Indian school in this agency is situated at the upper camp of the Bloods. This school was opened in January last.

The building newly erected is large, and is used as school house and residence for the missionary and teacher. Mr. Johnson, the teacher formerly at the Peigan Roman Catholic school, was removed here when this school was opened. He is a very good teacher, unmarried.

The school at the time of my visit was closed for summer holidays.

The attendance is good. The school room is provided with proper furniture, and there is an ample supply of school material.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is under the able management of Rev. Father Claude.

All the officers and employes here have given much satisfaction.

Mr. Dennehy, the Assistant Principal, is charged with the class instruction of the boys, and is very successful in this part of his duties. The Rev. Sister Kelly has corresponding duties in the instruction of the girls, and is equally successful.

The Reverend Principal is ably helped in the management of the girls' department by the Rev. Sister Clair, the matron, who has especial charge of the sick pupils, and as such shows herself very competent, having been formerly in charge of St. Boniface Hospital.

The girls in this institution are taught to perform all the various duties of the household, such as cooking, sweeping, washing, milking cows, and making butter, sewing, knitting by hand and machinery, and other works of a similar nature. Carpentering, shoemaking and farming are taught to the boys, and in all these they have proved to be very successful, specially in the shoemakers' trade.

The boys in the carpenters' shop are constantly busy with improvements on the building and erecting new buildings, besides the necessary repairs to furniture, &c.

The shoemaker boys are well enough up in their trade to supply the wants of the institution, and have had, besides, to fill an important order for shoes for the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and another for harness for the Sarnia Agency.

The farmer boys are also very successful: at the time of my visit they were camping out with the instructor cutting hay for the winter.

The instructors in these various trades, Mr. Croteau, shoemaker, Mr. Picard, carpenter, and Mr. Lacombe, farmer, appear all to be very competent, as can be seen by the good work done by the boys.

There has been the same success in the class instruction, and nearly all the pupils can speak the English language; some of them have even forgotten their mother tongue.

The health of the pupils at the school is very good. Dr. Lindsay, of Calgary, is the medical attendant, and has given much satisfaction.

In all the branches taught in this institution there has been great success, due to the excellent management.

The attendance, which was originally composed of Cree children, is now more than half made up of Blackfoot children.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY.

The Roman Catholic Indian school in this agency is situated on Ermineskin's Reserve.

The building is very good. The attendance is very irregular, but the children are progressing. The teacher is Mr. Joseph Kelly, unmarried. He has been only a short period at this school.

The furniture is not what it should be. There is a sufficient supply of school material and stationery.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

St. Albert's Orphanage.

In this institution girls are received up to any age, and kept until they are sufficiently educated to be able to earn a living. The boys are only received up to the age of about twelve.

Besides the class instruction, the boys are taught farming, and the girls receive the same instruction as that given to the girls in the industrial schools.

Both girls and boys are fairly advanced in class instruction, but more time is devoted to outside work for the boys, and household duties for the girls.

The larger part of the clothing required in the institution is made there; it included the carding and spinning of the yarn, weaving flannels and tweeds, and the cutting and sewing the same into clothing.

All the butter required is made at the institution.

The buildings are extensive, including dormitories, class rooms, refectory, kitchen and work rooms.

There are also outside buildings such as ice-house, bakery, dairy, &c.

A new building is just now in course of erection, which will be used for the class rooms, dormitories and work rooms, as the present building does not give all the space required.

Girls that are sufficiently instructed to be of any efficient help, but have not left the school, are not included in the quarterly returns, so that the Department does not pay the *per capita* grant for them.

When the boys have reached the age of 12 they are handed over to the Roman Catholic Mission, and they are kept there working on the farm until they have attained such age and education as enables them to earn a living.

This institution is under the management of the Reverend Sisters of Charity, and is a credit both to them and to the Department.

ENOCH'S RESERVE.

This school is situated on Enoch Lapotac's (Stony Plain) Reserve, and under the direction of the Reverend Father Tessier. On account of the irregularity of the attendance, the progress of the children is far from being what could be wished.

The house used for school purposes is large, and sufficient for the attendance.

The furniture is hardly what it should be. The supply of school material is sufficient.

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE.

This school is situated on Rivière-qui-Barre. Mr. Ambrose Grey, recently appointed is the teacher: Though he has been at this school for a very short period, the progress of the children has been noticeable. The building is good large, well lighted and ventilated.

It is also used as a church.

There is an ample supply of school material, and the furniture is suitable.

The attendance is very good during certain periods, while it is very small at others, owing to the lengthy absences of the Indians during hunting and fishing seasons. This remark may apply to a great many of the Indian schools.

The Indians here are very well disposed towards the school, and it is to be deplored that when they go away on any expedition they are obliged to take the children with them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT BETOURNEY,

Inspector Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 14th October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889.

The completion of the girls' school during last winter, enabled us to receive more pupils, and at present we have fifty-six boys and seventy-two girls.

We can easily accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils.

Many Indians cannot be induced to send their children, who are still wandering about on the reserves.

Indian children like to enjoy their liberty, and their parents have not sufficient authority over them to make them attend school, although they now see the advantages of education.

We succeed every year in getting new Indians to bring in their children; but they object to the distance from the reserves, to their children being obliged to work, and to not being allowed to use their own medicine on the children when sick.

In summer time many Indians take their children away for a week and sometimes a month for a holiday or to work, they say they would rather have their children work at home than at the school, on this account many of the big boys are away part of the summer, which renders it difficult to teach them their trades.

During the past year the number of girls has increased more than the number of boys. This is chiefly due to the solicitude of the Reverend Sisters in overseeing, teaching and training them in habits of industry and cleanliness.

Parents seem to require their sons at home more often than their daughters, and to appreciate the school for girls more than for boys.

The progress of all the pupils has been satisfactory, many of them could compete in reading, writing and arithmetic with white children of their own age, especially the pupils who came here young.

Several of the boys ran away, but they all came back except two. The excuse they make to their parents for doing this is, that they have too much work to do and not enough school, and the parents are generally ready to believe it.

We have to deplore one death only; the health of the pupils has been generally good, although many are suffering from sore eyes, this disease having been prevalent on the reserve this summer.

The trade boys have made good progress for the time they have been in the shops. Our three best blacksmith's boys have left. One was allowed to go; the other two were kept at home by their parents, but none of them are efficient in their trades, having been only two years in the shop and working only four hours a day, as we follow the half day system.

The trades boys, when at home, work chiefly with their parents on the farm, and are therefore instructed in farming here.

The boys learning carpentry have been making furniture for the girls' school, as none has been received for that building, and therefore had no time for outside work.

There is also a boy with the baker to help him and to learn the trade.

All boys are obliged to learn farming as soon as their age will permit it as they will all require a knowledge of it later on.

This year the grain crop has been a total failure, owing to the drought.

The girls are making remarkable progress in school, sewing, knitting and all kinds of housework.

An Indian girl was married here last winter, and is a remarkably good housekeeper.

The girls' building was completed last winter, and is remarkably comfortable and well built.

12—9½

The stable was removed to a more suitable place, and the lean-to rebuilt; a hen house and pigsty are in course of construction, and a neat board fence has been placed around the whole.

An addition has been built to the blacksmith's shop, which now affords good accommodation for a number of pupils.

The boys' playground has been enlarged, and that of the girls enclosed by a board fence.

The three baywindows on the south side of the old building have been taken down and replaced by a small greenhouse, all the work having been done by our own men.

Some alterations were also made in the old building, to make it suitable for the present number of boys.

The garden has been much improved, and the whole property is increasing in value.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REGINA, 7th October, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work, from February last to the present date.

On the 19th of that month I proceeded to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle, to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

1st. The extra quantities of provisions required for the remainder of the fiscal year in consequence of the increased number of pupils.

2nd. The transferring of the various accounts into new ledgers.

3rd. Fire-protection and fire-escapes.

Full reports on these subjects were furnished the Commissioner.

On the 24th March I went to Winnipeg, to select the standard samples for the contracts 1888-89, and have them distributed as required for the convenience of those who wished to tender.

On the 6th May I left Regina for Peace Hills Agency, on special business, a report on which was furnished to the Commissioner on my return to Regina.

My regular work of inspecting agencies and reserves commenced on the 18th June, Bird Agency being the first visited. Mr. J. A. Markle is agent, and Mr. C. W. H. Sanders, clerk. The agency is composed of the following reserves:—

Bird Tail.....	Sioux.....	No. 57
Oak River.....	".....	" 58
Oak Lake.....	".....	" 59
Turtle Mountain.....	".....	" 60
Rolling Mountain.....	Treaty.....	" 61
Way way wassappo.....	".....	" 62
Silver Creek, Gambler's.....	".....	" 63
Rolling River.....	".....	" 67

The three reserves at Fort Pelly—Côté, No. 64; "The Key," No. 65; and Keesekouse, No. 66, formerly a portion of this agency, are now a separate agency, known as Fort Pelly, under the care of Mr. W. E. Jones. I did not visit these three reserves this year.

The agency warehouse has been enlarged, giving more room for bulky implements. The usual audit of the books was made, and an inventory taken of the supplies on hand, the whole showing careful management.

The first visit was Riding Mountain, No. 61. The area of this reserve is 8.75 square miles, and the population is 135. The cattle were in fine condition. The number of acres under crop this year is 72½ acres, being 29½ acres more than during the previous year. Wheat and potatoes looked well, but oats and barley, owing to frost in May, did not look so well. Rye, which was sown for the first time as an experiment, looked remarkably vigorous, and promised a good yield. Some new houses and stables have been erected during the year; some of them are very comfortable. The chief, Kee-see-koo-win-in, has a very good house with shingled roof. In it I noticed a cooking and box-stove, bedsteads, pictures, tables, a clock, lamps, chairs, and looking glasses; and the whole place was tidy and clean, and had an air of comfort about it. The same can be said of nearly all the houses on this reserve. The fences were good.

New land has been broken, and some fields summer-fallowed, and the ploughing was fairly well done. One man, John Bone, was introducing creamers for making butter. One portion of this band follows hunting for a living. Game and fish were reported as being a good average.

I noticed an improvement in various ways in this reserve. The Indians appeared contented, they had no complaints, nor did they ask for anything.

The next reserve I inspected was Rolling River, No. 67; population, 114. Most of the Indians were absent, being of a roaming character. A few follow farming, and their crops looked fairly well, the number of acres being 27, one acre less than last year. One man has a reaper and mower of his own, a good house, stables, and corrals. The cattle were in good condition. One old man has seven ponies and a stallion, three cows, four steers and four heifers, all private property; and he had traded eight ponies to the Hudson's Bay Company a few days before my visit; he has also a mower, horse-rake, double and light waggons, bobsleighs, ploughs, &c., good stables and corrals. I noticed also some very fine geese and other poultry. The houses, as a rule, are of a poor class, but no doubt comfortable enough for the winter. They are not occupied in summer.

The next reserve visited was Silver Creek, No. 63, formerly Gambler's; area 30 square miles; population, 126. The cattle were in splendid condition. The number of acres under crop 177, being 48½ in excess of the previous year. The houses were tidy and clean. Some of the Indians have very fine stables. There were fine sheep, Berkshire pigs, poultry, &c., at many of the farm yards. The wheat, oats, rye and potatoes looked very promising, but of course a good yield would depend on the kind of weather which followed. The fields looked neat, and as if well cultivated; they were square, and the fences were good. A number of these Indians have waggons, mowers, self-binders and seeders of their own. The wheat showed best where it had been put in with a seeder. Some have very good houses, with all the usual household effects; and on the whole I noticed quite an improvement on this reserve. The Indians are comfortable and contented.

I then proceeded to Lizard Point Reserve, No. 62; area, 39 square miles; population, 153. The cattle were in fine condition; the number of acres under crop, 182. The wheat, oats and potatoes looked very well, and the fences were very good. The houses are cleanly kept, and I only noticed one place, belonging to an old couple, where the premises were untidy; but it is difficult to get these old people to change their habits. One man, "Sandy," had 6 acres oats, 1½ potatoes, 8 acres wheat and 7 barley. Ten acres new land were broken, and ten more were to be broken this year. He has a good house and stables, and purchased a mower this year, and also a horse-rake. Another man, George Bird, had 6 acres under crop two years ago; last year he had 15, and this year 25. The crops looked very promising at the time of my visit, and he had 6 acres of new breaking finished this year. Gambler occupies the old farmhouse, he was pleased, and expressed his gratitude for the lumber given him to partition his house. It is now divided off into separate

rooms, and looks very comfortable. He expressed his satisfaction at having the school established at Birtle, and some of his children are attending it. His crops were only middling, wheat being the only one which gave promise of a return; the rye was poor, owing to its having been too thinly sown. He has some fine pigs and poultry. If the crops turn out well, this band will be very comfortable. They made no complaints. I remarked quite an improvement over all this reserve, in the tidiness of the houses and the general thriftiness of the band. Some of the young men have begun farming for the first time, this year. Hay will be more difficult to get this year than usual. The wild rice sown last winter shows no sign of growth as yet.

I now proceeded to Bird Tail Reserve, No. 57; area 10.75 square miles; population 108 (Sioux.) The cattle were in splendid condition, the work-oxen being very fine animals. The total crop on this reserve is 232 acres, being an increase of 83 over that of last year. The land here being lighter soil than at some of the other reserves, the crops suffered more from the drought. The houses were clean and tidy, both inside and out; the stables are very fair, and some new ones were being built. The Indians were breaking and cross-ploughing, doing the work well. Hay will be scarce on the reserve, but an extra section has been secured, and it was thought this would give a sufficient quantity of hay for the large herd of cattle requiring winter feed.

The next point was Oak River, No. 58, Sioux; area, 12½ square miles; population 268. The cattle were in good condition. A number of the Indians were absent, and had their oxen with them. The number of acres under crop here is 262, being 4½ over that of last year. The wheat was only middling, and if the dry weather continued would be a poor yield; potatoes were fair; gardens poor. The houses are of a small size, but were tidy and clean; and the teepees were also in very good order. Hay was likely to be scarce, as the bottoms, where formerly good supplies were obtained, will, owing to the drought, give little or nothing this year. Later rains, however, may have improved these meadows.

The next reserve visited was Oak Lake, No. 59, Sioux; area, 4 square miles; population 63. The crop put in this year was 38 acres, being three less than last year's. One or two of the fields of wheat were fair; others poor. Potatoes and corn looked promising. The cattle were correct in number, but some of the oxen are too old for work. The houses are small but cleanly kept.

Turtle Mountain, Sioux, No. 60, is a small reserve; area, one square mile, and the population 34. This reserve was not inspected this year. The crop reported as being put in is 38 acres, being 10½ over that of last year.

The new boarding school has come into operation since my last inspection. It commenced in December, 1888, with 8 pupils, and 17 were in attendance previous to the vacation. The prospects were good for the full number, 40, when re-opened after the vacation, as a number of the Indians on the various reserves promised to send their children. Four acres of land have been broken for a garden for the use of the school. The building was in perfect order. The rooms are large and airy. It is heated by a furnace, which lessens the danger from fire by the disuse of a number of stoves. The school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Birtle. Mr. McLaren is the principal, and Miss McLaren, matron, and teacher of the girls. The pupils are making good progress in knitting, sewing, baking and household work generally. At a concert given in the town some of the pupils sang hymns very nicely, much to the surprise and delight of the audience.

MOOSE-MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

The next agency inspected was Moose Mountain, Mr. J. J. Campbell being agent, Mr. Graham clerk and Mr. Lawford farmer—arriving there on the 23rd July. A good implement shed has been put up since my last annual visit; it is made of logs, and covered with turf. It was built by Mr. Lawford, assisted by the Indians. Another shed has been erected near the agent's stable, in which to store light waggons, sleighs, &c. It had been lately whitewashed, and presented a nice appearance.

The inventory was taken, and the books audited since last inspection, and all were found very correct, and the goods carefully stored.

The first reserve visited was "Pheasant Rump's," No. 68; area 36.6 square miles; population, 91. Two new houses were in course of construction. The number of acres under crop was $150\frac{1}{2}$, being $33\frac{1}{2}$ more than last year's. Thirty-nine acres of new land were broken, and some summer-fallowing had been done. Wheat looked very well on the whole; but some of the fields, owing to high winds when the seed was being put in were somewhat irregular. One field belonging to "Red Thunder" was the best I have seen this year, even among white men.

The cattle looked well. Hay was more difficult to obtain, but enough would be secured to meet the wants of the herd during the coming winter. The houses and surroundings were all in the best order. The fields looked well, and showed that they had received careful attention. Mr. Lawford, the farmer, is very particular about having them square, and the consequence is that they have a neat appearance.

I now went to Striped Blanket's Reserve, No. 69; area, 37 square miles; population, 92. Acres under crop this year, $89\frac{1}{2}$, being an increase of 28 acres over last year. The crop is about the same as on No. 68. The cattle looked well, but not so fat as they usually are at this season, but were improving fast, from the better pasture feed caused by late rains. This band purchased two new mowers and a horse-rake this year. There were no cases of sickness reported. The houses and stables on this reserve were in good order, no dirt being allowed to accumulate around the buildings.

The next reserve inspected was "White Bear's," No. 70; area, 45 square miles; population, 118. Acres under crop, $14\frac{1}{2}$; new land broken: 35 acres. A number of the old fields were undergoing summer fallowing.

It will be remembered that two years ago this band left for the United States. They returned last year, but too late to put in a crop; in the meantime, the weeds made such headway that they have had difficulty to get rid of them. This accounts for so small an acreage being under crop this year. The land is being now well prepared for next season, when a larger crop will be put in. The land is of the very best description. The cattle were in good condition. The houses are of a poor class, but comfortable.

The chief, "White Bear," has been deposed, and he feels his position very keenly. He is a sensible old man, and always speaks in a most respectful manner. The interpreter of the agency spends most of his time on this reserve; it is thirty-three miles from the agency. Four children from this agency attend the Elkhorn boarding school, and twelve go to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle. The women are making fair progress in knitting and other industries. Mrs. Lawford takes great pains in teaching them. This lady is also very kind and attentive in visiting the Indians in cases of sickness. The office work is well done. The clerk, Mr. Graham, is most attentive to his duties, and his books are neatly and correctly kept. The agent, Mr. Campbell, was absent on leave at the time of my inspection, but I was afforded every assistance and facility by Mr. Graham and Mr. Lawford. Only a few of the new supplies on this year's contract had arrived; these were examined, and a report sent to the Commissioner, at Regina.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.

The next agency reached was Crooked Lakes, arriving there on the 2nd August. Col. A. Macdonald is agent and Mr. D. Pierce clerk. Since last inspection a new house has been built for the latter, and the office has been improved and a wire fence placed around the buildings. The agent's garden was in capital condition, and a good show of vegetables and flowers could be seen.

The auditing of the books proved that they had been very correctly and neatly kept, reflecting great credit on the clerk, Mr. Pierce. The inventory of the goods in the warehouse showed careful management.

The fresh supplies were carefully examined and a report on them was furnished the Commissioner.

Attention was given to the killing of the cattle on two occasions; the beef was of the best quality and properly slaughtered.

The first reserve inspected was Ochapawace's, No. 71, Mr. E. McNeil being the farmer in charge. This reserve is 82.6 square miles in area, and the population is 138. The number of acres under crop this year is $127\frac{1}{2}$, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ less than last year. The crop was well put in, but owing to continued dry weather the yield will be poor. The root crops looked fair. Hay was scarce, and a good deal of ground had to be gone over in order to secure the needed supply. The cattle were in good condition, and the increase of calves was very satisfactory. The farmer has a neat fence placed around his house, and the whole premises were in the best order. The fences around the Indian fields were very fair. An inventory of implements in hands of the farmer was taken and the books were audited. The Indians were chiefly living in tepees, and many were camped near the hay fields. The houses were locked up, but were left in a tidy state, and all rubbish outside swept up.

Whilst on this reserve a visit was made to the Rev. Mr. McKay's mission school at Round Lake, and close to the reserve. A new building was in course of construction, in order to afford more accommodation for carrying on the work of the school. It is 48 x 24, with a stone foundation. The lower part will be used as class-rooms, and the upper as a dormitory for the boys, and rooms for the teachers. The building will be heated with hot air. This will be the boys' school; and the girls will occupy the older premises. The whole, when completed, will afford ample accommodation for fifty permanent boarders. The various rooms in use were in perfect order; and everything about the place showed good care and perfect cleanliness.

The next reserve was Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's, No. 72, Mr. Nicol being the farmer. The area of this reserve is 73 square miles, and the population 139. There are 96 acres of fishing grounds in connection with the reserve for the use of the Indians. The number of acres under crop is $104\frac{1}{2}$, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ less than that of the previous year. The crops on this reserve are much like those on No. 71. The fields looked well and the fences were good. Some new breaking and summer fallowing have been done. The houses are of a fair class, and in good order. The chief's house was well supplied with the usual furniture, such as tables, bedsteads, chairs, lamps and stoves. He is going to put an upper floor and partitions in his house as soon as he can get some lumber. His stables are very fine, and in good condition. The cattle looked well. A plentiful supply of hay was stacked in different places on the reserve, and more was being secured. The farmer has a very fine well, close to his house, where a supply of good water is always obtained at a depth of fifteen feet.

I then proceeded to "Sakimay's" Reserve, No. 74, Mr. Coburn being the farmer in charge. The area is 33.9 square miles, and the population 208; there are also 25 square miles for "She-sheep's" Band, likewise under the charge of Mr. Coburn. Most of the hay is on the latter reserve this year. Since last inspection the farmer's new house has been built; and a storehouse, stables, milk-house, root-house, and good corral; a very nice garden has also been made. These have been substantially built, well finished.

The crop put in this year is $112\frac{1}{2}$ acres, being $12\frac{1}{2}$ more than during last year. The fields looked neat and clean, but the yield will be slight. The fences are very good; a good deal of new land has been broken, and also a lot of summer fallowing done. I found two boys, one fourteen and the other sixteen years of age, ploughing; and they were doing the work well. The oxen, harness and ploughs were all in good condition; and the Indians seemed quite proud of their work.

The lime-kiln I referred to last year, being too far away from the supply of stone, two new kilns have been made: they are built in the face of a coulee, one on each side, so that the same men can attend to both fires. They had sold lime to the extent of 875, and had orders for 200 bushels when I was there.

A splendid spring of fine pure water is close to the farmer's house, which is a great boon. The cheese-factory referred to last year, did not result in any practical benefit, but a creamery was started near Broadview, and, it is expected, it will prove a benefit to the Indians who will send milk to it. In the meantime, the

women are making butter on the reserve, being instructed by Mrs. Coburn. The Indians here have made some very good ox-collars and hay-racks. The cattle were in good condition.

The next reserve inspected by me was O'Soup's, No. 73, Mr. Sutherland being the farmer in charge. He also does blacksmithing, repairing tools, implements, &c. The area of the reserve is 78 square miles, and 109 miles at Leech Lake. The population is 171. The cattle were in fine condition. The number of acres under crop this year is 207, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ over that of last year. The crops on this reserve are the best in the agency, and some of the fields of wheat and oats looked very well, and would likely give a good return. Since last inspection two small sheds have been put up, one for the steam engine and the other for the separator; and a good root-house has also been built. A large number of repairs for this, as well as the other reserves, are constantly being done by Mr. Sutherland, in which he is assisted by Mr. Pollock, who appears to be a useful man for such work. This enables Mr. Sutherland to give more of his time to the proper work of his reserve. The bacon and flour were of choice quality, and the same can be said of all the groceries, with one exception.

The health of the Indians was good: the births during the year were 24 and the deaths 23.

The total population of the agency is.....	656
The total acres broken.....	1,210
The total acres under crop.....	581

The agency, on the whole, is in very good order; better crops would of course be more satisfactory; everything possible was done to ensure this result, but the long spell of dry weather is the cause of them not being better than they are.

Col. McDonald is ever on the move, and allows no opportunity to pass whereby he can benefit the Indians under his charge.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

The Assiniboine Agency was the next point reached, arriving there on the 15th August. Mr. W. S. Grant is the agent, and Mr. J. C. Halford, clerk. The reserve is known as "Jack's," or "The man-who-took-the-coat," No. 76. Its area is 733 square miles, and the population 242. Since last inspection the clerks' quarters and office have been erected, the latter being very convenient. The standard samples are neatly arranged on one side. Some of the older sheds have been repaired. The agent has a splendid garden, and the various kinds of vegetables looked remarkably healthy and vigorous. The garden had been well manured, which of course accounts for the good showing. The premises around the agency, including the garden, are enclosed by a neat wire fence, and a fire-guard surrounds the whole. Two good wells are close to the agent's house, and a plentiful supply of water, for the use of the house and cattle, is to be had at all times. The whole of the premises, stables, shed, &c., were in the best order, and everything was in its place. Fifteen ploughs belonging to Indians were being painted by an Indian, which made them look like new ones, besides preserving the wood.

The crops on the whole, although not quite equal to those of last year, will still give a very fair return. The fields looked well, and the land was properly ploughed. The total number of acres under crop this year is 222, being 27 less than last year's, the difference being principally in oats and potatoes. It is not to be supposed that a decrease in acreage indicates a falling off in enterprise, but that it is more profitable to cultivate a small space well than a larger one in a slovenly manner.

The sheep looked very well, and good accommodation is made for their shelter in cold weather, in the way of pens and corrals. The cattle were in fine condition. 325 tons of hay were to be secured; most of it was stacked at the time of inspection. The Indians are spreading out more over the reserve. Fourteen new houses have

been built this year, all of a better class, having higher ceilings and sloped roofs; new stables have also been put up. The chief has made an addition to his house, thus giving him separate rooms.

A large quantity of new breaking and summer fallowing have been done this year. The agent's idea is to have a portion for each Indian to fallow every year. A number of Indians who never had fields before have made a start this year, and are doing good work. The root crops looked very well. At the time of writing this the Regina exhibition is going on, and the display made by this band is the best in the room in the Indian class; and numerous first and second prizes have been secured. The knitting, sewing, baking and fancy work shown by these Indians are also very encouraging. Their health was good; the births during the year were 12 and the deaths 17. The warehouse was in good order, and the goods were neatly placed. The inventory showed that all corresponded with the balances in the ledger, and the office work is well done. A complete audit for the past year showed that the books are correctly kept. The buildings were being painted. The new supplies were carefully examined, and a report sent to the Commissioner. The reserve is making good progress; the Indians are good workers, and seem very comfortable.

Mr. Halford, the clerk, is very efficient; besides keeping the books, he attends to the warehouse, the issuing of rations, and other work on the reserve; he also acts as interpreter. The agent, Mr. Grant, does his work quietly, but successfully; and he has the confidence and respect of his Indians.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

File Hills was the next agency reached, arriving there on the 21st August. Mr. H. L. Reynolds is agent, and Mr. Stewart clerk. Many improvements have been made since last inspection. The clerk's house has been completed; it is a stone-building, and is substantial and convenient; a good root-house and hen-house have been built during the year. The old farm buildings have been taken down, and new stables have been constructed, about half way between the agency and new school-house. The horse stable is 20 x 20, and the cow-stable 20 x 40. These are log buildings, thatched roofs, and were put up by the employes of the agency. A small dwelling for the use of the farmer has also been built. The old fencing has been removed, and new fences placed farther back from the buildings, have been put up, thus giving much more room, and improving the appearance of the entrance to the agency.

The agent has a very fine garden, and a good showing of vegetables and flowers could be seen. The cellar windows of the agent's house have been built round with stone and mortar; the work was done by an Indian, and well done. The whole of the premises are in the best order; and the buildings have been lately painted. I regret that I cannot report favorably as to crops. The dry weather has told badly on these reserves, their soil being of a light and gravelly nature. The total crop portion on the four reserves was 226½ acres, being 41½ acres over the number last year. The yield will be poor. Some of the wheat was fair, but threshing alone will give the result. The fields looked clean, and free from weeds, being an improvement over last year. Twelve new houses have been built by the Indians, all of a good class, with high ceilings and top windows, upper floors and sloped roofs. Some good new milk houses were also noticed, and some old houses which had been repaired. The herd, which is a very fine one, numbers 284, all told, besides 5 private cattle and 53 ponies. The increase of calves is very satisfactory, being 66 from 79 cows.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the full quantity of hay to meet the wants of the large herd, and a number of Indians, under charge of the farmer, were at Beaver Hills, some 40 miles distant, cutting and stacking there. It was supposed that some of the cattle would be sent there to winter. Temporary stabling could easily be got ready in time. Some very fine stacks of hay were to be seen at various points on the reserves, fences and fire-guards being placed around them. A little breaking and a good deal of summer fallowing have been done.

The area and population of the reserve are as follow :—

		Square miles.	Population.
Little Black Bear, No. 84, area.....		46.5	93
Star-Blanket	83	21.1	51
Okanese	82	22.3	64
Peepeekeese's	81	41.9	97

A nice little building, to be used as a granary, has been put up near the large wheatfield.

The new boarding school has been completed, and is a very good looking structure. The Rev. Mr. Campbell was in charge, and expected to have a full complement of pupils as winter approaches. Everything was in the best order about the premises; and the rooms, beds and bedding were clean and neatly arranged.

The office-work is well done. The usual audit took place, and everything was found very correct; the inventory showed careful management in the warehouse. The new supplies were carefully examined, and a report forwarded to the Commissioner. The health of the Indians was good, there being merely a few complaints of sore eyes. The agent is doing his best, and allows no opportunity to pass whereby he can advance the interests of the Indians under his charge.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

Touchwood Hills Agency was the next one arrived at by me on the 26th August. Mr. Hilton Keith is agent, and Mr. Victor Dodd clerk. A good many improvements have been made at this agency since last inspection. The warehouse and office-buildings have been removed further away from the dwelling, which, together with the office, warehouse and stables, now form a square; and the danger from fire is very much lessened by this improvement; the whole is strongly fenced, and there are good gates at each entrance. The dwelling is further enclosed by a neat railing, the lumber for which was dressed by the Indians. The office and stables have been improved; the agent's house has had an addition made to it giving two extra bedrooms, a kitchen, and a private office for visiting officials in which they can do their writing; and a neat little house has been built, the latter for the clerk, at a short distance from the agency. The agent's garden was very fair, considering the dry season, and the fences were all good. Two fine stacks of hay were on hand, for winter use.

The first reserve inspected was "Day Star's," No. 87, Mr. Gooderham being the farmer in charge. The area of this reserve is 20 square miles: population at present 81. The crop put in here was 43 acres, being 4 acres less than that of last year. Potatoes were fair, but the other crops poor. The fields were well ploughed and harrowed, and free from weeds; and the fences were good.

Quite an improvement is observable on this reserve. The Indians have taken a lively interest in having better house accommodation, and as many as eight new houses have been erected this year by this band, all of a good class, high, and with sloped, thatched roofs; and some with top floors. The logs are square-cut and dove-tailed at the ends; and will be plastered with lime, instead of mud, which is preferable, as lime will exterminate vermin, whereas mud is disposed to attract and shelter it. The old flat mud-roof "shak" is a thing of the past with most, if not all, of these Indians. Some very good new stables have been built also. The old chief, as is his custom, hoisted his flag in honor of our visit, and was very friendly. He took pride in showing me a new milk house which he had lately completed; it was very clean, as were also the milk-pans; which were nicely arranged on shelves. His house was very clean; in fact, all of them were in good order, and no rubbish of any kind was to be found around the premises. The gardens also showed careful attention. More difficulty than usual was experienced in getting hay this year: 200 tons are required for the herd for winter feed. Some good hay-bottoms were found at the western boundary of the reserve; but in order to make use of the hay, it has been stacked at the meadows.

It is proposed to winter 50 or 60 head of the cattle at this place and with this view, a very fine log stable has been built close to a lake, 60 x 40, and will hold 60 head. Hay stacks are close at hand, and the whole are enclosed with a strong fence, and an Indian is camped here to guard the place. There was no possibility of reaching it with hay-racks, as new roads had to be cut through the woods, so that temporary racks were made on the spot, to handle the hay. The remainder of it is stacked near the Indian stables. The herd numbers 105 head, and is one of the finest that can be seen; and the increase of calves is most satisfactory.

Fifty-one acres of new land have been broken making three fields, 18, 17 and 16 acres respectively. The work was well done, fields square and fences straight, and all stones picked off; and some summer-fallowing has been done also. The new breaking will allow older fields to be similarly dealt with next year. There were some good hay-racks and cart-axes made by the Indians. A mud oven has been built near the school, and serves the purpose of baking bread very well. The school house was in capital order. The teacher, Mr. Slater, has a good garden, and fair crop of vegetables.

The next reserve inspected was Muscowequan's, Mr. Couture being farmer in charge; area 30 square miles, and population 160. Since last inspection the farmer's house has been completed, and an ice-house, milk-house, and hen-house put up. Two wells have been dug, with a fair supply of water in one of them; and the premises have been enclosed with a neatly made fence. The crop put in here is 60 acres. The grain will probably give the seed; root crops are also poor. Eight new houses and six new stables have been built this year by the band; 35 acres of new land have been broken, and 60 acres summer-fallowed. The fields are square, and neater looking than formerly; and a sufficient quantity of hay is stacked for winter use. The herd numbers 76; the increase of calves is satisfactory, being 18 from 19 cows.

The boarding school is completed, and a number of pupils are attending it. Mr. Donnelly is the teacher, and appears to be doing as good work as heretofore. A new stone church for the Roman Catholics is in course of erection in a prominent and pretty spot on or near the reserve. The Indians earn some money cutting stone and doing work on the building. Not much game is to be had, except ducks; and there is no fishing. The chief is putting up a fine new house, logs for which were on the ground. An inventory was taken of articles in hands of the farmer, and the books were audited. These were neatly kept, and only a few trifling omissions were observable. Mr. Couture is very energetic, and doing his best for the advancement of the Indians.

The next reserve visited was Poor Man's, No. 88; area, 42.25 square miles; population, 117. Mr. Gooderham is farmer in charge of this reserve, as well as "Dry Star's." The farmer's house, storehouse and office were clean and tidy. Six cow houses and four stables have been erected by this band this year. The crop put in was 61 acres, against 70½ last year. Some of the wheat was fair; but, on the whole, grain and roots were poor. The fields were neat and clean, and fences particularly good; 95 acres of land have been broken, chiefly on the south side of the Prince Albert trail, which passes through this reserve. Prettier fields or better looking cannot be seen anywhere.

About 20,000 fence rails will be got out this winter to enclose these and other holdings. Summer-fallowing has also been done. The self-binder, a new one purchased by the Indians, was cutting the wheat; it was drawn by three oxen, driven by an Indian, the binder being worked by the interpreter. The herd numbers 89, all in fine condition, and the increase of calves is most satisfactory. The chief has a nice milk-house, and he took great pains in showing it to me; eleven pans of milk were on the shelves turning cream. As one of the most important points in making good butter is the rough cleanliness, Mrs. Gooderham took special trouble in teaching the Indian women to scald all vessels in which the cream is handled. The instructions given have been of use, as the milk-house and everything in it were in a state of perfect order and cleanliness. The chief's wife makes good butter, and the women are doing well at knitting, sewing and mending.

It is noticed that this band has gained prizes at the exhibition held in Regina this week, for butter, dresses, wheat, turnips and other articles. The chief is making a shed near his house, in which to store his implements. He is also building a new house for his mother. He has now fencing round his premises, with gates of the most modern fashion. This chief is doing well, and is progressive; his reserve is a very fine one, and he is justly proud of it.

An inventory of articles in hands of the farmer was taken, and the books were audited, and found very correct. Mr. Gooderham is very active, and seems to get through a large amount of work. No trace of growth of the wild rice, sown some time ago, could be found; no doubt the drying up of the small lakes and sloughs is one cause.

The next and last reserve inspected in this agency was "George Gordon's," No. 86; area, 48 square miles; population, 159; Mr. Fleetham being in charge. Since last inspection the farmer's house has been completed, and nowhere, either inside or outside of the house, can anything be noticed but perfect tidiness, Mrs. Fleetham being a splendid housekeeper, her house is a model of neatness and comfort. New horse and cow stables have been built, and an implement shed and granary were in course of erection; they will be roofed in this fall. The granary is 24 x 18. The old dwelling is now used as a ration house and office. The school buildings have been enlarged, and there is now accommodation for 12 permanent boarders, besides day scholars. There is a kiln for burning lime on the reserve, which affords the Indians the means of earning a few dollars occasionally. The band has made five land-rollers for its own use.

Mr. Fleetham has raised some very fine Berkshire pigs, and he distributed them among those Indians who promise to take good care of them. Six new houses have been erected by this band during the year, and as many stables. New logs are on the ground for more buildings; 70 acres of new land have been broken, and 30 acres summer-fallowed; 50 acres of new fencing have been made this spring and summer, and the fences are strongly made; 400 tons of hay have been secured on the mountains, and on portions of the reserve, and will be hauled when winter sets in. The herd numbers 98, besides private cattle, and were in fine condition; some splendid yokes of oxen could be seen. The increase of calves is very satisfactory, being 20 calves, from 20 cows. The crop was 86½ acres, against 92 last year. Wheat will probably give a little over the seed; other crops will be poor. The self-binder purchased by the band this year was cutting the wheat, worked by one of the band, and drawn by oxen. Some of the Indians have milk-houses, and they are cleanly kept. The houses were nearly all visited by me, and found in good shape. Most of them had beds, stoves, chairs, tables, and many other articles usually required in a house. Only two families were noticed taking their meals off the floor, instead of a table. There were some good hay-frames and doubletrees, the work of Indians. Many of the women were busy knitting, sewing and doing fancy bead work. An inventory of articles in the hands of the farmer was taken, and the books were audited. These were very neatly and correctly kept.

Mr. Fleetham has dug a well, and has got to a depth of 23 feet, with a fair prospect of obtaining water; but in the meantime it has to be carted from a lake some distance off. The whole of the premises were in the best possible order. Mrs. Fleetham gives a good deal of attention to teaching the women sewing, making dresses, knitting, baking, &c. This lady is also very attentive in visiting the sick, and providing them with comforts of one kind and another. As a result of the industries practised by this band, a number of prizes have been secured by Indians, at the exhibition now going on in Regina, prizes for mitts, mats, socks, stockings, pinafóres, bread and other articles. Some of the prizes were won by children attending school, from instruction given by Mrs. Owens.

A new English church is being built on the reserve. The roof is on, and lumber is on the ground for the inside finishing. It is expected to be completed this fall. The building is a log one, and the work has been done by the Indians themselves. It is situated near the grave yard, at the old mission.

Prairie fires have been numerous and disastrous, especially with the timber, and a few tons of hay have been lost. Extra efforts had to be made to save the hay stacks and buildings, Indians being on duty night and day, under the direction of the farmer. This reserve is evidently making steady progress, and Mr. Fleetham seems to have an intelligent idea of what has to be done, and is trying his best to carry it into effect.

The warehouse at the agency is kept in good order; the inventory showed proper management, and the office work is done in a business-like manner. The books were carefully audited, and found very correct and neatly written up. Mr. Dodd is proving himself to be a first rate clerk. The new supplies were carefully examined, and a report sent to the Commissioner. The health of the Indians was good. The births for the last eleven months were 21, and the deaths 17.

Nearly every house on the four reserves was visited by me, and general improvement was observable all around; and the fact of so many new houses having been built is another sign of steady progress. Although the Indians feel the failure of the crops, they are not discouraged, and are making greater efforts in preparing land for next season. They are hard-working, peaceable and well-behaved. The work is going on satisfactorily in this agency, and the agent continues to discharge his duties with his usual energy and skill, and is ably assisted by the employes under him.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FORT QU'APPELLE.

I then proceeded to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle, arriving there on the 9th September.

The total crop put in on the farm and gardens was 56 acres. Wheat and oats were failures; peas will give a small yield; turnips, mangold and potatoes looked fairly well, but the potatoes are small, and few are found in the drills when turned up; probably there will be enough for the use of the house, but this will only be known when they are gathered. The crop of onions, beets, carrots, cabbages and other vegetables will be good, and will likely be sufficient for the use of the institution. The cattle were in good condition. The horse and cow stables have been removed to a considerable distance from the other buildings; and a stone foundation has been put under the stables. An addition has been made to the blacksmiths' shop, giving ample room to carry on the work in a proper manner; and the carpenters' shop has been completed. A verandah has been put on the south-west side of the new building for female pupils, and their recreation grounds have been enclosed by a strong and well-made board fence. A conservatory, 30 x 9 feet, has been almost completed on the south side of the dining-room, a number of small repairs have been done in different parts of the older buildings, and improvements were in progress on the boys' lavatory. The grounds around are being levelled and beautified; the garden is in very good order, and the show of flowers this season was magnificent.

Some summer-fallowing had been done on the farm, but no fall ploughing. The fields looked neat and clean, and were free from weeds, and the fences are good. Hay being very scarce in this district, a supply was obtained for the milch cows from Pasquah's Reserve. The remainder of the cattle will be sent to winter with the herd on Muscowpetung's Reserve. A pig-pen and hen-house were in course of construction.

Lumber was being carted from Indian Head to erect fire-escapes for the girls' new building, and other precautions were being taken, by distributing grenades throughout the buildings, and buckets constantly filled with water, placed in various portions of the school; and it is proposed to place large tanks in the buildings as a further precaution. Mr. Farrell, the clerk, keeps his books in good order and very correctly. Every item of receipts and issues was gone into, and statements showing results were forwarded to the Commissioner.

The work going on among the girls is very good, and besides what they are taught in the school proper, they are shown how to do general household work, such as baking, cooking, sewing, mending, knitting and washing. They also milk

the cows and some of them make butter. Many of the girls are very expert in handling the knitting and sewing machines, and several specimens of their work are to be seen; in fact, they are taught in turn to do almost any work usual in a regular household. They are always very tidy and neatly dressed, not a single part of their dress being out of repair.

Three boys are learning carpentry, and two are with the blacksmith. Two assist the baker, and others work on the farm and in the garden. Most of the ploughing is done by the boys. The new building is the perfection of tidiness and cleanliness. The older building, or boys' wing, owing to alterations going on, was not in such good order as usual. The boys are polite, and, so far as I could judge, very well-behaved. When they are dressed to attend church on Sundays they look exceedingly neat and smart in their Norfolk jackets and Scotch caps. The cooking is well done, and everything is put to proper use; good, wholesome soup is plentifully supplied. The range furnished by Burns, of Montreal, works well.

The girls, boys, officials and employes take their meals in the same room, at the same time, and all goes on orderly and without the least confusion. It was pleasing to notice that the Sisters were most attentive to the pupils, especially the younger and more bashful of them; no one was overlooked or neglected. The Sister Superior and the other Sisters are most attentive to their several duties, and their work goes on with regularity and system. The number of pupils in attendance was:—

Girls	72
Boys	56
Total	128

The health of the pupils was good. Sore eyes have been somewhat prevalent here, as has been the case on some of the adjoining reserves; but under Doctor Seymour's attention and skill not one pupil was laid up at the time of my inspection.

The Rev. Father Hugomard, Principal of the institution, was absent most of the time of inspection, but returned before it was completed. He is as energetic and enthusiastic as ever in his work. The farmer, Mr. Redmond, is a very careful and efficient man. The new blacksmith, Mr. McDonald, seems a very capable man. The baker does his work well; and the night-watchman, Mr. Myles, is one of the most useful men about the place, as he can do almost anything in the way of repairs; and he is valuable in keeping watch over the stoves and fires during the night. The teacher of the boys, Mr. Spencer, seems to do well, but the inspection of this portion of the work did not form part of my duty.

MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.

The next point reached was Muscowpetung Agency, Mr. J. B. Lash, agent, and Mr. Halpin clerk; arriving there on the 24th September. Since last inspection an upper floor has been put in the warehouse, and the grounds around the agency buildings have been neatly enclosed with a good fence. The buildings are in good order.

The first reserve inspected by me was "Standing Buffalo's," Sioux, No. 78; area, 7.5 square miles; population, 200. The houses were clean and tidy; most of the Indians were absent, working on the Bell Farm and for Sir John Lister Kaye. The house and premises reported last year as being dirty were found now in good order, newly plastered and in readiness for a coat of whitewash so soon as some lime could be procured. An excavation or cellar of an old house which had been pulled down, and which was the receptacle last year for filth, has been filled up with earth, and levelled over. Some of the houses visited had a comfortable appearance.

and were furnished with cooking and box-stoves, chairs, tables, bedsteads and cupboards. The stoves were brightly polished. The women and children wore neatly fitting print dresses, and altogether looked very comfortable.

The crop here consisted of 52½ acres, being one acre over that of last year. In common with other reserves, this one has suffered from the drought. The wheat will be a poor yield. There will be turnips, corn and potatoes. It is expected that there will be enough of the latter for use, and possibly some for sale, for which a good price will be obtained as this crop is a failure in the vicinity. They were selling for \$1 a bushel at the time in Fort Qu'Appelle, and were scarce even at that price. One hundred tons of hay have been stacked for winter feed for the cattle. The fences were good and the cattle in fine condition; the stables have been improved, and some new ones built. These Indians evidently take great interest in their cattle. Fish and ducks were plentiful, and most of the Indians absent earning good wages, it was easily seen that they are very prosperous and comfortable. Some of the women were busy preparing articles for the Regina Exhibition, and also for the one at Fort Qu'Appelle. One of the band has purchased a new waggon.

"Pasquah's" Reserve, No. 79, was the next reached; area, 60.15 square miles; population, 195; Mr. Hockley being farmer in charge of this reserve, as well as of Standing Buffalo's. He has a nice fence placed around his house, made of rails, with the bark peeled off, which gives the place a neat appearance. The whole of the premises were in good order. A depth of 175 feet has been reached to obtain water, but so far without success. The crop put in on this reserve was 124 acres, being 31½ over that of last year. The results are poor; turnips will be fair, and potatoes a light crop. The fields looked neat and clean, and the fences were good; 300 tons of hay have been secured and stacked in the valley, for the cattle, and to fill contracts; 40 tons have been supplied to the Industrial School, at 88 a ton delivered. The deliveries were being made at the school at the time of my inspection, and the business-like manner in which the Indians brought their loads was the subject of general remark. The hay was of the best description, and the loads were properly made. The oxen were in good condition; the harness was well fitted on them and clean, and the waggons were in order and the men were well dressed. A great improvement in this respect can be seen. The soap given them has evidently been put to good use, as it is no uncommon thing to see men with clean striped cotton shirts on: this was not the case a few years ago. Many of these Indians buy soap for themselves, finding out the benefit of its use. Some of the band are improving their houses, by raising the roofs. The cattle were in good condition, and the increase of calves was satisfactory.

Some of the women were busy preparing articles for the exhibition. Fine specimens of petticoats worked in wool were noticed, and also socks, mitts and fancy work. The result of the exhibition is that Pasquah's Indians have carried off twenty prizes—for potatoes, oats, wheat, citrons, pumpkins, preserves, bread, butter, maple sugar, home-made soap, fancy work, knitting, mitts, petticoats, pincushions, gaiters, shot bags, drapery, and a woven carpet bag. This last named article was made by "Big Margaret," one of the Pasquah family, and it attracted much attention at the exhibition. This is pretty good evidence of the steady progress that is going on among the Indians; and it is a proof that any trouble taken in teaching and encouraging them to improve themselves, is not labor lost.

Some of the Indians have very tastefully laid out gardens, neatly fenced, with flower beds and gravel walks, and borders of cobble stones. Currant bushes and many other plants, useful as well as ornamental, could be seen, the whole displaying considerable taste. Most of them have waggons and hobsleighs, and some have buckboards and buggies. Five new double waggons have been purchased by this band this year. Although the crop is not equal to last year's, yet with what they receive for hay, and a plentiful supply of fish, they are very comfortable. An inventory of implements in the hands of the farmer was taken, and the books audited; the whole shewing careful attention.

The next reserve inspected was "Muscowpetung's," No. 80; area, 58.8 square miles, with 2.23 square miles of fishing grounds; population, 129. Mr. McIntosh is the farmer in charge. The crop put in here was 94 acres, being 26 in excess of that of the previous year. The results were about the same as on "Pasquah's" Reserve; 50 tons of hay are stacked for the horses and 250 tons for the cattle and for filling contracts. Six teams were hauling some of the hay to Regina, for the Police contract. The oxen, harness, waggons and hay-racks were all in perfect condition. The Indian cattle were in the valley and looked well; and the increase of calves is very satisfactory. The herd under the immediate care of the agent is also on this reserve. The cattle were in the valley, and, with one or two exceptions, were in good condition—the exceptions being the cases where cows had twins, and of course feeding two calves kept them thin. The increase of calves for the first year is most encouraging.

The winter sheds are comfortable looking places. Water is scarce, as the river has dried up for miles, so that wells will have to be dug to give a water supply for winter. A quantity of hay is stacked for the use of the herd. Mr. McInnes is in charge and seems to understand the management of cattle thoroughly. One yoke of Galloway oxen in this herd are splendid specimens. Nine new houses have been erected this year on this reserve all of a good class, with wooden floors, and good chimneys. It is remarked that whether Indians use stoves or not they cling to the open fire-places and chimneys; and they are encouraged in this, as the open chimney is the best ventilator they can possibly have. The farmer has put up a neat little building for Indians to meet in when visiting on business. The whole premises, stables, &c., were in good order. An inventory of implements and tools on hand was taken, and the books were audited, all being correct. The fields were neat and clean, and fences good; new land has been broken, but no summer-fallowing done as all the broken land was under crop. The Indian houses were very tidy, and no dirt nor rubbish could be seen lying around.

The next and last reserve inspected in this agency was Pi-a-pot's, No. 75; area 54 square miles, and population 263, Mr. McKinnon being farmer in charge. The crop put in this year was 135½ acres, as against 98½ last year. The yield will be poor, 350 tons of hay are stacked in the valley for winter feed, and contracts. Seventeen waggons left, on the day of inspection with loads varying from 1½ to 1½ tons each to fill a police contract in Regina. The whole outfit of waggons, oxen, harness and hay-frames were in good condition, and reflected credit on the experience and practical management of Mr. McKinnon. The cattle here are in good condition, and the increase of calves is satisfactory. The grain was neatly stacked in the stack-yard, and was to be threshed the following week. The old house has been turned into a good stable. The warehouse and other buildings were in good order.

An inventory was taken of all implements, &c., in the hands of the farmer, and the books were audited, and everything was in very good order.

Six waggons, two mowers, one horse-rake, and three bob-sleighs have been purchased by this band since last inspection. Fifty acres of new land have been broken, the ploughing having been very well done; and 22 acres have been summer-fallowed. A new cow stable has been built by the farmer, and also a large shed, in which to store bulky implements, such as reapers, mowers, horse-rakes, &c.

The well has not proved a success, although a depth of 242 feet has been reached. Fire-guards are ploughed around the premises. The Indians are purchasing lumber to floor and otherwise improve their houses out of the proceeds of hay sold after paying the balance due on waggons, &c.

Many of them on returning from Regina, after delivering the hay, were observed with sacks of flour. As a rule, what money they have is spent on useful articles, and very little on beads, paint and such things. A marked improvement in this respect is noticeable during the last two years on all the reserves in this agency.

The Indians have taken quite an interest this year in improving the roads in various places. Since last inspection the reserves have been subdivided and marked off into 40-acre lots. Chief Pasquah's death took place since last inspection.

The new supplies were carefully examined, and a report forwarded to the Commissioner. An inventory of goods in the agency warehouse was taken, and showed careful management. The books were audited and found very correct.

The provisions and groceries, with one exception, have given the utmost satisfaction; the implements and other articles have, in nearly every case, been up to the standard. When this was not so, the goods were rejected and held over at the risk of the contractor.

The total number of Indian cattle in the agency is as follows:—

Sioux	55	..	10 calves from	11 cows.
Pasquah's	147	..	34 " "	37 "
Muscowequan's	126	..	29 " "	29 "
Pi-apot's	92	..	17 " "	17 "
Department herd	116	..	37 " increase.	
Total	536			127

The health of the Indians was good. Doctor Seymour is most attentive and very successful in his treatment. The births during the year have been 32, and the deaths 38.

The Indians are peaceable and hard-working; and not one of them had a word of complaint to make. The agency is in good order, and it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent management of the agent, Mr. Lash. The respect and confidence between agent and farmers being mutual, the work goes on with regularity and harmony.

This completes my inspection of Treaty 4, the following being a summary:—

Agencies.....	7
Reserves	28
Industrial school	1
Boarding schools visited	5

My teamster, Mr. E. J. Martin, has given me the utmost satisfaction. He assists in taking inventories, weighing goods, &c., and copies statements very correctly. He has taken good care of the horses, a proof of which is that the team carried off the first prize as carriage horses at the Regina Exhibition, held on the 8th and 9th instant, the prize money having been returned for the benefit of the society.

Detailed reports of the inspection of each agency were, as usual, sent to the Indian Commissioner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 7th October, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on that date.

I am happy to state that the Indians of this agency are much more prosperous than they ever have been before; they have good crops in almost all cases. They have abundance of good potatoes, of fish dried and salted, and more fruit of excellent quality than they can use. A large number of them, both men and women, have

been engaged at the salmon canneries this season, where they made large sums of money. Some men and their wives made as much as \$1,200 with one fishing boat and net, the wife pulling the boat and the husband attending to the net.

They have not spent their money this year foolishly in whiskey and worthless trinkets; they bought good and useful articles, such as house furniture, clothing, blankets, agricultural implements, stoves, carpenters' tools and several sewing machines.

At the end of the Suckeye run of salmon all those that had crops planted on their reserves went home to secure them, and after they had done so many returned to work again at the canneries, where they will be profitably employed until the 25th of this present month.

They are steadily progressing, and are improving their reserves by breaking new land, dyking, making new fences and building nice comfortable frame houses and churches. They are also planting large numbers of fruit trees, adding to the very creditable orchards they already have in many places. The health of the different bands has been comparatively good, except at Squamish, Bute and Javers Inlets, where several cases of small-pox had occurred in different camps last winter. It was fortunate that almost all the Indians had been vaccinated; if they had not the consequences might have been most serious. An Indian woman of the Squamish Band had caught the infection at Vancouver. She, in company with her husband, had gone up the Squamish River; not knowing what her disease was she stopped on her way up at a Sechelt family's camp, and two members of the family took it a few days after. They proceeded up to Bute Inlet, stopping at several Indian fishing camps, and thus spread the infection as they went along. It was more than a month after they had contracted the disease before it was reported to me. All of them behaved well. Not one of them left the camps, where I had quarantined them on my first visit, until they were released by me when all danger was over of conveying infection to others.

At New Westminster and in that vicinity several cases of small-pox occurred during the months of July and August among white people, Chinese and half-breeds, and notwithstanding the large number of Indians here at the time, and of course exposed to the danger of taking the infection before I sent them out of town, they all escaped except two. These were not vaccinated. Both died.

The Indians most exposed to the infection on this occasion were the Douglas and Pemberton Meadows Bands, and as their habits are the most uncleanly of any Indians in this agency, had they not been well vaccinated last spring they most probably would have taken it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

NEW CREDIT AGENCY,
HAGERSVILLE, ONT., 22nd October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

During the past year the band over which I have the honor to be your agent has been prosperous.

The Census.

The census shows an increase of eight. There were eleven births, one marriage out of the band, and two deaths. The present population is 253.

12—10½

This is by far the smallest record of deaths for one year that has ever occurred in this band, being only 80 per cent., and 35 per cent. lower than the published statistics of Ontario.

Education.

A by-law for the erection of a new school house was submitted to the vote of the band in October, 1888, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 10. The council immediately proceeded to repair the present school premises, which has been done, so that the building, though small, is now neat and comfortable.

The attendance is very good and regular, and the teacher, Miss Murray, continues to give satisfaction to the parents, the trustees and the children.

The Crops.

I am pleased to state that the crops last fall, as shown by the tabular statement, were remarkably good. The totals are as follows:—

	Bushels.
Corn.....	1,400
Wheat.....	4,083
Oats	16,516
Peas	3,676
Barley	7,623
Rye	500
Potatoes	1,310
Total	<u>35,108</u>

In addition to the above, there were 270 tons of hay, 2,145 bushels of fruit, 48 bushels of carrots, 110 bushels of turnips, 15 bushels of beets, and 10 of beans. Considering that the population of this band is only 253, and the reserve a small one, the above figures are very satisfactory and clearly demonstrate that these people are a successful and industrious farming community. The seed advanced by the Department in the spring of 1888 yielded eleven-fold, and was paid for by the individuals in the fall. It was not found necessary last spring to appeal to the Department for similar assistance, for those who were short of seed were able to make arrangements with the merchants to supply their wants.

Location.

During the past year the council have carefully considered each parcel of land, and passed resolutions, subject to the approval of the Superintendent General, as to the individual ownership of the farms upon the reserve. Location tickets will, it is hoped, follow these resolutions, and a register of lots will be established. In the future this will prevent any local Band disputes.

By-laws.

By-laws are from time to time framed and passed by the council, upon the various subjects permitted by the Indian Advancement Act, with the approval of the Superintendent General, consequently the local affairs of this band are managed in about the same manner as those of white municipalities.

General Remarks.

Party strife, which formerly existed to some extent, appears to have entirely died away, and a desire to live in peace and harmony prevails.

Your visit to this reserve upon the 4th instant has given the council and people great satisfaction, and they are continually expressing to me the pleasure they derived from the first visit of a Superintendent General of Indian Affairs amongst them.

Forty-two years ago the land occupied by this band was given to them by the Six Nations, but coupled with the gift were certain conditions or restrictions, which have been a source of annoyance to the Mississaugas, and dissatisfaction to the Six Nations. I am pleased to say that councils are now being held between the two bands, which in all likelihood will result in a satisfactory settlement of this matter.

The Rev. Mr. Ames, who for several years has so successfully looked after the spiritual welfare of the band, has been superannuated, and has been replaced by the Rev. T. S. Howard, who appears to be energetic and successful in missionary work. There is a large attendance at religious services. The Indian choir is admitted to be one of the best in this neighborhood, and their occasional song-service is sure to draw a very large congregation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 29th October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I submit herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th September.

You will see by it that the crops have not been so good as usual, the oat crop particularly being very poor.

Potatoes also were below the average, but this has been the experience of white settlers in this part of the Province as well as of the Indians.

I have nothing of importance to report. I find the Indians in this district fairly comfortable, and in about their usual condition.

At this season and, in fact, during the summer seasons, most of the young men are absent from the reserve hunting and working at different occupations, while the older men remain at home. They however, return to the reserve during the winter.

I have just visited the reserve, and can plainly see that the land is not worked as well as it should be. Considerable hay was on the meadows which might have been cut, but was not. The reason of this is that the young men do not remain on the reserve during the summer, as they prefer working at coopering and basket-work to farming, and they have to go to other places to secure for their work, ash wood of which there is none in the vicinity of the reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., October 28th, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The condition of the Indians during the past year has been very satisfactory, and in all the agencies a marked improvement is visible in their general habits and mode of living.

The large run of salmon on the North-West Coast, and the Fraser River, has been the means of giving them an ample supply of provisions for the coming winter, and enabling them to procure clothing and other necessities purchased by the

proceeds of their labor. The chief at Lowe's Inlet, assisted by his sons, caught and sold to two canneries on the Skeena River forty thousand fish, at an average of seven and eight cents each—while on the Lower Fraser several Indians, with their wives, earned during the canning season as much as twelve hundred dollars by the same means. The money thus obtained was spent in the purchase of clothing, implements, stoves, tools and sewing machines, and was not, as heretofore, wasted on worthless trinkets.

On the West Coast of the Island the money earned by sealing was slightly in excess of the earnings of last season: considerable loss was sustained by the Indians through the action of the commander of the United States revenue cutter "Rush," but all the vessels seized, with one exception, eventually reached this city.

These Indians now own three sealing schooners, which they profitably employ in the business.

During the past summer six men of the Ehahtiset tribe were lost from the schooner "Beatrice" in Behring Sea, during foggy weather, but were eventually found by the "Rush" and brought home.

The captain of the "Beatrice" paid into this office the amount due to each Indian, for the benefit of the widows and children, in case the men should never return.

On the Lower Fraser the Indians have had a very successful season; their crops have been far in advance of those of any former year, and by their industry and economical habits they have laid in good supplies of food and other articles for winter consumption.

In the Kamloops and Okanagan Districts the grain crops on some of the reserves have been a failure owing to dry weather and an invasion of grasshoppers, but the root and vegetable crops have been good. The Indians of these districts are, however, enabled to get plenty of work, as farm laborers, packers, etc., and are consequently in good circumstances: owing to the great run of salmon they have plenty of food for the coming winter.

On some of the reserves in the Williams Lake District owing to the poverty of the soil, and the dry season, the crops were almost a failure, and it may perhaps be necessary for the Department to extend some slight relief to the more aged Indians for a few months to come.

However, the greater part of the Indians who planted their land have had an abundant crop, far exceeding in quantity that harvested last year.

Salmon have been very plentiful, and those bands living on the Fraser have consequently caught all they require to last them until next season.

The sanitary condition of the various bands has been, on the whole, satisfactory. At Kamloops, however, a number of the Indians were attacked by mountain fever, but owing to proper medical treatment furnished by the Department very few succumbed to the complaint. The Squamish Indians at Burrard Inlet, contracted small-pox from some white people and carried the disease to their camps on the river, but by the untiring exertions of Agent McTiernan who quarantined the various villages, the epidemic was eventually stamped out. The number of Indians who were taken with the complaint was sixty-nine, and the deaths nineteen.

Throughout the remaining districts in the Province no epidemic has appeared and the Indians have enjoyed good health.

During the past fall and winter a building was fitted up at Metlakahla for the purpose of an Indian Industrial School, and fully equipped with requisite necessities.

It was opened in the month of May, and has been satisfactorily conducted under the supervision of the Principal, Mr. J. R. Scott, and the Matron, Miss Anderson. Up to the present time no instructor of trades has been appointed, it having been so far found impossible to obtain the services of a competent person to act in that capacity.

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

The first tabular statement concerning the natives of this agency has been received from Mr. Todd, and a careful census has been prepared, which, however,

considerably reduces former estimates of the number of the Indians of that agency. As very little arable land is to be found in the coast portion of this district, the agricultural products are confined to the Indians of the interior, who are very successful in the production of potatoes. No horned cattle or live stock of any description, except a few pack horses, owned by the Indians near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena, exist in the agency, the coast natives making their living entirely by labor at the canneries, hunting and working for the whites. They are very industrious, and the value of their personal property is greatly in excess of that of the other of natives the Province as the undermentioned statistics will show:—

Value of personal property.....	\$301,475
Acres under cultivation.....	333
Horses.....	31
Value of fish taken.....	\$56,215
Value of furs.....	51,143
Value of other industries.....	225,313
Potatoes raised, (bushels).....	16,950

WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY.

On the reserves in this agency, where good arable land is found, the Indians have cultivated their patches very successfully, the crops of grain and esculents housed being greatly in excess of those of any former year. In personal property, however, they do not show an increase as compared with last season.

Being, in most instances, industrious, they have turned their attention to boating, mining and working for the whites for wages, and have made quite a large sum of money by these means; they are also good hunters and trappers.

Many of the bands in this agency are entirely self-supporting, and take care of their aged and destitute. In a few instances, however, where the land on their reserves is worn out or stoney, but little produce has been raised, and Mr. Agent Meason is of opinion that some assistance will have to be given to them during the coming winter.

The agent reports the health of these Indians to have been good, and their general conduct satisfactory. The statistics of this agency are as follows, viz.:—

Value of personal property	\$130,869
Ploughs	52
Harrows	41
Waggons and carts	5
Fanning mills.....	5
Threshing machines	1
Other implements	124
Horses	2,649
Cows	190
Pigs	465
Number of young stock.....	169
Acres under cultivation	1,007
Land newly broken up (acres).....	29
Wheat (bushels).....	10,510
Oats do	3,055
Potatoes do	5,105
Peas do	1,297
Barley do	100
Beans do	30
Corn do	35
Hay, tons	653
Beaver (value).....	\$12,500
Bear do	550
Boating	500
Wages.....	3,900
Mining.....	7,100

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

From Mr. Pidcock's report there would appear to be a slight change for the better in the condition of the Indians of this agency.

Through the exertions of the Provincial constable stationed at Alert Bay the liquor traffic, formerly carried on to a great extent by the hands of the Kwawkewlth Nation, and which has hitherto been a great drawback to their progress, has been almost entirely stopped, and the men of the various tribes have taken to work at the canneries and in the saw-mill, and obtaining logs for the same. These Indians have no agricultural land, and when not earning wages at the above depend upon the products of the sea for their support.

They were formerly the sturdiest workers on the coast, but their frequent pilgrimages to the south, and their immoral habits, have reduced them far below the scale of the other tribes in the Province.

The statistics, as furnished by Mr. Pidcock, although still unsatisfactory show a considerable increase compared with last season :—

Personal property.....	\$95,000
Acres under cultivation.....	4
Horses	2
Pigs	4
Oxen	1
Young stock.....	3
Potatoes (bushels).....	70
Hay (tons).....	2
Value of furs taken.....	\$11,555
do oil.....	3,725

FRASER AGENCY.

Mr. McTiernan's report of the condition of the Indians in his agency is very satisfactory, and he considers the past as the most prosperous year they have ever experienced.

The crops throughout the district have been most abundant, and a good stock of provisions has been laid up for winter use.

The unusually large run of salmon has enabled the Indians of this agency to earn high wages, which have been expended in useful articles of household furniture and clothing, showing them to be gradually elevating themselves in the social scale, and imitating the industrious manners of their white brethren.

They are gradually improving their allotments by breaking up land, making dykes and fencing, building houses and churches and planting quite a number of fruit trees.

With the exception of the small-pox epidemic before mentioned, the health of the natives of this agency has been good, and the sanitary arrangements constantly carried out by the agent will no doubt tend to keep them so.

An idea of their progress will be obtained from the following statistics furnished by Mr. McTiernan.

Personal property.....	\$149,650
Acres under cultivation.....	2,538
New land broken up (acres).....	205
Ploughs	102
Harrowes.....	54
Waggons and carts.....	66
Fanning mills.....	2
Other implements	1,349
Horses	780
Cows.....	450
Sheep.....	298

Pigs	1,781
Oxen	138
Young stock	622
Corn (bushels)	7,671
Wheat do	6,235
Oats do	18,055
Peas do	17,370
Potatoes do	31,295
Barley do	1,870
Hay, tons.....	1,199

COWICHAN AGENCY.

In this agency Mr. Lomas reports the Indians not to have suffered from epidemic diseases; the death rate for the year has consequently been very light, and many of the tribes have sufficiently increased in population to balance the decrease by death from measles during the fiscal year 1887-88.

Owing to the exceedingly dry weather crops on the reserves have not thrived, and in some instances even potatoes have been a total failure, not bearing sufficient to afford seed for the coming season.

At Comox a considerable area of land is being cleared for the purpose of planting orchards, the trees for which have been ordered.

A good many of the Indians of this agency earn large sums of money by working at the canneries, saw mills and hop fields, and by making dog-fish oil which realizes a fair price.

The unusually large run of salmon has enabled most of the Indians to lay in a good stock of dried fish for winter consumption; but for this the failure of their crops would have been severely felt. On the whole, they are in as prosperous a condition as could be expected.

The amount of their implements, live stock, &c., is as follows, viz.:—

Personal property	880,000
Acres under cultivation.....	2,637
Land newly broken up (acres).....	81
Ploughs.....	92
Harrows.....	52
Waggons.....	104
Fanning mills.....	1
Threshing machines.....	2
Horses.....	396
Cows.....	282
Sheep	207
Pigs	41
Oxen	142
Young stock.....	446
Wheat, (bushels).....	250
Oats do	1,500
Peas do	50
Potatoes do	600
Hay, tons.....	400

The decrease in the value of personal property as compared with last year is attributed by Mr. Agent Lomas to the fact that most of the natives have not collected property for potlatching purposes: their stock on hand therefore appears small by comparison.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

A number of the Indians of the West Coast proceeded to Behring Sea this season for the purpose of engaging in the seal hunt, and their catch was, as before stated, slightly in excess of last year.

Several of the schooners were overhauled by the commander of the "Rush" and their skins and sealing gear appropriated, involving much loss to the hunters.

The sanitary condition of the people has been satisfactory, no epidemic having broken out; still, Mr. Agent Guillod reports that they are gradually decreasing, and that few of the children reach maturity. The reason for this is difficult to explain.

The agent has found it necessary to continue to afford a certain amount of relief to the widows and children of the Kelsemaht tribe, which has been most gratefully acknowledged.

The following statistics, as furnished by the agent, show a slight increase over last year:—

Acres under cultivation.....	12
Land newly broken up (acres).....	1
Ploughs.....	1
Horses.....	21
Pigs.....	46
Furs, (value).....	\$35,600
Fish do.....	8,050

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGON AGENCIES.

The general condition of the Indians of these agencies has been very satisfactory. With the exception of mountain fever, which was prevalent on the Kamloops Reserve, and from which a few deaths occurred, no epidemic has appeared amongst them. The health of the whole community has consequently been good.

The grain crops on many of the reserves failed owing to the dry weather and an invasion of grasshoppers, and in several instances the Indians were compelled to use them as fodder for their live stock. Root crops and vegetables seem to have thrived well, and some of the surplus has been sold.

Advantage has been taken of the large run of salmon in the Thompson and Fraser Rivers to secure a good supply of dried fish, which, with an abundance of potatoes, will make these Indians independent of any aid during the cold months.

The people of these agencies are industrious, hard working and self-supporting; they earn good wages each season by their labor as packers, farm laborers and herdsmen, and are eagerly sought after by their white neighbors.

The following are the statistics of these agencies:—

Personal property.....	\$168,783
Acres under cultivation.....	562 $\frac{1}{2}$
Land newly broken up (acres).....	55 $\frac{1}{12}$
Ploughs.....	76
Harrows.....	76
Waggons and carts.....	18
Mowers.....	3
Fanning mills.....	1
Other implements.....	1,561
Horses.....	2,840
Cows.....	212
Oxen.....	27
Pigs.....	152
Sheep.....	17
Young stock.....	411
Value of fish taken.....	\$6,400
Value of furs taken.....	8,180
Corn, (bushels).....	374
Wheat do.....	725
Oats do.....	585
Peas do.....	293

Beans (bushels).....	293
Potatoes do	11,575
Hay, tons.....	310

Okanagon.

Personal property.....	\$171,316
Acres under cultivation.....	1,208
Land newly broken up (acres).....	44
Ploughs.....	74
Harrows.....	77
Waggons and carts.....	14
Mowers.....	7
Other implements.....	543
Horses.....	4,251
Cows.....	667
Oxen.....	96
Pigs.....	221
Young stock.....	484
Value of fish taken.....	\$ 905
Value of furs taken.....	2,375
Other industries (value).....	7,100
Corn, (bushels).....	842
Wheat do	3,210
Oats do	860
Peas do	421
Beans do	337
Onions do	163
Potatoes do	9,340
Hay, (tons).....	659

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Mr. Phillipps reports the Indians of his agency to have been contented and well-behaved.

On Dominion Day races and sports at which the Indians carried off a number of prizes were held near Fort Steele, under the patronage of Major Steele and the officers of the Mounted Police.

During the spring much sickness prevailed amongst the Kootenays, which prevented many of the Indians from starting on their usual hunting expedition. There were, however, but few fatal cases.

The crops on the various reserves were light, owing to the excessive drought which, the agent states, has dried up the whole country. This will be a great drawback as a larger area of land had been cultivated than in former years.

On the Lower Kootenay, the reserves, being subject to overflow, are unfit for agricultural purposes, but should the Kootenay Valley Company's scheme be successfully carried out good drainage may be obtained and the land made more valuable.

Owing to a general stagnation throughout the Upper Kootenay District the Indians have been unable to obtain work, and a marked difference will be found in the amount of personal property owned by them as compared with last season.

The following statistics have come to hand :

Personal property.....	\$72,500
Acres under cultivation.....	177
Land newly broken up (acres).....	35
Ploughs.....	26
Harrows.....	4
Waggons.....	3
Horses.....	3,681

Cows.....	420
Oxen.....	111
Pigs.....	23
Young stock.....	511
Wheat, (bushels).....	520
Oats do	500
Peas do	130
Potatoes do	1,200
Hay, (tons).....	55
Value of Furs taken.....	\$1,000

Surveys.

Two parties have, during the past year taken the field. The one under Capt. Jemmett was employed on the reserves allotted near Bella Bella, Bella Coola, and in the Okanagan Agency. The other, under Mr. Skinner, is completing the work between Bute Inlet and Cape Caution, which was left unfinished last season.

Schools.

The following schools have received the usual grant, viz.:—

Lakalsap, Nass River, Wesleyan.
 Kincolith do Anglican.
 Port Simpson, Wesleyan.
 Massett, Anglican.
 Port Essington, Wesleyan.
 Alert Bay, Anglican.
 Nanaimo, Wesleyan.
 St. Mary's, Roman Catholic.
 Comeakin (Cowichan), Roman Catholic.
 Kyuquaht, Roman Catholic.
 Clayoquot, Roman Catholic.
 Ahouset do

Medicines.

The various agents and missionaries who have applied for medicines during the persons year have been liberally supplied, and vaccine lymph has been furnished to persons who undertook to use it.

Fish, Furs, Oil.

A great increase over the past year will be observed in land, marine furs and oil, but canned and pickled salmon show a decrease, owing to the fact that the great run of salmon did not commence until after the 30th of June last.

Furs, marine.....	\$209,584
do land.....	280,959
Salmon, canned, 6,654,976 lbs.....	745,096
do pickled, 2,117 brls.....	20,573
Other fish.....	615
Oil, 34,599 galls.....	7,014
Isinglass.....	4,724
Castoreum, 85 lbs.....	340

Total..... \$1,268,905

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MOFFAT,
 Acting Indian Superintendent.

INDIAN OFFICE,

BRANTFORD, ONT., 26th October, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the tabular statement and report of the condition of the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended 30th June last.

The reserve owned and occupied by the Six Nations comprises the whole of the Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Brant, except 4,800 acres in the south-eastern part of the township, occupied by the Mississaugas of the Credit; part of the Township of Onondaga, also in the County of Brant, and part of the Township of Oneida, in the County of Haddimand. The number of annuitants is 3,384, but a large number of persons of Indian blood on the reserve are not considered eligible to participate in the annuities of the band: these would increase the Indian population to about 4,000 souls.

The area of the reserve is so extensive that I could not get time personally to make the enumeration required by the annual tabular statement, and on the decision of the chiefs two of the most intelligent members of the band were employed to make the enumeration. They did the work very well, but it was their first attempt at performing the duties of township assessors, and they will do it better and more accurately another year. The tabular statement is based on their enumeration.

The result of the agricultural operations for the year was the sowing and planting of 14,333 bushels of seed, and the reaping of 121,839 bushels, a yield of about 9 bushels to each bushel of seed. Of this yield there were 14,898 bushels of corn, 22,682 bushels of wheat, 50,621 bushels of oats, 8,714 bushels of barley, and 11,149 bushels of potatoes. They have 19,010 acres of land under cultivation, and have 398 ploughs, 305 harrows, 277 waggons, 181 fanning mills, and 4 threshing machines. They own 724 horses, 729 cows, 151 sheep, 996 pigs, 104 oxen, and 1,268 head of young stock.

The domestic condition and comfort of the community may be pretty fairly judged by the character of their dwellings. They live in 8 brick, 191 frame and 386 log houses, and 68 shanties. They have 306 barns and stables. The brick houses are nearly all fine residences, and exhibit refinement and comfort. The same may be said of many of the frame houses; but many of the log houses, and particularly the shanties, are of a description not conducive to refinement and morality. But improvement is manifest, and every year adds to the number of those who have the means of comfortable living.

The educational interests of the band are well maintained, and good work is being done. The great difficulty in the way of the educational advancement of the children is their irregular or non-attendance at school.

There are nine schools established and assisted by the New England Company, and managed by a board of trustees, composed of three members appointed by the chiefs, the resident Church of England clergyman, the Principal of the Mohawk Institute, and the Indian agent. The Methodists maintain two mission schools, and the chiefs maintain one school independent of clerical supervision. The nine board schools are under the inspection of the Rev. Isaac Bearfoot, a member of the band and an assistant Church of England clergyman, who, in addition to the visits of the county school inspector, inspects the schools bi-monthly. The result is that the schools are doing good work.

The annual Exhibition of the Six Nations Agricultural Society was held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of October, and it was a fine exhibit of agricultural products and of the handiwork of many of the men and women of the reserve. It was well attended on the first and second days of the Exhibition, but unfortunately the third day was very

rainy and the out-door exhibits and amusements had to be abandoned. The attendance was much smaller than it would have been had the weather continued fair, and the receipts fell considerably short of what was anticipated.

The Superintendent General met the chiefs in council, visited the agricultural Exhibition on the third day, and was most heartily received. The chiefs entertained him at a sumptuous dinner, about 150 were present. His visit will be long favorably remembered by the band, and the request was heartily and extended that it might be an annual occurrence.

A commission of the New England Company also visited the reserve in September, inspected the schools under their auspices, and met the chiefs in council. Their visit will doubtless result in increased good to the Six Nations.

The New England Company have done a great and good work on this reserve. They established and maintained missions and schools far back in the history of the Six Nations, when it would have been impossible so to have impressed the chiefs with the importance and benefits of missions and schools as to induce them to establish and maintain them out of their own funds; and these schools are to-day among the very best Indian schools to be found in the Dominion of Canada, if not on the continent.

The state and progress of religion may be judged from the following statement of the number of adherents to the various denominations of christians: Church of England, 1,032; Baptist, 611; Methodist, 314; Salvation Army, 72; Brethren, 90; Roman Catholic, 25; Universalists, 4; Free Church, 9; Presbyterian, 9. In addition to the foregoing, the enumerators gave 684 Pagans, and 534 whose religious connections, if any, are unknown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. DINGMAN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, and Acting Agent.

PIERREVILLE, 29th October, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to your letter, dated the 23rd instant, I have the honor to state that I have very little to say concerning the affairs of the Indians at St. François de Sales. My responsibility as agent for the Abenakis Indians dates only since the day of my appointment. I cannot therefore make a very complete report.

The conduct of the Indians of this tribe is in general very good, in spite of the fact that they can easily procure intoxicants at the neighboring French village.

In general the Indians are quiet, sober, and very industrious. Their trade in baskets has been good, and it is easy to see by the important improvements they have made in the village that they are economical and orderly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. ROBILLARD,

Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,

REGINA, N.W.T., 31st October, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report for the year 1888-89.

Peace and Progress.

This being the report of the first complete year during which I have had control of and have been responsible for the conduct of Indian affairs in Manitoba and the North-

West Territories, it is pleasant to be able to offer one which, if strictly limited to what has occurred within the fiscal year, would afford a record of almost unbroken peace, progress and prosperity.

Since, however, the operations of one part of the calendar year are so intimately connected with another, it becomes necessary, in reporting, to allow the events of the past fiscal year to so far overlap the present as to refer to the result of the harvest, which, of course, has only become known subsequently to the 1st of July.

For this reason, although, contrary to all former experience, hardly a rumour of trouble has been heard, and the most satisfactory advancement has been made, I am unable to make my report one of unbroken prosperity; but since the partial failure of our crops this season must be attributed solely to the hand of Providence, while regret is only natural, resignation is demanded. To this subject I will revert in due course.

Indians added to Treaty.

The first matter to which I may invite your attention is the admission into treaty, on the conditions which govern that known as No. 6, of the Indians of the Montreal Lake Band, under their chief William Charles, and of the Lac la Rouge Band, under Chief James Roberts.

These Indians, numbering 435 souls, have, for some years past, evinced a desire to give their adhesion to the treaty; and the district now surrendered, having its southerly limit one hundred miles due north of the settlement of Prince Albert, embraces an area of 11,066 square miles in extent.

They have received such of the customary gifts as are likely to prove of use to them, while the value of others withheld is being expended at their own request on articles better adapted to their peculiar circumstances. Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., has been engaged in marking out reserves for them.

A mention of the return of some of our Indians from Turtle Mountain, Dakota, to the Crooked Lakes Agency, and of the remnant of "White Bear's" Band to Moose Mountain Agency, completes the record of additions to our numbers, from an outside source.

Indians removed from Treaty.

You will observe that our statements this year show a decrease in the number of Indians of some 225 souls, after taking into consideration the number brought into treaty lately. Next year will show a marked decrease, when all those who have absented themselves from the country since 1885 shall have been struck off.

Departure of United States Sioux.

The departure to the "Spotted Tail" Agency, United States, of some ten lodges of the Sioux Indians, who have been endeavoring to support themselves for some years past in the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw, may be noticed.

While the Government has always treated these refugees from the States with humanity, it was thought wise, at the cost of a few provisions for consumption on the road, to encourage their return to those to whom the responsibility for their maintenance properly belongs. Had the American authorities carried out their promise to send over a commissioner, fear as to the reception in store for them would have been overcome, and little difficulty would have been experienced in persuading all the refugees to return to their own country.

Some few Indians unsettled.

Many of the Indians who went across the line, after the disturbance in 1885, are still away, but those who, though implicated in the troubles, remained at home are, with very few exceptions, quite reconciled to their position, and have settled down steadily to work.

About 40 Stonys, principally women and children were decoyed away by a handful of Malecontents who have been threatening, for the last two years, to decamp from the Stony Reserve, near Battleford; their supposed destination being Milk River. While a watch was kept by the North-West Mounted Police, to turn them, if necessary, at the border, no anxiety was exhibited to force them back, and this had the anticipated effect of bringing them home, of their own accord, considerably humbled and subdued.

Result of restoring Annuities.

The policy adopted last year, of resuming payment of annuities to such of those who had forfeited them as had been conspicuous for their endeavour to recover their character, had the desired effect. The stimulus thus given to others to regain the favor and confidence of the Government has worked so beneficially that it is anticipated but few will be found unworthy, this year, of the reward given at the last payments to a selected number.

Contribute to Self-maintenance.

The Indians, last fall, had their full share of the abundant harvest reaped throughout the Territories. This not only enabled those who had been industrious, to contribute to no small extent towards their own support, but encouraged them to fresh exertions this spring, and induced many who had been wavering, to enter upon agricultural pursuits.

To show that this contribution towards their own support was general, the following instances, taken from various districts, may be cited; and in order to understand the full significance of the proof of the advancement towards self-maintenance adduced, it must be remembered that the industrious are largely drawn upon by indigent and infirm connections, and that, without exception, their consumption of flour is greatly in excess of that of white people. At the Assiniboine Agency some families, out of their harvest, found themselves entirely in flour for seven months, others for five months, while one family provided for a whole year's consumption. At Moose Mountain the farming Indians produced their own flour, while at Muscowpetung's one band required no assistance, and the others very little, during the greater part of the winter.

At Touchwood Hills two bands kept themselves in flour for several months, and the File Hills Indians required less than ever before.

In Treaty 6 may be instanced the bands of Moosomin and Thunder-Child, who got no flour, except of their own providing, during eight months, while those of Sweet-Grass, Poundmaker and Little-Pine, made an equally creditable showing during a period of five months.

In the Duck Lake agency some bands were self-supporting during the whole winter, and all throughout the Territories, more or less, lived on the products of their industry.

Disappearance of Game and Fish.

It will be remembered that game and fish last year seemed to have almost entirely and universally disappeared. This year, there has been, in places, somewhat of an improvement in this respect; but in the north the hunt appears to be growing steadily worse. In the Saddle Lake Agency, where in past years the Indians have been able to depend largely for their support upon fish, the catch has again been extremely poor.

In this district the whitefish have nearly disappeared from waters where the Indians used to catch them plentifully; and the attempt to take them in others, which are apparently well stocked, has been frustrated by the prevalence of a water worm, shaped something like a shrimp, which will, it is said, in one night destroy the nets.

These worms, to a large extent, form the food of the whitetish; but whether they have, for some unexplained cause, increased out of all proportion to the requirements of the fish, or the latter have so diminished as to fail to keep them down, cannot be ascertained.

General Earnings.

In addition to the produce raised by themselves and devoted to their own support, as just described, the greatest pains have been taken to develop every other possible method for helping the Indians to maintain themselves. In order to stimulate the industrious, they are allowed to dispose of a proportion of their produce, and are encouraged to take contracts for the supply of firewood and of hay. In passing, it may be remarked that the experience of the Police has been that the best hay they get is that supplied them by the Indians. By such contracts, and the sale of fur, lime, and so forth, together with miscellaneous earnings made by freighting, working for the settlers, and doing a large proportion of the work at the agencies and reserves, which was, until recently, performed by white men, the individual earnings aggregated, during the last year, nearly \$26,000.

This money was expended in the purchase of provisions, clothing, seed-grain, machinery, lumber, stoves, and other articles calculated to relieve the Government, at the time, or in the future, of a part of the burden of their maintenance.

What keeps up the Expenditure.

It may probably be asked how it comes, in the face of such a showing, that the annual expenditure upon the Indians of the Territories cannot be largely reduced. The explanation of what at first sight must appear somewhat paradoxical, is to be found in the fact, that while the actual *per capita* expenditure is being surely and considerably reduced, the number of Indians taken in hand, and put upon the road to eventual independence, has largely increased. A fact in connection with the difficulties in the way of speedily reducing the cost of maintaining our Indians, which deserves much greater prominence than is generally afforded it, is the existence of a considerable proportion of aged and infirm, who either entered treaty in that condition or have since become so, before there was any possibility of their having made provision for their existing state of helplessness. Until these die out they must remain a charge upon the Government.

Again, while the country was comparatively well stocked with fish and game, whole bands, as well as many individuals, preferred and were able to make a decent subsistence by the chase; and so long as this congenial means of livelihood was open, it seemed unwise to endeavor, even if it could have been accomplished, to compel them to take to husbandry. Now, however, the fact is being forced upon them that the hunt will no longer furnish the necessities of life; and this, added to the sight of the prosperous condition of their brethren who farm, is bringing them in to settle down on their reserves. Moreover, the sense of pride in their independence which prosperity is engendering among the industrious farming Indians causes them to be much more chary than in the days when communist ideas prevailed about sharing their substance with their impecunious neighbors, which has its effect in compelling the reluctant to put themselves into the hands of the Government, to be trained, and as a necessary consequence, supported during the process. Thus it will be seen that although the aggregate expenditure may be for a time kept up, the day is surely and with reasonable celerity approaching, when a large reduction will be possible; and I feel confident that we have now arrived at such a point that if we have the good fortune to get two or three really good seasons in succession—although the assertion may be considered a bold one—the Department will be able to congratulate itself upon being relieved of the support of a majority of the Indians outside of Treaty 7, in so far as provisions are concerned, for at any rate, one-half of each year, and of a fair proportion during the whole year.

Every Economy Practised.

Meanwhile, it has been shown that every effort to relieve the country is being made; and wherever alert observation can detect an opening for economy it is practised. Those Indians who are sufficiently advanced are required to make for themselves such articles as land-rollers, harness, fork-handles, hay-racks, &c., &c., and very well many of them do this. Again where the lower price of necessities has enabled a reduction of the wages of employes to be justly made it has been done; and not only is the work of Indians, for which lower wages are paid, being largely substituted for that of white men at the agencies and reserves, but much which the latter were in past years necessarily paid to do is now performed gratuitously by the Indians themselves.

Farming Operations.

The stimulus to Agriculture given by the large harvest of last year resulted in bringing under cultivation an increased area of 1,353 acres, of which 923 are in Treaty 4, 364 in Treaty 6, and 66 acres in Treaty 7. The call upon the Government for seed was confined to a supply for some who were farming for the first time, and in a few isolated cases of Bands where crops had been destroyed by hail-storms, or some other force beyond the control of those concerned. The increase of cultivation shown is quite as large as is, in my opinion, warranted by the existing circumstances of the Indians.

Approved System of Farming Adopted.

I am firmly convinced that the wisest policy for the ultimate benefit of our Indian wards is, not so much to aim at the breaking up of large quantities of land as to get each family to cultivate a quantity which can be worked within its own resources.

The fact is often overlooked, that these Indians who, a few years ago, were roaming savages, have been suddenly brought into contact with a civilization which has been the growth of centuries. An ambition has thus been created to emulate in a day what white men have become fitted for through the slow progress of generations. The consequence is, that when the Indians see white men in the possession of self-bindings and other costly inventions for saving labor, which the condition of the white man renders highly necessary, they overlook the fact that the employment of such implements is only justifiable where manual laborers are comparatively scarce. They think that they should have such implements, even should the possession of them leave them little more to do than to sit by and smoke their pipes, while work is being done for them without exertion on their part. To counteract such views is one of my most constant endeavors; and I never relax my efforts to impress on those employed to train the Indians that they must be taught to handle such comparatively simple implements as cradles, scythes, hoes, &c., which will be readily obtainable by them when thrown upon their own resources, and afford employment to every hand which should be thus profitably occupied. The encouragement of this most reasonable policy is one of the many potent existing reasons for insisting upon the Indians farming their lands in severalty, which will be reverted to in connection with the subdivision of reserves.

Stock.

To turn to another most important branch of farming: it is gratifying to be able to report as somewhat of an offset against the partial failure of the grain and root crops a very satisfactory natural increase of stock. This of course varies according to circumstances, but as an example of what is being attained, under favorable conditions, it may be mentioned that there have been raised from a herd of forty cows on Red Pheasant's Reserve, in the Battleford Agency, no less than thirty-nine

healthy calves. It is not only that more calves are dropped, but a far larger proportion is being raised successfully. Some considerable difficulties have been experienced in reaching success in this direction; for not only is there the disregard of animal life inherent in recently reclaimed savages, but as they have been acquiring a taste for milk there has been a natural inclination to starve or do away with the calves which consume so large a share of it. Now, however, to a marked extent, the Indians, instead of tying up their calves to a fence, post, or the corner of the house, are making pastures for them, and exhibit much greater readiness to allow the calves their proper proportion of the milk.

The loan system is working most beneficially, not only in the direction indicated, but is, furthermore, engendering an interest in and even an affection for stock, which extends to a more careful study of the requirements of and method of handling working animals. The consequence is, that more work is obtained; and yet the animals are, with few exceptions, in splendid order.

The weeding out of aged and worthless cows, which are consumed, and replaced out of the beef appropriation, as well as more forethought relative to leaving the bulls with the herds only at such times as will insure the calves being dropped at a favorable season of the year, are also having their effect on the increase of the herds.

The purchase of stock, referred to last year, as intended to form a nucleus of herds destined to provide comparatively cheaply the cattle which have now to be purchased from contractors, has so far resulted in a manner to fully justify the policy inaugurated. Should the herds progress proportionately as well as they have done during the past year, there can be no doubt that in three or four years from now they will supply the agencies with beef, where they have been established, and provide the necessary stock for the fresh adherents to husbandry. There has been no small difficulty experienced this season, in many districts, in securing the necessary hay for the number of stock on the reserves.

Hay and Prairie Fires.

In consequence of the prolonged drought, no grass worth cutting can be found in places where hitherto there has been abundance, and in some instances it has been found necessary to go to a considerable distance and put up hay in sheltered spots, to which the herds will have to be driven and kept during the approaching winter.

While hay has been procured with so great effort, the drought has encouraged the running of prairie fires to such an extent that many tons have been destroyed in the stacks. It was only the other day that a fire swept through the Qu'Appelle Valley and destroyed the large quantities of hay stacked by the Indians of Muscowpetung and Pas-quah's bands for the use of their own stock, of the Government herd, and to fill contracts undertaken.

These fires are becoming a most serious evil, and some effectual means must be devised to prevent the large destruction of property. When it is remembered that a neglected camp-fire, an emptied pipe, the muzzle of the sportsman's gun, a spark from the engine of a passing train, a flash of lightning, are only some of the causes at work to set going a tide of flame which, on a windy day, will overleap every obstacle and spread with furious haste over hundreds of miles, the gravity of the danger will be appreciated.

These fires have not alone destroyed hay, for in the Edmonton district they burned out the Indians of Enoch's Reserve, Stony Plains, leaving them so destitute that, as you are aware, the Department had to come to their relief. The hunters of Alexis' Band, too, returned from the chase to find their homes destroyed in a like manner. Damage has been done by the same means to much valuable timber, but I am unable to particularize further here.

Agricultural Exhibits.

Full reports of what has been done by our Indians at the various agricultural exhibitions this year have not yet reached me, but I have gathered from reliable

sources that while they, like the settlers, have not been able to make such a splendid show of produce as they did last year, their industrial exhibits have decidedly improved.

Progress regarding Industries.

It has been observed during the past year, at several of the agencies, that there is among a fair proportion an inclination manifested to bake loaf-bread in place of the bannocks, in favor of which they have all been so strongly prejudiced. Milk, too, as observed in a former connection, is being much more used, not only in its crude form, but in the shape of butter, which the wives of the instructors are at pains to teach the squaws to make. Woollen manufactures of scarfs, mitts, socks and stockings show marked improvement in shape, finish, and the selection of colors; and many more of the squaws are learning to knit such articles, as well as to sew plain garments.

Improved Manner of Dressing.

A wonderful improvement in the manner of dress is being witnessed. On some of the older reserves it is no very uncommon thing to see a well-to-do Indian dressed in a suit of decent tweed, a shirt, hat and boots, with his hair cut like a white man's. So far, of course but few present this appearance; however, an approach to it is very general, for numbers are beginning to wear their hair cut short and many more to discard the blanket. These changes have a strong significance, because they indicate the gradual disappearance of the strongest prejudices, which can only be eradicated with the greatest difficulty.

Personal Cleanliness.

Personal cleanliness is naturally accompanying the change towards civilization in the garb. The impetus in this direction, which it was stated last year had been given by the Department's introduction of towels, soap and water among the day schools on the reserves, was so encouraging as to justify the issue of a little soap and of some washing tubs through the bands generally. The wisdom of this is shown by the result, and when Indians have once been taught the comfort arising from the use of these articles it will go hard with them if they cannot manage to procure them for themselves.

In passing, it may be observed that it is not intended, when describing these improvements, to convey the impression that they have extended at all universally amongst the Indians; for were this the case our work would, to a great extent have come to an end.

There are thousands of these Indians spread over the country at distances more or less remote from civilization. These improvements bear a distinct relation to such distance, and yet more to the length of time which the bands have been in treaty; and while, as is yearly reported, numbers make marked progress in various ways, it must be clearly understood that there yet remains a large majority who have to be urged on to overtake their more apt fellows.

Improved Buildings.

Perhaps there is no direction in which more progress has been made during the past year than in buildings. In the older agencies, where the houses were of a class to compare not unfavorably with many of those of the settlers, they are being added too, sometimes the walls being raised, in other cases the mud or thatch roof being replaced by a shingle one, and in others board floors being laid. In other agencies houses of a more primitive character, but destined in due course to give way to better, are going up. Not only are the houses being improved, but the Indians devote a proportion of their earnings to furniture, or the materials out of which to make it, as well as to buying window frames, flooring, and so on.

Marked General Advance in Treaty 7.

The most distinct and important change for the better that has taken place among any one band of Indians has been witnessed at the Peigan Reserve, where, under the energetic and wise management of Mr. Agent Springett, such a transformation is taking place as encourages the hope that the dawn of civilization, of which the appearance among the Indians of Treaty 7 was remarked last year, will soon be followed by more material results.

Another fact which augurs well for the progress of the Indians of this treaty is that they are applying for working cattle, to the handling of which they had until lately shown a marked objection. In several instances it has been noticed that they are using their own ponies. To encourage this most desirable practice, I am asking for the supply of a considerable number of sets of pony harness, and although the first cost may appear somewhat large, I am convinced that in the end it will prove a most profitable investment.

These Indians are apt to be somewhat discontented when they compare themselves with visitors who come from across the line, in possession of a number of waggons, horses, harness, and other articles dear to the red man's heart. The apparently more generous treatment on the other side is in reality the result of negotiations between the United States authorities and their own wards for the purchase of large portions of their reservations.

Sub-division of Agencies.

With regard to the sub-division of large agencies, I may remind you that last year it was pointed out that there was under consideration the advisability of extending the marked advantages of this system to the bands of Côté, Kee-seekoose and The Key, in the Pelly District, who had shown signs of retrogression. As you are aware, it was decided to send a resident agent to take charge of these bands; and under Mr. Agent Jones' care new life has been imparted to them and they have vigorously resumed their efforts to support themselves in comfort by their own industry.

Sub-division of Reserves.

The work of sub-dividing reserves has begun in earnest. The policy of destroying the tribal or communist system is assailed in every possible way, and every effort made to implant a spirit of individual responsibility instead.

Preparation for Enfranchisement.

If the Indian is to become a source of profit to the country it is clear that he must be amalgamated with the white population. Before this can be done he must not only be trained to some occupation, the pursuit of which will enable him to support himself, but he must be imbued with the white man's spirit and impregnated by his ideas. The end in view in the policy adopted for the treatment of our wards is to lead them, step by step, to provide for their own requirements, through their industry, and while doing so, to inculcate a spirit of self-reliance and independence which will fit them for enfranchisement, and the enjoyment of all the privileges, as well as the responsibilities of citizenship. For such a position, however, they must be gradually and carefully prepared; and it, as is understood to be the case, our neighbors are going from one extreme to the other, and freely enfranchising Indians, without the necessary preparation, the result will be anxiously looked for—for, if successful, the Indian problem will be more readily solved. No doubt the very system of banding Indians together on reservations militates against their conversion into citizens; however, a system which will supply every desideratum cannot in the circumstances of the case be devised, and it seems better to keep them together, for the purpose of training them for mergence with the whites, than to disperse them unprotected among communities where they could not hold their own, and would speedily be down-trodden and debauched.

As before stated, the loan system, by which individual Indians can acquire, under certain restrictions, proprietary rights in cattle, has helped considerably to develop this feeling; as has also the possession of waggons and implements, purchased out of the proportion of produce of which, for their encouragement, the most industrious have been allowed to dispose. Again, the lapse of the office, when old chiefs and headmen have died, has greatly benefited some of the bands—except under certain circumstances, the influence of the old chiefs has not been found to be beneficial. To begin with, they are naturally conservative, and even when themselves convinced that the only hope for their people is in following the path of industry they are compelled, in order to retain their influence over the lazy and intractable, to become, against their better judgment, the mouth-piece for the ventilation of imaginary grievances and the presentation of utterly unreasonable demands. The agents find that when the Indians, deprived of their chiefs, are compelled to seek the advice of their instructors, a marked change for the better is soon observed. During the past year the Indians of White Bear's Band became themselves so convinced that the influence of their chief was not for the general interest that they petitioned for his deposition, which was allowed.

Death has, during the past year, removed the somewhat notorious "Beardy," head of the Duck Lake Band; and "White Cap," of the Moose Wood Sioux; also "Peepeekeesis," of Pine Hills; and Pasquah, of the Muscowpetung's Agency.

Of all these various measures, having in view the preparation of the Indians for enfranchisement, none is of more importance than that of teaching them to hold and farm their lands in severalty. The work of sub-dividing has been accomplished with regard to the reserves included within the Muscowpetung Agency, and progress is being made with those at Crooked Lakes.

Plan of Sub-division.

The system adopted is to preserve the plan of survey in the adjacent Dominion lands, but to further sub-divide each section into sixteen lots of forty acres each. The hay and wood lands are held in common. The ability to secure a certificate of ownership of a lot assures an industrious Indian against the feeling that it is not worth his while to greatly improve such lands as the other members of the band may claim as much right in it as he does himself; and it is found that only the idle-good-for-nothing members offer any objection to what is hailed with pleasure by the better class.

Health.

The health of the Indians during the year has been, on the whole, fairly good, and fully better than formerly. The birth rate, in most of the bands, has slightly exceeded that of the deaths, as shown by such returns as up to date have reached me. This is doubtless to no small extent due to the increased comforts afforded by the abundant harvest, to the improvement in the dwelling houses, and the increased facilities for medical attendance. All sanitary precautions in the way of cleaning up about and within the houses are rigidly enforced; and as a consequence, no epidemic, which might have arisen from the neglect of such precautions, has occurred.

It is a remarkable fact that whenever any form of sickness attacks a band a report immediately spreads like wild-fire that small-pox has broken out. Last year such a report was provoked by a few cases of some comparatively harmless skin eruption at Battleford; and this spring a similar story was published, relative to the Indians of Cold Lake, in the Onion Lake district.

Measles at Cold Lake.

As a matter of fact, these Indians were attacked by measles, but the fatalities were confined to the death of two adults and two children. At Muscowpetung's there was a sort of epidemic of sore eyes, but nothing of a dangerous character; while at

Carlton, in the early winter, three children succumbed to a prevailing attack of whooping-cough, which complaint also carried off several children among the Bloods.

Vaccination.

Vaccination of the Indians continues to receive very careful attention. I instructed our agents to have them all examined as they present themselves for treaty-payments and to have those who require it operated upon, and to furnish lists, distinguishing between those successfully operated upon and others. In this way it will not be long before all will have been vaccinated; and it is gratifying to observe that the opposition to the operation is fast dying out.

Efforts to keep Indians from frequenting Towns.

A certain class of disease, which unhappily is still too prevalent, cannot be stamped out until Indians can be kept from frequenting the neighborhood of towns.

The difficulties in the way of keeping them from so doing are very great, because they are not compelled by the terms of treaty to stay on their reserves. A good deal, however, has been done lately, by prosecuting, or threatening prosecution under the Vagrant Act, and availing ourselves of such means as exist for marking our displeasure towards those who leave without first having obtained passes.

Better Moral Tone.

There are, moreover, no doubt partly in consequence of the efforts of the missionaries, some indications of a better moral tone among many of the Indians; and in order to encourage a proper regard for the sacred nature of the marriage-tie I have—believing the time is ripe—instructed some of our agents to warn them that in future, if a man marry more than one wife, the annuities will be paid to the women themselves, and not to him,

General Conduct.

Passing from the subject of one form of morality to that of general conduct, it is extremely pleasing to be able to note the wonderful absence of crime; for, with the exception of some few cases of horse-stealing and suspected cattle-killing in Treaty 7, to which further reference will be made, there has hardly been occasion to employ the service of a police constable. A few cases have occurred, in which the houses of settlers have been entered during their absence; however, a comparison between the Indians and an equal number of white people is, in respect of criminality, much in favor of the former.

Horse-stealing.

It will be remembered that a year ago last spring the Gros Ventres Indians of the United States violated their compact with the Bloods, by coming across and running off some of their horses.

This spring the Bloods made a foray over the line, and carried off some forty horses from the Crows, but being hard pressed, had to abandon all but about half a dozen, which were taken from them by the police and restored. The perpetrators of the outrage were arrested and notice given to the American authorities to come and prosecute, if so disposed; however, as they failed to avail themselves of the opportunity the culprits were released.

Later in the year the Gros Ventres again came over and drove off over thirty of the horses from the Blood Reserve, but nearly all were recovered.

A band of Blackfoot Indians stole twelve horses during the year, but to the credit of their chief, Crowfoot, it has to be recorded that he not only handed the booty over to the police, but laid information against the offenders.

It is hoped that the difficulties opposed by the very effective North-West Mounted Police patrol system to these raids across the border will soon cause them to be discontinued. In order to place a strong impediment in the way of retaining stolen horses, and so discourage such thefts, I have introduced a system of branding, by which the horses of our Indians, if stolen, can be readily recognized and recovered; while if they, in turn, are the depredators, additions to their bands will at once fix the guilt upon the individual culprits.

There was a somewhat sensational story brought in last summer by some of the Chiniquay band of Stony Indians that about a hundred and fifty miles south of Morley, when returning from a hunt, they were attacked by a party of Bloods. The fact that one of them was wounded seemed to give color to the tale. Every enquiry possible was made by the agent, who visited the scene of the alleged fight, by the agent for the Bloods, by the Mounted Police, and by myself personally; but the only result arrived at was the conclusion that if a fight took place at all the attacking party must have been composed of South Peigans from the other side, and not of our Indians.

Cattle-killing in Treaty 7.

In the same way, I think a good deal of the killing of stock complained of by the ranchers can be accounted for.

I am convinced that it has been far too hastily concluded that our own Indians were guilty of what was actually done by foreign Indians, and not infrequently by white scoundrels. The best check upon this kind of crime which could be devised was the enlistment among the police of a few of the most reliable of our Indians; and one of the first results of the sympathy thus excited between Indians and the police was the giving of information by the former, which led to the arrest of two white men for cattle-killing.

Education—General Remarks.

I now turn to the subject of education, and before going into particulars may make a few observations of a general character. The good results which have been obtained are largely due to the substitution of boarding for day-schools, by which a more regular attendance is secured, and the counteracting daily influences of the home are avoided.

The liberal grants given towards boarding schools are fully justified by the result, and if giving them prevents as speedily a reduction of the aggregate expenditure upon the Indians as might otherwise be made, nothing can more surely tend to a large permanent saving in the long run.

Irregularity of attendance and home influences are not the only drawbacks to the system of day school education. Another very strong one is the difficulty of procuring, with the funds at command, a suitable class of teachers. It is by no means an uncommon idea, that a very small amount of proficiency quite qualifies for the instruction of Indian children. As a matter of fact, this is a very gross mistake; for just as Indian children are, by heredity and habit, far more difficult to instruct, after a certain point has been reached, than white children, so, much more need is there for skill on the part of those who train them. At the outset the teachers have to face the difficulty of teaching through the medium of a language foreign to the pupil; and the use of the native tongue in the schools, for any purpose whatsoever, is one which I feel convinced should on no account be allowed. This objection extends to the supply of literature written in Indian dialects; because, if the ideas and sentiments of white people are to be acquired it must be done by such contact as requires a thorough understanding of their language.

With regard to the time required for the education of an Indian boy or girl, there seems to be some curious divergence of view more or less prevalent. The expectation seems to be that the Indians are to acquire in two or three years what

takes the whites perhaps a course of ten years' study to arrive at; but reflection must make it clear that the very reverse of this is much more likely to be the case.

Industrial School Training.

For this reason, I am inclined to think that the policy, more especially with regard to training at industrial schools, should aim at a prolongation of the course.

The question will then suggest itself as to how to give pupils at industrial institutions the advantage of a sufficiently lengthened training, without doing so at the cost of excluding others on the reserves from such benefits. To answer this, I think I cannot do better than remind you of the views I expressed in a report I made to you on the subject not very long ago:

"I believe most thoroughly in the practice of hiring children out with settlers after a longer or shorter term within the walls of the institutions.

"Of course, the greatest care must be exercised with regard to the choice of such homes, only for them as will afford the best kind of influences; but if such homes can be found it seems difficult to imagine any other possible method by which the Indians can more thoroughly and readily be civilized.

"In the present condition of the Territories there undoubtedly exist difficulties in the way of any general adoption of this method, but month by month the number of the desirable class of settlers is increasing, and before many years the difficulty will have disappeared.

"While the powerful influence of this system, as a means of assimilating Indians to whites, forms its chief attraction, it offers the contingent advantages of materially reducing the cost of the institution; it removes the possibly demoralizing feeling of dependence, and without putting children beyond the guardianship of the institution, it makes room for the admission of more."

This leads naturally to a word or two on the future of children educated at those industrial institutions. As you are aware, I entertain strong convictions relative to the dangers to which these pupils—at any rate, so far as concerns the present generation—would be exposed, through returning to settle on their reserves. The danger of bringing them under the influence of their homes appears to me so great that I am making strong efforts, without, of course, being too precipitate, to stop pupils visiting reserves during their course of training, and to discourage parents and relatives from going to see the pupils at the schools too frequently.

It seems to me only natural to suppose that there will be a much stronger tendency for the few to merge into the many than to elevate them.

In the case of girls returning and marrying among semi-civilized men of their tribe, who have been brought up on the reserve, the all but universal law by which a woman assumes the status of her husband will surely take its course.

Whether the objection to allowing these pupils to return to their reserves will be best overcome by encouraging them to select homesteads among the settlers, or by the formation of colonies, is open to question. Certain difficulties present themselves with regard to either plan: but so far as I see my way at present, I incline to the opinion that the colonial system would, on the whole, work best.

To turn to particulars, I am glad to be able to report progress in education, and this year to be able to convey to your mind, with some clearness, the attainments in elementary knowledge of our Indian pupils.

This is now possible, as all the pupils in attendance at grant schools are graded upon a fixed curriculum, which provides a course of study divided into the five following standards attached hereto.

Increased Attendance of Children.

It is a noticeable fact that the gain, during the year, in the aggregate daily average attendance in the North-West Territories, is greater than the increase in the number enrolled. This, no doubt, has been brought about by making the school-houses more attractive, by insisting on more active and interesting teaching, and by

the exertions of all concerned with the schools to make their work more thorough. It may too, doubtless, be to a considerable extent attributable to the fact that in such districts as the advance towards civilization has been such as to render the measure politic, I have either withheld assistance from the parents who refuse to send their children to the school or have arrived at the same end by diverting a proportion of the rations formerly allowed for the consumption of the children at home to the provision of a meal at the school-house, which proves a strong inducement to regular attendance.

During the fiscal year 1887-88, 2,089 children were brought under educational influences in the North-West Territories, as against 2,136 in 1888-89, the increase being 47. The aggregate of average attendance at day and industrial schools was 1,100, a little over 50 per cent. of the whole number enrolled. The aggregate of average daily attendance at day schools alone was 847, as against 673 last year. In 1887-88 the daily average attendance has increased by 82; in 1888-89, by 174, the rate of gain largely increasing.

The 2,136 pupils attending schools are thus graded by their teachers: -

1,227	in Standard	I.
456	"	II.
244	"	III.
154	"	IV.
55	"	V.
<hr/>		
2,136		

The large number in Standard No. 1 is owing to the fact that so many attend irregularly.

STANDARD COURSES OF STUDY.

Branch.	Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.
Reading and recitation in.	Alphabet and tablets.	First half of First Reader.	First Reader.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.
Spelling.	Simplest words.	Words in first half of First Reader.	Words in First Reader.	Words in Second Reader.	Words in Third Reader.
Writing.	Elementary strokes on slates.	On slates. To transcribe letters and simple words from print or blackboards.	On slates and paper. Words and short sentences on slates and paper, or from Reader or blackboard, books.	Sentences from Reader.	To copy well from script or print.
Dictation.		Letters and short words.	Words from First Reader.	Sentences from First and Second Reader.	Sentences from Second and Third Reader.
Arithmetic.	Figures. To count addition and subtraction (mental) of units.	Tables 2 to 5 times. Mental exercise in addition and subtraction.	Multiplication tables, notation and numeration, notation and simple Tables, weights and measures in same on slates, squares, and $\frac{1}{2}$ divisions mental exercises well performed.	Same. Division and multiplication tables thoroughly. All simple rules; thoroughly grounded in reduction; $\frac{1}{2}$ divisions mental exercises well performed.	
Object lessons, with English conversation.	Explanation of all common objects, verb acting <i>etc.</i> , they must be made to understand thoroughly what they read, and not to advance in mechanical reading instructive movements and quicker than in understanding. Object lessons should be designed to illustrate what is read, as well as what is seen upon every hand, and instructive conversation be commonly held.	Same. The intelligence of the pupils to be cultivated to keep pace with the progress they make in reading.			
English study and Grammar.	To name common objects, learn names of days, weeks, months, &c., &c.	To name common objects, and make simple statements in simple English, but grammatically, intelligibly.	To express thoughts well in simple English, but grammatically, and adjectives.	To compose simple sentences, to know verbs, nouns understand their uses, and identify them.	To name parts of speech, identify them.
Geography.	Verbal instruction in facts necessary to understanding thoroughly geographical definitions.		Definitions and maps of Canada, local Geography, the World, &c. &c.		
Vocal music.			Simple Hymns and Songs.		
Religious instruction.			Scripture Reading; Ten Commandments; Lord's Prayer; Life of Christ, &c. &c.		

The school last year reported to be closed temporarily has been re-opened. One day-school has been closed, neighboring boarding schools requiring the children; and three day-schools have been transformed into joint day and boarding schools, in the same manner as two were last year. Six new day-schools and one more boarding school have been established.

The Round Lake boarding school continues to earn merited success. Its premises are being enlarged by the addition of a boys' dormitory, class-rooms, &c.

The Muscowpetung Reserve boarding school has succeeded well in getting attendance from reserves most difficult to reach.

The Regina Industrial School is nearly completed, the building being now rooted in. The premises will be most convenient.

The Elkhorn Homes have been completed and opened. The buildings seem to be good and substantial, well adapted for boarders.

The industrial school at St. Paul's, Manitoba, plans for which were being drawn up when I wrote my last report, is now completed; and it may confidently be hoped will soon be opened.

The number of pupils in the industrial schools has increased by 77, as follows:—

	From	To
St. Joseph's.....	28	54
Battleford	45	56
Fort Qu'Appelle.....	103	143
	<hr/> 176	<hr/> 253

I would refer you to the reports of the school inspectors and of the principals of schools for further information on educational matters.

General Matters.

There remain a few matters of a general character which have not yet been touched upon.

Sun-dances.

The sun-dances have been fewer and less successful than ever. That at the Blood Reserve is said to have been the poorest ever held; and a number of lodges went back to their villages before it commenced.

It certainly was a most unfortunate coincidence that the year before, when rain was badly needed and prayed for at the sun-dance, it quickly came; and the medicine-men made a great handle of this among the superstitions. However, these dances are dying out as fast as can be expected; and I have been endeavoring, with a fair amount of success, to introduce as a substitute something more profitable in the way of harvest homes.

Agency and Farm Buildings.

The only complete set of agency buildings erected during the year was at Mistowasis Reserve, to meet the necessity created by the separation of the Carlton from the Duck Lake Agency.

Six farmers' houses have been put up at various reserves, where the existing ones were neither calculated to afford the inmates decent comfort nor to serve as a suitable example for the imitation of the Indians.

Two houses for agency clerks have been erected, as well as one or two for interpreters and other employes, and minor required additions and repairs have been completed.

Coal Mines.

It may be noticed that the coal mine at the Blackfoot Reserve is this year supplying coal to the High River Industrial School, which it has been found can be done at a mutual profit to the Indians and the public.

This means of supply, it is hoped, will be extended next year, to meet all the requirements of the Department in the Territories, and an effort is being made to

open the St. Mary's mine at the Blood Reserve, at any rate, sufficiently to furnish the fuel which the fast diminishing supply of firewood is rendering far from easy to obtain on the reserve.

Mills.

It has been found that the want of milling facilities at certain points renders the production of grain of comparatively little value. At Onion Lake a building has been erected for the reception of the machinery of the mill dismantled at Frog Lake during the rebellion, if it be found that this can be more cheaply put together with the necessary repairs, than a new portable grist-mill can be supplied. Portable grist-mills are being set up at the Saddle Lake and Carlton agencies, and a bonus is being contributed towards the erection of a mill near John Smith's Reserve, on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan.

Wild Rice.

Another determined effort has been made to introduce the wild rice plant upon the reserves. A practical and experienced cultivator was employed to select the most favorable waters, and to sow the seed; but so far as has yet been ascertained, the result has not been encouraging. This is to be greatly regretted, for this plant, if established, would not only furnish a direct supply of valuable food, but would attract wild fowl in large numbers.

In this connection it may be mentioned that although the terms of treaty prevent the Indians being brought under the operations of the game laws, every effort is made to exact compliance with their spirit.

I have directed agents to refrain from issuing ammunition during the close season, to sternly discourage taking the eggs of wild fowl, and the catch, during spawning, of more fish than are required to satisfy the actual demands of hunger.

Contract Supplies.

The contract supplies have given satisfaction, and full value has been obtained for the funds expended in this direction.

About the only trouble experienced in connection with them is getting deliveries made with sufficient promptness; but contractors are held responsible for any loss which may be attributed to failure on their part.

Survey Work.

Some of the work done by our surveyors has already been alluded to. In addition to this, iron posts have been—greatly to the satisfaction of the Indians—placed at corners of reserves where this had not already been done; the lines of some reserves, which had become obliterated, have been re-run; and Mr. Nelson, D. L. S., has been absent defining on Lake Winnipegosis a reserve, to be used by some of the Fort Pelly Indians in connection with a fishing station, for the supply of the bands in the district mentioned. For further particulars of work done, I beg to refer you to the surveyors' reports.

Mr. Inspector McColl will report as usual on what has passed within the limits of the Manitoba Superintendency; and the usual statements will be found appended to this report, together with one showing the individual earnings of Indians.

The Assistant Commissioner's rapidly increasing familiarity with Indian affairs has enabled me advantageously to devote a considerable portion of my time to visiting reserves.

The work of this office continues to increase, and entails on my staff considerably longer hours of work than are customary in Government offices, but I have found the duties performed with efficiency and zeal.

The check upon expenditure, the economies devised, and the increased efficiency in the administration of affairs resulting from the close contact between headquarters and the agencies, effect a saving of the public funds far in excess of the cost of this supervision.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED, *Commissioner.*

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 5th November, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement of Indian matters in connection with the bands within my superintendency.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

The Indians of this band have not changed since my last report; there are but few of them. Their chief dependence is fishing, particularly the smelt, which of late years has been, in the winter season, their principal means of support.

Lapineau, Bathurst, Gloucester County.

The Indians on this reserve have many advantages. The land is good, as is also the fishing, and during the summer season they earn good wages as guides for the visiting sportsmen. If disposed, they could be very comfortable.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

The Red Bank Indians are fairly well off and might be better, having good opportunities in many ways. Many of them draw high wages on the lumber drives in the spring, but they have not made any progress during the past year.

There is a nice church and a resident priest.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

This reserve is very well settled, and shows signs of improvement visible in efforts to make their dwellings look better and more comfortable within.

They work out a great deal, there being a number of mills within three miles of the reserve. Some of them have made an effort to farm more.

The disappearance of bass has hurt these Indians very much, as bass fishing was their greatest means of support in the winter season. There is a church and school house on this reserve.

The priest from the adjoining parish visits them frequently. The teacher, Mr. Michael Flinne, is well and favorably known in this locality.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

The Indians here have every chance to be well off. They can fish nearly all the year round, the land is good, and many of them give a good deal of attention to their farms, and are much better off than are those of less industrious bands.

There is a church and school house on this reserve. The priest under whose ministrations they are is the Rev. Wm. Morrissey, who is so well known and beloved by all classes for his usefulness and many acts of kindness.

Miss Flora Campbell is the teacher, and her ability is proved by the way the children are progressing.

Big Cove, Kent County.

The Big Cove Band are very well off, having opportunities for farming and fishing; the former is claiming more of their attention, and the latter is a great assistance to them. Their wooden wares they ship to St. John, and generally realize remunerative prices. There is a very neat church on this reserve, presenting a nice appearance from the Richibucto River, on the banks of which it stands.

The Rev. Father Bannon looks after their spiritual welfare.

Indian Island, Kent County.

The principal means of support of this band is fishing, and they do some farming. They are fairly well off. There is also a church here.

Buctouche, Kent County.

Many of the Indians have left here and settled on other reserves, for what reason I cannot say.

The land is good, and they have good fishing. Those who have remained are doing very well.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

The Shediac Indians have done less to make themselves comfortable than any of the other bands in my superintendency. The land is pretty well broken up. I cannot account for it, unless that they are too close to the towns, and can get back and forth on the railway.

The land is poor, but if so disposed the Indians could do well at fishing. This band is retrograding.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

It is well that this band has good opportunities for fishing for their land is poor; in a dry season they cannot raise much, but have a good market for anything they have to sell. Extensive stone quarries are worked a short distance from the reserve. There is a church here also.

I cannot report anything very different from that of last year. There is a decrease in the population. There is an improvement on some of the reserves, while on others they have gone back. As a general thing, farming is not natural to them, but the increase in the grant for seed purposes had a good effect, and stimulated many of them to sow and plant more than they had ever before done.

I regret that intoxicants can be so readily obtained, as they suffer so much by their use. It is almost impossible to get proof against those who furnish the liquor.

On the whole, I am quite ready to say there is an improvement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,

Indian Agent.

ENFIELD, HALIFAX Co., N.S., 19th November, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose tabular statement, which may be a little incorrect, as it would cost too much to visit the different settlements.

The report would be the same as last year. There is no change in the condition of the Indians of Halifax County since last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. DESMOND,

Indian Agent, District No. 5.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR.

WINNIPEG, 14th November, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my twelfth annual report of inspection of the eight Indian agencies comprehending the seventy-five bands, forty-eight schools and seventeen dispensaries within my superintendency.

Since the date of my appointment to the Civil Service, in 1877, I have travelled upwards of fifty thousand miles, chiefly by canoe, and walked across about fifteen hundred miles of portage; hence I have had ample opportunities of becoming thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to my inspectorate, but it is impossible, in a general report like this, to do more than refer to most important matters, omitting others of less moment to be brought to the attention of the department by correspondence.

Owing to the marshy and rocky nature of most of the reserves within the agencies of Messrs. Reader, Mackay, McIntyre and Pither, and also a number of those within the agencies of Messrs. Martineau and McCracken, the area of land under cultivation by Indians on those reserves is limited to small garden patches around their dwellings, broken up by grub-hoes and planted with potatoes; but the unproductive character of those reserves has hitherto been largely compensated for by the excellent fisheries, magnificent hunting grounds and extensive rice fields near them. In many of those favored districts the supply of game, fur-bearing animals and fish is becoming gradually exhausted in consequence of the more effective instruments of destruction now used by hunters and fishermen in prosecuting their business regardless of consequences to the Indians who are naturally apprehensive of starvation unless their valuable fisheries are preserved. Their alarm is great at the probable failure of their fisheries, especially in Lake Manitoba and in the southern half of Lake Winnipeg, because American fishermen have commenced operating extensively there with several steamboats and a fleet of fishing smacks, fully equipped with men and provided with the requisite number of nets for catching nearly all the choicest fish in a very few years. At every council meeting I attended in those districts the question was prominently brought before me, with eloquent and pathetic appeals for assistance to prevent the destruction of their fisheries before they would be irretrievably ruined.

Some of the reserves within the agencies of Messrs. Martineau, McCracken, Ogletree and Muckle are admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals and roots in sufficient quantities to support comfortably the Indians living on them, but advancement in agriculture is very slow, on account of the difficulty experienced in inducing the Indians to abandon their nomadic habits and to remain on their reserves to attend to their crops.

The extensive experience acquired by Mr. Ogletree as an enterprising and successful agriculturist in Ontario and Manitoba has enabled him to accomplish a wonderful improvement on the reserves under his charge. He succeeded last season chiefly by Indian labor, in putting two hundred and fifty acres under wheat, from which about two thousand five hundred bushels were harvested. Had it not been for the extreme drought of last summer more than five thousand bushels would have been realized. It is extremely gratifying to observe the interest now manifested in farming by the Indians of this agency. During my inspection of the reserve at Long Plain last spring a number of the band were busily engaged in sowing their wheat. All the labor in fencing, ploughing, sowing and harrowing the eighty-five acres under cultivation was performed by themselves, under the supervision of the agent. At the gardens, near Hamilton's Crossing, the Indians were also diligently employed in planting and sowing. The chief, Yellow Quill, and his family, had about ten acres under wheat and were breaking up another field of equal extent. At Swan

Lake Reserve fifty acres are broken up, and enclosed within a substantial wire fence. Thirty acres were put under wheat, but owing to the exceptional dryness of last season the crop was largely a failure. The crossing of the Northern Pacific Railway through the middle of this beautiful reserve has considerably enhanced its value. Some of the Indians at Rosseau River are beginning to recognize the necessity of devoting themselves more to agricultural pursuits and less to those of the chase. They assisted in sowing and harvesting one hundred and eighteen acres of wheat, which yielded upwards of one thousand bushels of the choicest sample of grain raised in the district. Others of them are employed the greater part of the summer in digging seneeca, or snake-root, for which they annually receive thousands of dollars. It is a matter of great regret that this large amount of money does not materially benefit them, as they are exposed to many temptations to squander their means on worthless goods. The Indians within the agency of Mr. Ogletree have an aversion to education, and the only school which has been established is on the Rousseau River Reserve, where there are several Roman Catholic families. These bands have thirty-five horses, and seventy-nine horned cattle in excellent condition, and they have secured about two hundred tons of hay for fodder. The Indians within the agency of Mr. Muckle are generally very intelligent and industrious. There are six Episcopal and three Roman Catholic schools in successful operation within this agency, viz, six at St. Peter's, one at Broken Head River and two at Fort Alexander. The number of children attending these schools is two hundred and ninety-eight, and the daily average is one hundred and thirty-eight. The pupils are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, vocal music and dictation. These Indians are progressing favorably in agriculture. Their farming operations last season consisted in cultivating seven hundred and forty-five acres, and harvesting about two hundred and forty bushels of corn, ten hundred and forty of oats, eleven hundred and fifty of barley, fifteen hundred of wheat, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty of potatoes. They have three hundred and ninety-six houses, two hundred and eighty-nine stables, fifty-seven horses, one thousand one hundred and seventeen head of horned cattle, one hundred and eight pigs, and between four and five thousand tons of hay. These statistics are most encouraging indications of the advancement in civilization that the Indians are capable of attaining. There are three dispensaries in Mr. Muckle's agency, one at Clandeboye and two at Fort Alexander. They are instrumental in alleviating the sufferings of the afflicted, and are much appreciated.

The Indians within Mr. Martineau's agency are divided into nine bands, scattered along the marshy shores of Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin. They subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, which seriously interferes with the cultivation of their reserves, and also with the attendance of their children at school. They caught nearly four thousand dollars worth of fish and about ten thousand dollars worth of fur during the year. They harvested only two hundred bushels of wheat, corn, barley, oats, peas and beans, two thousand one hundred and twenty-one of potatoes, and seven hundred and sixty-four tons of hay. They have one hundred and fourteen acres under cultivation, two hundred and four houses, one hundred and sixty stables, eighty-eight horses, five hundred and eighty-one head of horned cattle and twenty pigs. There are two hundred and twelve pupils attending the nine schools in operation within the agency; the average daily attendance is one hundred and thirteen; and the teachers, generally, who are engaged in conducting these schools, faithfully discharge their duties.

In consequence of the extensive fisheries established on Lake Winnipeg, especially in the Little Saskatchewan Bay, a large number of Indians belonging to this agency abandon their reserves during the fishing season and resort, with their families, to that locality for employment. They are supplied by the companies engaged in the business with boats and nets for fishing, and receive two dollars in trade or about one in cash for every hundred whitefish caught; these fish are afterwards disposed of for upwards of fifty times the amount paid for them. Instead of the Indians being benefitted by the fisheries, I find the very opposite to be invariably

the case, for not only is the supply of fish, upon which they principally depend for subsistence becoming rapidly exhausted, but also the general condition of the Indians within this agency is getting apparently worse every year. Since the commencement of those fisheries their reserves are not properly cultivated, their gardens are frequently neglected and their houses often deserted. At the approach of winter, when the fishing season is over, they return to their homes empty-handed and heavy-hearted, to wander about in search of food to keep themselves and families from starving.

On account of the limited area of arable land available on the most of their reserves, and the difficulty experienced in ploughing it after it is cleared of the timber, in consequence of the presence of rocks and boulders, the thirty bands of Indians in Treaty No. 3 harvested only two hundred and sixty-five bushels of grain, seventeen thousand three hundred and twenty-seven of potatoes, and three hundred and ninety-two tons of hay. They own three hundred and eighty-five houses, seventy-nine stables, forty horses and two hundred and sixty-two head of horned cattle. It is therefore evident from these statistics that the Indians of these agencies are not successful in the cultivation of cereals or in stock-raising, and the only sources from which they can obtain a livelihood beyond their crop of potatoes are their rice fields, from which they annually gather thousands of bushels; their hunting grounds, from the proceeds of which they received during the year thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars; and their fisheries, from which it is estimated they caught last season eighteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars worth of fish. Beaver are fast disappearing; the otter, martin, fisher and other valuable fur-bearing animals are gradually becoming exterminated; and unless the fisheries, upon which they mainly depend now for support, are rigidly protected, not many years will elapse before they will become wholly dependant on the Government for subsistence. An extensive fishery has been established at Rat Portage, on the Lake of the Woods, and more fisheries are intended to be started on other lakes in the district.

The remarks made relative to the qualification of the teachers in the agency of Mr. Martineau apply equally to those conducting the ten schools within these agencies. The number of pupils who attended school during the year was two hundred and forty-four, and there was an average attendance of ninety-four pupils daily. A portion of four bands only are professed christians, and many of the others have an objection to schools being opened on their reserves, and decline to send their children. This, and the lengthened absence of the Indians at their hunting grounds, will account for the small attendance at these schools.

On account of the rocky and marshy nature of the district within the agencies of Messrs. Mackay and Reader, very little ploughing, excepting at Fisher River and on a few other reserves, is ever done in Treaty No. 5. The seventeen bands within these agencies cultivate altogether about two hundred acres of land, mostly with axes and grub-hoes. Last season they only raised about six hundred and fifty bushels of grain, chiefly wheat and barley, and fifteen thousand three hundred and six bushels of potatoes, which evidently is inadequate to support them and their families; hitherto they resorted to their fisheries and hunting grounds to supply the deficiency. They caught last year about ten thousand five hundred and fifty dollars worth of fish, and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars worth of fur. I am, however, apprehensive that the fisheries will soon become exhausted, unless stringent laws are enacted and resolutely enforced by the Government for their protection, and that fur-bearing animals will ultimately become exterminated as white settlements increase. These bands have four hundred and thirty-four horses, one hundred and seventy-four stables, and four hundred and twenty-five head of horned cattle, which have increased four-fold within the last ten years.

Schools have been established on every reserve within these agencies, except at Blood Vein River and Pas Mountain. Teachers generally discharge their duties with commendable efficiency. The number of pupils attending these schools is

three hundred and fifty-three, and the daily attendance averages one hundred and ninety-six.

The following summary of the tabular statement herewith enclosed approximately represents the actual condition of Indian affairs within this superintendency up to the present date, viz.: The total number of Indians who received their annuity at the last payment was nine thousand and thirty-nine. The number of houses is one thousand four hundred and forty-three, an increase of fifty-three; of barns and stables, seven hundred and eighteen, an increase of twenty-three; of land under cultivation one thousand five hundred and seventy-nine acres, an increase of forty-one; of horses two hundred and twenty-three, an increase of twenty-six; of horned cattle, two thousand four hundred and forty-seven, an increase of four hundred and fifty-three; of pigs, one hundred and thirty-nine, an increase of thirty-seven; bushels of corn, four hundred and twenty-nine; of wheat, five thousand three hundred and sixty-two; of oats, one thousand one hundred and thirty-three; of barley, one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight; of potatoes, forty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and of hay, six thousand and seventy-seven tons. The value of fish taken during the year amounted to fifty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars; and of furs, ninety-three thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

The number of Indian children within this superintendency is four thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, of whom two thousand six hundred and ninety-nine are of an age to attend school, and of these one thousand two hundred and fifty-five are on the rolls, the average daily attendance being five hundred and ninety-seven. Although undoubtedly a number of the dispensers of medicines to Indians are eminently qualified for the positions they occupy, some are not quite so competent, but no others are available in the vicinity of the reserves on which the dispensaries are situated. Periodical visit are made by the medical superintendents, Drs. Orton and Hanson, to the different reserves, where they personally examine patients, and give directions to the dispensers as to the treatment to be observed. The agents generally attend faithfully to their duties and my present staff of clerks gives me entire satisfaction. The number of official letters received by me during the year was three thousand one hundred and sixty-six; of letters dispatched, three thousand four hundred and thirty-two, covering five thousand two hundred and eighty-three pages of foolscap, an increase of two hundred and twenty-three letters over last year, or about equivalent to the number written from the year 1876 to 1882, inclusive, by the same number of clerks—and the other work in the office has increased in a similar proportion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

FARMING AGENCIES AND APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND MOOSE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
68	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain	39	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	600	102
69	do	do	26	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,520	82
70	do	do	25	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	70

FORT

64	Côté, W. E. Jones, act'g ag't and farm'r	Fort Pelly	125	95	12	95	350
65	Key do do	do	46	38	3	42	200
66	Kee-see-kouse do do	do	70	33	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	175

BIRTLE

57	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek	7	232	168	120	200
58	Young Chief	Oak River	97	262	231	600	300
59	.....	Oak Lake .....	.....	38	41	.....	40
60	Kadonemie	Turtle Mountain .....	.....	38	27	38	30
61	Kee-see-koss-we-win	Riding Mountain	10	90	41	70	125
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Lizard Point	5	182	50	100	200
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek .....	.....	177	128	128	100
67	South Quill	Rolling River .....	.....	27	27	50	25

CROOKED

.....	Edward McNeil	Crooked Lakes	5	5	5	.....	15
71	"Du-cha-pow-ace	do	240	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	220	220
.....	John Nicol	do	5	5	5	.....	15
72	Kake-wis-ta-haw	do	222	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	300	185
.....	J. A. Sutherland	do	5	5	5	.....	11
73	O'Soup	do	550	207	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	740	230
.....	A. J. Colburn	do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	.....	10
74	Sakimay	do	200	134	100	600	200

ASSINIBOINE

76	W. S. Grant, agent and farmer.	Indian Head	343	222	249	268	275
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* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of corn sown. + $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of onions sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

MOUNTAIN.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
67	16	.....	3	23	.....	.....	2	159	15	.....	56	139
70	12	.....	23	3	.....	.....	12	172	99	.....	72	10
4	12	.....	23	5	.....	.....	12	1	12	.....	114	138

PELLEY.

.....	30	25	22	8	4	.....	6	.....	178	129	723	233
.....	9	7	12	4	2	.....	4	.....	46	31	467	112
.....	10	8	6	4	2	.....	3	.....	65	40	323	161

AGENCY.

160	53	.....	101	5	1	.....	613	677	259	.....	939	40
201	23	.....	17	16	16	.....	101	562	82	.....	1,785	30
29	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	98	.....	.....	250	.....
39	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16	79	40	.....	150	.....
12	46	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	87	275	30
42	69	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	217	152	280	95
101	39	26	3	.....	.....	31	.....	519	110	195	250	10
20	4	.....	5	16	16	.....	.....	65	20	.....	580	15

LAKES.

94	5	.....	17	5	23	2	1	146	12	.....	454	194
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	5	7	7	9	.....	1	1	203	.....	17	147	20
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
159	20	12	11	3	11	596	204	50	283
110	8	14	3	150	25	111

RESERVE.

152	12	10	20	16	3	3	5	453	83	60	705	717
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FARMING AGENCIES AND APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND FILE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
84	Little Black Bear, R. McConnell, Instructor.	File Hills		60	53 ³ / ₄	60	210
83	Star Blanket.	do		31	4 ¹ / ₂	35	150
82	O'Kanese	do		14 ¹ / ₂	28 ³ / ₄	55	150
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis.	do		141	99 ¹ / ₂	130	160

MUSCOW

75	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	12	10	8	14	20
	Piapot	do	275	135 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	300	450
80	D. McIntosh	do	14 ³ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₂	19 ³ / ₄	14 ³ / ₄	50
	Muscowpetung	do	102	94	68	97	250
79	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	12	10 ⁵ / ₈	8 ⁷ / ₈	13	24
	Pasquah	do	154	124	92 ¹ / ₂	200	280
78	*Standing Buffalo, Sioux	do	127	56 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₂	200	100

TOUCHWOOD

85	L. Couture	Touchwood Hills	20	96	72	100	250
86	T. J. Fleetham	do	60	131 ³ / ₄	94	160	350
87	J. H. Gooderham	do	43	24	46		160
88	do	do	93	85	65	93	150
89	L. Couture	Nut and Fishing Lakes		10	10	10	30
			225	346 ³ / ₄	287	363	940

ONION

	G. G. Mann	Pitt District		21 ³ / ₄	21 ³ / ₄	25	305
119	See-kas-kootch	do		393	481	481	510
124	Chippewans	Cold Lake			12	10	250

BATTLE

109	Stony, O. F. Orr	Eagle Hills	165	76 ¹ / ₂	92	800	240
108	Red Pheasant, J. H. Price	do	245	109 ¹ / ₂	154	400	340
113	Sweet Grass, Geo. D. Gopsill	Battle River	170	143	254	200	300
114	Poundmaker, J. Fitzpatrick	do	211	131	167	500	250
116	Little Pine, do	do	230	145	122	700	150
112	Mosomin, G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	200	167	137	600	200
115	Thunder Child, H. H. Nash	Saskatchewan	225	205	165	470	150
	Totals		1,446	967 ³ / ₈	1,063	3,670	1,630

*32 acres of corn sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

HILLS.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
39	13	.....	3½	2	..... ½	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	65	15
18	5	.....	3	1	.....	1	1½	25	.....	.....	19	.....
100	18	.....	6	3	1	4	1½	400	50	.....	200	39

PETUNG.

96	8	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	25	.....	60	.....
13	.....	.....	15½	11	4½	4	5	150	.....	.....	280	154
80	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
10	.....	.....	10½	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
15	10	.....	7½	5	.....	.....	2	93	25	.....	15	5
15	2	.....	7	5	.....	.....	2	93	25	.....	78	66
30	8	.....	10	2	.....	.....	2½	26	20	.....	268	95

HILLS.

70	8	.....	10½	5½	1½	.....	1½	175	.....	.....	60	60
101	7	1	12	5	1½	.....	1	300	.....	.....	100	50
12	.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	1	20	.....	.....	17	25
70	4	.....	5	4	1	.....	1	160	.....	.....	18	25
.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14
253	19	4	42½	19½	4½	.....	4½	655	.....	.....	235	174

LAKE.

28	20	.....	29½	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	330	29	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FORD.

8	20	20	8	4½	.....	2	14	10	20	14	68	286
18	20	40	8	3	1	1	8	80	30	5	32	.....
110	15	.....	10	5	.....	3	20	75	.....	.....	45	10
104½	11½	5	10	.....	.....	.....	20	90	.....	6	10	.....
110½	13	4	15	.....	.....	2½	.....	10	.....	.....	15	.....
108	42	.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	614	120	.....	30	.....
150	15	10	12	5	.....	5	8	308	50	30	60	.....
608½	136½	79	71	22½	3	13½	70	1,179	229	55	260	216

FARMING AGENCIES AND APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND BLACKFOOT

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
146	W. M. Baker.....	North Blackfoot Reserve	100	100	93	136	50
146	G. H. Wheatley.....	South do	10	180	158	190	65

PEIGAN

147	A. R. Springett (Agent).....	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills).....	25	25	25	25	40
	North Axe	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	158	125	97	204	18

BLCOD

148	Jas. Wilson	Belly River.....	36	34	36	100	
	Red Crow, Head Chief.....	Near Fort McLeod.....	12	198	154	318	

DUCK

95	One Arrow, Louis Marion.....	5 miles from Batoche.....	70	57	42	70	100
96	Oreenasds, Lawrence Lovell.....	Near Duck Lake	219	80	98	220	110
97	Beardy, do	At Duck Lake	325	131	156	210	230
99	John Smith, Justus Wilson	South Branch Saskatchewan	290	180	131	280	180
100	James Smith, no Instructor.....	Fort à la Corne	60	51	35	250	80
100	Chamberland, do	do	50	31	20	225	80
98	Chikistayasin.....						
	Totals		1,011	531	482	1,255	780

PEACE

137	Erasmusden, John Ross	Bear's Hills.....	71	87	120	240	
138	Sampson, S. B. Lewis	Battle River.....	29	215	164	326	350
140	Muddy Bull, John Ross	Bear's Hills.....	52	59	130	160	
141	Sharpwood, D. C. Robinson	Wolf Creek	15	8	20	100	
	Totals.....		29	353	318	596	850

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.

GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.

Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	623 ¹ 88 ³	291 ¹ 56 ¹	41 ¹ 26 ¹	11 ¹	21 ¹ 81 ¹	584 1,985	495 6,331	30

AGENCY.

.....	20	1	400
1	94 ¹	1	28 ¹	10	870	435

AGENCY.

.....	31 119	1	4 27 ¹	25	350 768	10	640
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LAKE.

35	3	15	21 ¹	1	1	140	25	10	70	37
45	43 ¹	25	3 ¹	2	5	10	97	10
80	10 ¹	30	5	4	2	436 ¹	43 ¹	174 ¹	249	100
89	50	36	5	1 ¹	.....	.....	.....	700	380	93	215	40
25	8	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	30	250	.....
20	2	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	10	240	.....
294	77 ¹	126	221 ¹	71	.....	31	.....	1,485 ¹	448	327 ¹	1,121	187

HILLS.

13 ¹	16	45 ¹	4 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 ¹	58	121 ¹	13 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 ¹	103 ¹	32 ¹	13 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 ¹	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....
174 ¹	86	210 ¹	221 ¹	.....	.....	1	.....	131 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND MOOSE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bsh	Bsh	Bsh			
68	C. Lawford,	Moose Mountain,					60	1 for 3
69	do	do					65	reser-
70	do	do					75	ves.

FORT

64	Côté, W. E. Jones, act'g ag't and farmer	Fort Pelly,	79				245	.....
65	Key do do	do	49				64	.....
66	Keesee-kouse do do	do	42				165	.....

BIRTLE

57	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek,	5	11			173	80
58	Young Chief,	Oak River,	5				159	200
59	.....	Oak Lake,					50	50
60	Kalomenie,	Turtle Mountain					22	30
61	Keesee-koss-we-win,	Riding Mountain	10					50
62	Way-way-see-cappo,	Lizard Point,	24					125
63	The Gambler,	Silver Creek,	3					50
67	South Quill,	Rolling River,	3					40

CROOKED

	Edward McNeil,	Crooked Lakes,						1
71	On-chapow-ace,	do	28		4		125	
	John Nicol,	do						1
72	Kake-wis-ta-haw,	do			5		130	
	J. A. Sutherland	do						1
73	O'Samp,	do					120	
	A. J. Coburn	do						1
74	Sakumay,	do			2		160	

ASSINIBOINE

76	W. S. Grant, agent and farmer	Indian Head	71	10			242	2
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INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—
MOUNTAIN.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	17	8	.....	4 houses ; 4 stables	Crops harvested are approximated.
.....	12	9	.....	4 do 1 do	Horses are ponies, unfit for farm work.
.....	12	13	.....	5 do 6 do	

PELLEY.

.....	24	29	.....	25 houses ; 21 stables ; 10 store-houses ; 2 root houses.	Grain and roots are given approximately.
.....	13	10	.....	9 h'ses ; 7 stables ; 5 store h'ses	The old fields were used this year and all were spring ploughed. A lot of new land has been broken which will be used next year and the land summer fallowed.
.....	10	16	3	12 do 8 do 7 do	

AGENCY.

.....	32	10	20 houses ; 24 stables.	The approximate yield of corn is in the "ear," not shelled.
.....	62	16	2	20 do 22 do	
.....	7	4	.....	6 do 5 do
.....	6	4	.....	5 do 3 do
.....	7	8	.....	10 do 8 do
.....	26	8	.....	12 do 10 do
.....	13	12	3	8 do 10 do	
.....	2	6	2 do 2 do	

LAKES.

4	.....	.....	.....	2 houses ; 1 stable ; 1 store h'se	Res. 71, oat crop, Home Farm, a total failure.
24	20	4	28 do 15 do	do 72 do	do
4	.....	.....	2 do 1 do	1 storehouse	do 73 do partial failure.
23	20	.....	27 do 17 do	do 74 do	do
2	.....	.....	1 do 1 do	4 st'ch'ses ; 1 root house.	Gardens. The small yield was consumed during the summer.
26	48	4	33 do 33 do 32 do	do	
2	.....	.....	1 do 1 do	1 store h'se ; 1 root house	
20	40	1	30 do 21 do	.....

RESERVE.

4	22	49	83 houses ; 32 stables ; 3 store-houses ; 13 root houses ; 4 pig-stys ; 2 sheep-pens ; 2 hen-houses.	Total number of acres under crop this year includes 1 acre of onions. Grain, not being threshed, is only given approximately.
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FARMING AGENCIES AND APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND FILE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bsh	Bsh	Bsh			
84	Little Black Bear, R. McConnell, Instructor.	File Hills.					71	2 for all the Reserves.
83	Star Blanket	do					55	
82	O Kanese.	do					53	
81	Pee-pee-koo-sis	do					83	

MUSCOW

75	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley						1
	Piapot	do	25	17			236	
80	D. McIntosh	do				10		1
	Muscow-pe-tung	do					97	
79	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes						1
	Pasquah	do					132	
78	Standing Buffalo, Sioux	do			45		125	

TOUCHWOOD

85	L. Couture	Touchwood Hills					160	1
86	T. J. Fleetham	do					159	1
87	J. H. Gooderham	do	2				81	1
88	do	do					117	1
89	L. Couture	Nut and Fishing Lakes					333	
			2				850	4

ONION

	G. G. Mann	Pitt District						3
119	Saskatoon	do					343	
120	Chippewyan	Cold Lake					128	

BATTLE

109	Stoney, O. E. Orr	Eagle Hills	4				112	1
108	Red Phoenix, J. H. Price	do					106	1
113	Sweet Grass, Geo. D. Gopill	Battle River	10				156	1
111	Poundmaker, J. Fitzpatrick	do					112	2
116	Little Pine, do	do					140	
112	Moosomin, G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek					89	1
115	Thunder Child, H. H. Nash	Saskatchewan					176	1
	Totals			14			891	7

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Co. tinued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

HILLS.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
	10	30		4 houses; 2 stables.	Besides 13 houses and 18 stables at Beaver Hills, outside of Reserve.
	8	7	3	do 3 do	The stables were built to replace burnt ones.
	10	11	7	do 1 do	The stable was built to replace one burnt.
	14	5	2	do 1 do	Besides 1 house and 3 stables at Beaver Hill, outside of Reserve.
					Some old houses are to be used for stable.
					The crop on Reserve 81 was put in by the Indians of Bands 81 and 82 working together.

PETUNG.

2				2 stables; 2 storehouses	Garden produce eaten during summer.
33	165			30 houses; 22 stables.	
2				1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse;	
				1 roothouse.	
24	32			20 houses; 13 stables.	
				1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse;	
				1 roothouse.	
42	70			45 houses; 30 stables.	
20	45			45 do 18 do	

HILLS.

17	15	1		11 houses; 8 stables; 1 storehouse; 1 henry; 2 milkhouses	Mus-cow-quan's Reserve.
21	22	5			Geo. Gordon's do
14	15			8 houses; 4 stables; 1 milkhouse	Day Star's do
15	20			7 do 5 do 2 do	Poor Man's do
7	30				Yellow Quill's do
74	102	6			

LAKE.

	56	18		4 houses; 3 stables; 2 storehouses
	6	28	5	48 houses; 22 stables.
				18 do 16 do

FORD.

1	27	9		1 house; 10 stables.	The yield of grain is approximate, as the threshing is not yet done on this agency.
1	36	5		3 do 4 do	
2	43	9		4 do 1 do	
2	31	12			
2	26	6		3 do 3 do	
3	26	15		1 stable.	
3	30	10		5 do 6 storehouses.	
11	219	66			

FARMING AGENCIES AND APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND BLACKFOOT

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
145	W. M. Baker	North Blackfoot Res.				726	1
146	G. H. Wheatley	South do				1,095	3

PEIGAN

147	A. R. Springett (Agent)	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)					3
	North Axe	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)				907	

BLOOD

148	Jas. Wilson	Belly River					6
	Red Cow, Head Chief	Near Fort McLeod				2,043	

DUCK

95	One Arrow, Louis Marion	5 miles from Batoche		6		80	12
96	Olocomases, Lawrence Lovell	Near Duck Lake				27	8
97	Beardy, do	At Duck Lake		1	12	112	18
99	John Smith, Justus Wilson	South Branch Saskatchewan				88	17
100	James Smith, No Instructor	Fort à la Corne				137	16
100 1/2	Cumberland, do	do				96	14
98	Chkasitaypasin						
	Totals			7	12	540	85

PEACE

137	Ermineskin, John Ross	Bear's Hills				109	2
138	Sampson, S. B. Lucas	Battle River				270	2
140	Muddy Bull, John Ross	Bear's Hills				67	
141	Sharphead, D. C. Robertson	Wolf Creek				85	2
	Totals					531	6

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

AGENCY.

HORSES AND CATTLE POWER.

Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians		Buildings.	Remarks.
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
		570		10 houses.	10 houses built to replace those torn down.
		820		20 houses; 2 stables; 4 root-houses; 1 pig-stye.	Carrots and garden vegetables a failure. 20 houses erected to replace those torn down.

RESERVE.

5				4 houses; 2 stables; 5 store-houses; 1 root-house.	Garden stuff consumed as grown.
14		510		72 houses; 4 stables; 15 root-houses.	Horses shown as private property of Indians are too small to be of use for farm work. Considerable improvement has taken place among the Indian houses.

AGENCY.

9	9	2,000		9 houses; 3 stables; 8 store-houses; 3 root-houses.	The horses are never in the hands of the Indians. The work oxen are loaned to Indians during the spring and fall work, but at other times are under charge of instructor.
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LAKE.

7	26			14 houses; 7 stables; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.	
13	3			10 houses; 9 stables; 1 root-house.	
20	19			20 houses; 20 stables; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.	
13	9	7		20 houses; 23 stables; 9 store-houses.	
10				14 houses; 4 stables.	
12				10 do 8 do	
75	57	7			This band is broken up and the reserve deserted; the members of this band are now attached to Bands Nos. 95, 100 and 1000.

HILLS.

16	40			12 houses; 10 stables; 2 pig-stys	Turnips and carrots shown as gardens
33	180			30 do 17 do 4 do	
11	20			7 do 12 do 2 do	
4	40			9 do 4 do	
64	280				

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1889.
ONE ARROW'S RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pots.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Manifold.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Onions.	Carrots.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Manifold.	
12	John.	3		5	1							30			6	10		
17	Napage.	2		4								40			15	2		
31	Kakipatoom.	6		21								30			6	3		
47	Kamigapit.			12								30			6	4		
53	Pascal.														6	2		
49	Maskotow.														6	2		
40	Lamited Nose.														6	6		
31	Mike.														6	2		
28	Widows.														6	6		
	Totals.	35	3	15	1	2½	1			4		140			70	37		LOUIS MORIN, Farmer.
BEARDY'S RESERVE, No. 97.																		
36	Wapaloo.	10		4	1							35			1	30		
33	Montee.	5		2								17½			20			
18	O'Kinashe.	10		6								40			25			
21	Secretary.	10	3	4								42			30			
16	Soo-sue-quaces.	12	4	5	1	1						96			25	100		
67	Jyoh-soo.	4										20			15			
37	Susie.	10	1	4								82			30			
8	Oonako.	8	1	1								24			30			
42	Ketomagin.	7	1	1								20			12			
44	Jovinscase.	4										60			20			
17	Light Hair.											21			10			
57	Yokakoot.														12			
	Totals.	80	10	30	2	5	4			½		486½			1	249	100	LAWRENCE LOVELL, Farmer.

No.	Name	Totals										Totals
		11	60	57	50	124	48	13	49	7	15	
42	Matoskoos					5	45					
44	Big Baptiste			1	20							
46	Old Bull			4	54							
50	Onoseon			4	33							
59	Tageys boys					3	97					
61	Key-at-open			87	1	52						
66	John Twins			1	66	1	94					
68	Chinuchess					97						
69	James Shusa					93						
70	Saskatchewan					99						
77	Pierre			30	1	30						
80	Joe Sampson			66	1	80						
92	George Pot			2	23							
93	Makino					90						
95	White Mud					92						
107	Alexis											
110	Okimun					87						
111	Tom Red Deer					1	27					
113	James R. Gut					20						
114	Squamin			1	40							
115	Saddle Back					8	34					
116	Job					2	16					
117	Shooting Stoney					2	10					
Agency						2	73					
Totals		11	60	57	50	124	48	13	49	7	15	

SAML. B. LECAN,
Indian Agent.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.

Totals										John Ross, Farmer.
62	Roasting on the Coal.					1	92			
35	Joe Ward						81	20		
5	Twistin						5 51	67		
30	Rattlesnake				1	82			16	
7	Headman			43	3	15		90	20	
46	Lazy Joe						2 52		18	
3	Kennawats			45	2	37	4 60	50	44	
4	Big Joe					53	2 11	33		0 50
53	Sam Baptiste						2 31	16	33	
65	Little Child						2 21			
1	Ermineskin			87	5	07		68	12	
52	Panny Ermineskin.					1	11	65	12	
67	Black Breast							13	12	
63	Koodas					67	2 28	18	20	
Totals		1	75	16	00	45	50	50	4	50
										2 25

JOHN ROSS,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Fort Pelly Agency, Season of 1889.

COTTE RESERVE, No. 64.

Nos. of Hay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUShELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.							
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Cauldens.	Wheat.	Oats.		Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Cauldens.
1	Nap-cake-cake						1														
2	Singush		2																		
3	C. Kosick		4																		
4	John Senenight		3																		
5	John Senenight		3																		
6	Moose.		3																		
7	J. Friday		3																		
8	J. Friday		3																		
9	J. Friday		3																		
10	J. Friday		3																		
11	J. Cote (chief)		6				1														
12	A. Cote		6																		
13	A. Caldwell		12																		
14	Bald Head.		12																		
15	Bald Head.		12																		
16	Bald Head.		12																		
17	Robt. Pelly		1																		
18	Manitowoc																				
19	Manitowoc																				
20	Hornet																				
21	Mrs. Fanel		1																		
22	Mrs. Fanel		1																		
23	Edler		1																		
24	W. Crow		1																		
25	W. Crow		1																		
26	Ka-kay-mass.		1																		
27	Ka-kay-mass.		1																		
28	Bill Fidler.		1																		
29	Bill Fidler.		1																		
30	Totals.	30	25		22	8	4	6													

KEY RESERVE, No. 65.

1	Key (chief).....	2	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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KESICKOUSF RESERVE, No. 66.

[illegible]

W. B. LONK,
Acting Indian Agent.

53 Jim Taniniyidnazin...	5	3	16	15	50	1	6
54 John Ta'eh piyuluazin...	8			24			
55 Tunkan-pikiya-na...	5		16	15	40	1	6
56 Topbdi-nazin...	18			90	10		
76 Harry Noel...	4			10	50		10
78 Dawantamin-wui...	5			15	75		6
32 Antome Hoke...	28	1	16	80	75		15
34 Sunka-maza...	14	1	16	30	50		6
28 Mah-piya-ska...	28	2	16	60	50		15
12 Pak'-doka'-sui...	1	1		12	100		6
35 Tawana...	1	3		30	75		6
77 Wambdi-na...	12	2		30	50		6
41 Eli Aic'ag't...	6			25	50		6
11 Siedo...	10			16	140		6
18 Waltempon...	1			28	75		6
37 John Ston...	6			2	500		6
36 Wacutia...	14						
14 Tasama-waiand...							
Totals...	204	23	171½	81	502	82	159

OAK LAKE RESERVE, No. 59.

2 Ampe-tu Wambdi...	6			18			10
3 Oye Maksa...	1			12	50		10
1 Sunka Waste...					50		
4 Sunka-sawa...	5			30	50		10
7 Sma Wicaki...					50		10
10 Kasiyo-waza...					50		10
9 Mat Chwin Yulwa...	6			18	50		10
13 Wiyu Kiya...	8			20			
5 Waeke...							
Totals...	29		21	98	250		50

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STOUN RESERVE, No. 60.

1 Heli Mami...	16	1		16	15		2
3 Ta Cappel Waste-st...	11			20	10		4
4 Oye Dutu...	3	1		9	10		2
5 Gusto...					110		2
6 Mato Hota...	3			20	10		
Totals...	30	5	2	79	150		22

SILVER CREEK RESERVE, No. 63.

[illegible]

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 64.

[illegible]

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, Season of 1889.
PHEASANT RUMPS RESERVE, No. 68.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
1	Pheasant Rump.		2						40		10	10				Quantities are approximate, grain not having yet been threshed.
2	Red Thunder.	6							10		7	15				
3	Masandotah.	4							10		5	5				
5	Eahuchah.	4							10		5	5				
6	Etonnapi.	8							15		6	30				
6½	Estakooofah.	10							20		6	15				
10	Eahonah.	1							30		5	4				
12	Bad Hand.	1							4		4	10				
20	Etonshan.								4		4	5				
102	Tahay.	5	5						10	15	4					
110	John.	18	3						20			40				
111	Buckshot.															
	Totals.	67	16	3	2½			2	150	15	56	139				
STRIPED BLANKETS RESERVE, No. 69.																
3	Caumie Hay.	15							50		20					Quantities are approximate, grain not being threshed.
4	May-yah-ke-peeness.										8					
5	Kah-pee-che-kappo.	2							15	25	6	3				
6	Eatin.	5							15		4					
8	Toka-koopi.															
44	E-yah-t-man.															
52	Win-chah-magin.	11	3						20	50	10	5				
80	Onga-manie.	4							10		3	2			4	
102	Se-hal-on-pe.	4							30		4					
51	Red Ears widow.	10							10	15						
115	Maza.	4	2								4					
119	Washti Oakshid.	6							12							
121	Papamus.	2							10		5					
41	Hooshti.															
	Totals.	70	12	2½	3	2			172	90	72	10				

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1889.
OCHIAPOWACE'S RESERVE, No. 71.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.
2	Striped Back	3													40	10	10		
69	Pelanger	14	1 ¹			1	1		1	1	30				30				
4	Ochlawace	14	1			2	1		1	1	30				30	10	10		1
83	Mc-tas-sway	3				1	1		1	1	30				50	15			
11	Ka-qua-kaw-a-wasis	3				1	1		1	1	16				30	8			1
61	Kee-sic-cow-a-wasis	3				1	1		1	1	16				20	6			
19	Ka-nah-ah-tay-o-way-o	3				1	1		1	1	35				10	10			121
62	Old Englishman	12				1	1		1	1	15				10				
58	Mrs. Loud Voice	5				1	1		1	1	5				30	15	8		
42	Ka-nah-was-que-hum	1	1			1	1		1	1	5				60	10			1
43	Ka-quah	1				1	1		1	1	5				15				
20	Ne-choo-oo-pes	1				1	1		1	1	5				10				
65	Penden	1				1	1		1	1	5				10				
29	Mee-coo-che-chac	7				1	1		1	1	15				15				21
100	Little Assimilome	8				1	1		1	1	8				10				
5	Ka-te-kin-a-coos					1	1		1	1	10				20	10			
3	Buffalo Blanket					1	1		1	1	15				15				
85	Osow-as-tin					1	1		1	1	6				6				
24	Koo-sub-pah-ne-coot					1	1		1	1	10				10				
21	Nack-a-how					1	1		1	1	20				20				
84	John					1	1		1	1	454	12			104	28			4
	Totals	94	51 ¹			17 ¹	5	21 ¹	1	21 ¹	146	12			454	104	28		4

E. McNichol,
Farmer.

KA-KE-WIST-TA-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.

1	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	8				2					20								
28	Louison	12				1					30								
15	Aleck	10	4			1					35		5						
29	O-me-qua-a-wasis	8				1					18								
42	Isaac	5	2			1					27								
73	Jimmie	5	3	1		1					45								
2	Wal-sa-case	6				1					20								
64	Francis	6				1					27								

RETURNS showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1889.
INDIAN HEAD RESERVE, No. 76.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							REMARKS.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.
1	Chief Jack.	17	6								51	40			17	21	3		
2	Bend Wood.														9	11	2	12	
3	Kosh-kosh.														9	12			
4	Post-a-mony.	8									22	43			16	20	2		
5	Curry Kettle.	11	6								32				17	22	3	21	
7	Little Wolf.	7									32				16	10			
11	Blackfoot.										32				8	12	21		
12	He-way-he.	4									11				8	11			
14	Pig Darkness.	8	10								23				19	23	3	1	
18	Wes-ee-an.	14									42				20	9	3		
19	Turtle.														8	11			
22	Little Man.	2									21				16	21	3	2	
24	Pretty Shield.	10									51				16	11	3		
27	Pretty Bear.														9	12			
29	The Mule.														10	13			
30	Ex-chas-ho-pah.	10									32				17	22	4		
31	Ho-pock-i-e.														9	9	2	2	
32	The Crow.	9									51				18	21	3	1	
33	White Walker.														10	12			
35	White Face.				3						29			10	20	11	2	2	
36	Red Feather.	9													31	23	4	2	
41	The Fox.														9	12			
43	Red Lodge.														8	13			
64	Charlie.														20	23	4	3	
67	Little Mountain.	8									22				7	12			
69	Is-to-scopa.														18	11	3		
70	Winter Bird.														7	9			
73	Wah-cha-gah.														8	13			
75	The Bear.														10	12			
76	White Cap.														17	11			
77	A-we-sa.	4									13				21	2	2		
79	Comes first, widow.														9	29			
81	Two Bears.																		

Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.

	10	12	10	3	20	16	3	5	1	433	83	60	10	705	717	71	15	
83 Crooked Legs.....														18	24	3		
85 Eash-shih.....														10	12			
91 Long Lodges, widow.....														9	9	3		
93 West Bird.....														7	11			
94 Black Man.....	5									16				18	13			
95 Greengs.....														21	24	4		
96 Eagle Man.....														9	11		2	
97 Wess-tien.....										14				18	10	2		
103 Moon Face.....										9				17	19	3		
109 We-oak-shin.....														10	14			
110 An-i-tunk.....														20	13	4		
111 O-too-moony.....														9	24			
116 Ho-pah-a-weat.....														20	9			
117 The Runner.....														22	10	4		
Old Widows.....					2			1						51	36			
Totals.....	132	12	10	3	20	16	3	5	1	433	83	60	10	705	717	71	15	

JAS. C. HALFORD,
Farmer.

OKANETS RESERVE, No. 80.												
Band in common with Indians of band 82.....	100	18	.....	5	3	1	.....	400	50	.....	185	80
Totals.....	100	18	.....	6	3	1	.....	400	50	.....	200	30
Band in common.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
This band put in their crops on Pee-pee-ke-sea Reserve.												
H. S. REYSOLDS, Indian Agent.												

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1889.

MUSCOWPETUNGS RESERVE, No. 80.

[illegible]

Laswile, Wa-zota...	5	8	10	2	21	32	26	20	268	95	45	100
Totals...	30	8	10	2	21	32	26	20	268	95	45	100

PIAPOTS RESERVE, No. 75.												
1 Piapot...	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Askukashane...	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 Rock Chief...	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Young Head Man...	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 Thunder Rock...	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62 Two Horns...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95 Ka-pa-natahat...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Nacot...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
54 Big Sky...	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59 Lato Fox...	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
137 Pey-ah-sew...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63 Mantee...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 Mulligan...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51 Coming-in-sight-of-hill...	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76 Musquod...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals...	96	1	15	11	4	5	159	17	290	154	25	430
Home Farm			1		1			25	60			50

N. HOCKLEY,
Farmer.

Total cut by Band.

Garden produce eaten during summer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1889.

ONION LAKE RESERVE, No. 119.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LIEO. (i. MASS,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1889—*Concluded.*

DAY STARS RESERVE, No. 87.—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pears.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.							
6	Nabi-Passi																	
7	Joe																	
17	Mac-che-chuck																	
45	Ken-nan																	
51	We-che-wat					1	7							10				
81	" " " " " "																	
11	Mootai																	
Totals		12				1	3	1		1				25				HUTON KETH, Agent.

YELLOW QUILL'S RESERVE, Nov. 29 90.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
Fishing Lake	4	1						15	
Nut Lake	4	1						25	
Totals..	8	2						40	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency,
Season of 1889.—*Continued.*

PINE'S RESERVE, No. 116.—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Takers.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pears.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Pears.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.
	Samuel	13																		
	Kaupay, chief-way-shin														1					
	Melichdain																			
	Kinnaukedao			4																
	Ahtikimake														3					
	Muese														1					
	Farm																			
	Total	110	13	4	2½	15					10				15					
																			PETER TOMKINS, Farmer.	
MOOSOMIN RESERVE, No. 112.																				
1	Moosomin	3																		
	Kinastopetark and Josey	13	5			1	1			80	15				10					
	Wahstaton	10	5			1	1			50	15									
	Orawakesin and Kapa to Wamar.	10	6			1	2	1		100	30				3					
	Arsasay	8	3																	
	Koakroos	4	3				1			80										
	Oberlham	7	3							40										
	Wapost	11	4							21	15									
	Black Star	12	3			1				50	15				4					
	Kwakwakocheur	6	3							60	15				4					
	Osenap	6	3							30	9									
	Swift Wolf	3				1				15	15				4					
	Peter	3								9										
	Wamistogooloo	8	2							12					5					
	Welswas	4	2							40										
	Totals	108	42			8	5	2		614	129				30					
																			Geo. E. Applebaum, Farmer.	

RETURNS showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in South Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1889.
FARM NO. 20 A RESERVE, No. 146.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHELS HARVESTED.				Remarks.		
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Gardens.
1	Crowfoot	1					24		100			Turnips and gardens a failure on account of drought.
31	Not Good						24		100			
66	Went to-tell	1					24		100			
41	Coming-over-the-hill	1					24		100			
10	Big-old-man	1					24		88			
23	James Arcota	1					24		100			
33	White-buffalo-mame	1					24		88			
34	Many-shot-at	1					24		100			
29	Medicine-Shoe	1					24		50			
47	Iron Shield	1					24		50			
49	Big Body	1					24		50			
48	Yellow-medicine-man	1					24		50			
1	Three Bulls	3		1			63		150			
2	Hind Bull	1					23		74			
3	White-man's-fool	1					23		68			
7	Eagle Child	1					23		68			
4	The Otter	1					23		68			
6	Prairie Head	1					23		68			
13	Black Eagle	1					23		68			
55	Gun-cover-woman	1					22		68			
28	Many Chiefs	1					22		68			
1	Waggle Calf	1					20		65			
4	Red Body	1					20		65			
29	Little Person	1					20		65			
30	Yellow Horse	1					20		65			
27	Elk-getting-up						12		65			
46	Crane Bear						12		65			
36	Peace Maker						12		65			
42	Iron Horn						12		65			
1	Running Rabbit	1					26		150			
2	Spotted Calf	1					18		105			
11	Many Bears						12		50			
25	Bear Hat						12		50			
33	Old-woman-at-war						12		50			
42	Bear Robe						12		50			

Turnips and gardens a failure on account of drought.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1889.
NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 16.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.

Name of Hay Ticks.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.			
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Manifold Wuzel.	Gardens.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.	Manifold Wuzel.	Gardens.
1	Old Sun.	1													
4	Old Grass.														
20	The Fox.														
26	The Keg.														
3	Bear Child.	3						24							
25	Bear's Door.														
44	Northern Axes.														
49	The Pleasant.														
50	Old Berries.						1	100	23						
1	Low Horn.	10						75	17						
6	Crooked Meat String.	34													
10	Wolf Ear.														
12	Good Robe.														
18	Chief Leggings.														
28	Running Rabbit.														
14	Applekoke.														
1	White Pup.	15		1				200	15	10					
3	Greasy Forehead.			1					10	5					
6	Boss Rib Medicine.								10						
7	Bull Shoe.								10						
22	Reddish Gum.								8						
26	Black Boy.								5						
34	Nose Cutter.								15						
38	Spotted Owl.								14						
39	Tried to fly but couldn't.	5						75	35						
40	Bear Chief.								12						
43	Iron Collar.								11						
44	Big Road.								10						
1	Lone Chief.	21													
3	Calf Child.														
26	Red-old-man.	3						35	10						
29	Many Good.								5						
44	Chief Son.								5						
47	Running Martin.	5								10					

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Piegan Agency, Season of 1889.
PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.
A	13 Sits in Middle		1																
	19 Otter Above.		3																
	9 North Ave.		1																
	3 Chief White Cow																		
	25 Many Coyotes		9																
	68 Big Crow		1																
	58 Waxed Feather																		
B	12 Bird Boy																		
	1 Morning Plume																		
D	12 Moves Camp																		
B	32 Bull's Plume																		
C	1 Big Swan.	1																	
	31 Red Horns		6																
	12 Tournee		9																
	19 Went Across.		3																
	8 Many Chiefs		35																
	47 White Owl		7																
	20 Little Leaf		2																
	7 Little Plume		4																
	35 Man-puts-hair-off		2																
	15 Eagle Flies		35																
	4 Takes-gun-last		9																
D	1 Running Wolf		1																
	9 Plain Eagle		1																
	2 Medicine Robe		14																
E	28 Koxakim.		8																
	1 Crow Eagle		2																
	18 Lost		1																
	15 Understands-it		13																
	21 Black Eyes		23																
	2 Bad Boy		14																
	Totals	1	944	1		283									870	435			

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Agency, Season of 1889—Continued.
BLOOD RESERVE, No. 118. Continued.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.
10	Striped Dog. White Calf Bull. Old Bulls Horn. Bear down the River.		6												20				
11	Ball Young Man. Old Bull Horn's Son.		1										10		6				
12	Many Dust. White Wolf. Inside Young Man. Carries Something.		2										11		3				
13	White Antelope's widow. Pulling up Grass. Can't Fly.														4				
14	Red Crow. Wolf Ear. Chief Old Moon. Running Sun.		12			1							19		2				
15	Grasshopper. Big Old Man. Rainy Chief. Three Persons.		3										16		6				
16	Many White Horses. Three Bulls. Low Horn.		2										22		4				
17	Spotted Bull. Beats Hat. Eagle Ribs. Eagle Child.		1										9		11				
18	One Spot. Big Wolf. Side Hill Medicine. Eagle Rib.		2										7		2				
19	Wolf Gut. Lizard Hip. Shear Woman.		3										12		4				

RETRN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blood Agency, Season of 1889—Continued.
BLOOD RESERVE, No. 118—Continued.

Nos. of Pay Vouchers.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.			
35	Cooked Ribbs. Takes Three Guns. Wolf Robe. Calf Shirt. Running Funny. Fisher. Burton Chief's Widow.		1								16				4							
36	Eagle Head. The Hoof. Little Shine. Cooked Leg. Medicine Talker. Selling Away. White Bull. Blackfoot Old Woman. Man-who-talks. Little Shield. Has Horns. Long White Eagle. Red-tail-foathers. Wolf Shirt. Fire Steel.		3								15				3							
37	Young Scabby Bull. Pack-smeat-on-his-back. White Rider. Crow Chief. Pears Arm. Medicine Calf. Flat Head Bull. Bull-back-fat. Small Pears. Gets-lots-of-Wood. Calf Shield. Three Medicine Calf.		4½			1					32				30							
38			3								17				5							

[illegible]

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1889.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribes.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY NO. 1.								
<i>Beche Grouse.</i>								
61	Kewsee-kew-wun.	Riding Mountain.	Saltreux.	134		134		
62	Way-way-se-cappa.	Bird Tail Creek.	do.	161		161		
63	The Gambler.	Silver Creek.	do.	128		128		
64	South Quill.	Rolling River.	do.	123		123		
				546		546		
<i>Fort Pelly Agency.</i>								
65	Cur.	Fort Pelly.	Saltreux.	257		257		
66	The Key.	do.	do.	224		224		
67	Kewsee-kowsee.	do.	do.	170		170		
				651		651		
<i>Moose Mountain.</i>								
68	Pheasant Rump.	Moose Mountain.	Assiniboine.	63	2	65		2 in Missouri.
69	Ocean Man.	do.	do.	83		83		
70	White Bear.	do.	Cree.	99	11	110		5 at Crooked Lake; 6 south of the line.
				245	13	258		
<i>Crooked Lake.</i>								
71	Ochapowace.	Crooked Lake.	Cree.	141	242	383		210, west and south of boundary; 19 at File Hills; 13, Turtle Mountain.
72	Kacke-wista-haw.	do.	do.	141	96	237		45, west and south of boundary; 28, Turtle Mountain; 16, Piapots; 7, whereabouts unknown.
73	Cowessess.	do.	do.	174	81	255		36, Turtle Mountain; 10, Birdle; 7, Piapots; 28, south of the boundary.
74	Sakmaw.	do.	do.	213	16	229		6 at File Hills; 10, likely south of the line.
				689	435	1,104		The Indians south of the line will be dropped off the pay-sheets next year if they have not returned.
<i>Assiniboine Reserve.</i>								

76	The man-who-took-the-coat, . . .	Indian Head	Assiniboine	237	11	248	11 at Milk River.
<i>File Hills.</i>							
81	Poopwekeesis	File Hills	Cree	97	15	112	4 at Qu'Appelle; 3, Missouri; 6, Muscowpetungs; 2, whereabouts unknown.
82	Okangse	do	do	64		64	
83	Star Blanket	do	do	51	7	58	1, Turtle Mountain; 2, Qu'Appelle; 2, Missouri; 2, Crooked Lake.
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	93	10	103	4 at Turtle Mountain; 2, Calgary; 2, Qu'Appelle; 2, Moose Mountain.
<i>Touchwood Hills.</i>							
85	Muscowpetung	Touchwood Hills	Cree	160		160	
86	George Gordon	do	do	156	9	165	6 at Swift Current; 1, Asylum; 2, Prince Albert.
87	Day Star	do	do	78	4	82	3, Missouri; 1, Asylum.
88	Poor Man	do	do	105	14	119	7, Muscowpetungs; 5 at Swift Current; 2, whereabouts unknown.
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	do	273	57	330	51, away hunting; 6 at Swift Current.
	do	Sut Lake	do				
<i>Muscowpetungs.</i>							
77	Piquet	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	263	12	275	3, Crooked Lake; 1, File Hills; 5, West.
79	Pasquah	do	do	195	12	207	4, Maple Creek; 5, Touchwood Hills; 3, Turtle Mountain.
80	Muscowpetung	do	do	129	2	131	1, File Hills; 1, Touchwood.
<i>Total in Treaty No. 4</i>							
				587	26	613	
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>							
<i>Duck Lake.</i>							
95	Cumberland Indians	(Near) La Corne	Cree	93		93	3, at Battleford; 12, south of the line.
96	One Arrow	(Opposite) Tatohche	do	88	15	103	21, south of the line; 8, Battleford.
97	Okemacets	Duck Lake	do	35	29	64	13, north, hunting; 1, West.
98	Beardy	do	do	107	14	121	
99	One-kas-tay-pay-sin	South Saskatchewan	do	19		19	
100	John Smith	do	do	116	18	134	9, at Prince Albert; 9, Fort McLeod.
	James Smith	Port a la Corne	do	129	19	148	19, away north hunting.
				587	95	682	

4,613

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1889—*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribes.	No. of Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Territories.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY NO. 6.								
<i>Carlton.</i>								
101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	Cree.	146		146		All these Indians are on the reserves, or absent temporarily hunting.
102	Petequakey	Muskeg do	do	59		59		
103	Mistawasis	Suak do	do	161		161		
104	Attaekukoop	Sandy do	do	166		166		
105	Ko-pa-ha-wa-ke-nun	Meadow do	do	66		66		
106	Ke-ne-mo-to-yo	Assiniboine Lake	do	125		125		
				723		722		
<i>Montreal Lake.</i>								
	James Roberts	Lac la Ronge	Cree	334		334		New Treaty Indians, who are hunting adjacent to their proposed Reserves.
	Wm. Charles	Montreal	do	101		101		
				435		435		
<i>Battleford.</i>								
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills.	Cree.	124	8	132		2, south; 2, Fort à la Corne; 4, Saddle Lake.
109	Mosquito	do	do					73, south and west.
110	Bear's Head	do	Stony	155	73	228		
111	Lean Man	do	do					
112	Mosomin	Jack Fish Lake	Cree.	90	27	117		17, south and west.
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	do	189	95	284		80, south & west; 40, Peace Hills; 1, in jail; 5, at Calgary.
114	Poundmaker	do	do	134	64	198		62, South; 2, Blackfoot Crossing.
115	Thunder Child	do	do	138	13	151		11, South; 2, in jail.
116	Little Pine	Battleford	do	156	171	327		109, South; 43, Blackfoot Crossing; 12, Saree; 1 in prison; 16, Qu'Appelle.
				986	451	1,437		The absentees south of the line, will be dropped off the pay-sheets, next year, if they have not returned.
<i>Onion Lake.</i>								
119	Seckas-kootch	Onion Lake	Cree	159	57	216		36, around Battleford; 4, south; 17, hunting.
118	Big Bear	Fort Pitt.	do	150	150	150		Absent since Rebellion, across line, balance of Band amalgamated with other Bands.
120	We-mis-ti-coo-se-was-is	Stony Lake	do	89	6	95		1, at Battleford; 4, hunting; 1, in prison.

121	Onipohayo	Frog do	do	42	38	80	2, Battleford; 7, south; 22, hunting; 7, Blackfoot Crossing.
124	Kin-oosay-o	Cold do	Chippewayans	119	9	128	5, Isle à la Crosse; 4, hunting.
122	Pusk-ea-ch-ke-win	Frog do	Cree	30	2	32	2 at Battleford.
123	Kee-hee-ke-win	Moose do	do	90	30	120	10, around Battleford; 10, south; 10, away hunting.
<i>Saddle Lake.</i>							
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	45		95	
126	Muskeg-wadie	Victoria	do	39	1	40	1, at Victoria.
127	Blue Quill	do	do	30		30	
128	Scornus	Whitefish Lake	do	285	11	296	7, at Saddle Lake; 4, at Fort Saskatchewan.
129	Pee-ay-sis	Lac la Riche	do	17		17	
130	Antoine	Heart's Lake	Chippewayans	84		84	
131	Ka-qu-nam	Beaver Lake	Cree	139		139	
<i>Edmonton.</i>							
132	Michael	Sturgeon River	Cree	689	12	701	
<i>Peace Hills.</i>							
133	Alexis	Stoney Lake	do	39	32	71	8, at Industrial School, High River; 24, south of Lame.
134	Alexander	Rivière aux Barres	do	156		156	
135	Enoch le Potue	Stoney Plain	do	190		190	
136	Iron Head	White Lake	do	156	22	178	4 at Morleyville; 2, St. Albert; 16, South.
137	Orphans of St. Albert		do	53		53	
				10		10	
				604	54	658	
<i>Peace Hills.</i>							
137	Ermineskin	Bear's Hill	Cree	131		131	
138	Samson	do	do	239	50	289	Away hunting, freighting and working with whites.
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	do	70		70	
141	Chee-poostee-quadi	Wolf Creek	Stony	121		121	A few of these away hunting in the district.
				561	50	611	
						6,068	
<i>Stony Agency.</i>							
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	Stony	212	16	228	16, south at Pigeons and Bloods.
143	Chimney	do	do	127	1	128	1 at Pigeons.
144	do	do	do	232		232	All the hunters of these three bands are back-
145	Bull Head	Calgary	Sarcee	536		536	ward and forward in the mountains hunting, when their presence is not necessary on the reserves.
				907	17	924	

Total in Treaty No. 6

Treaty No. 7

Stony Agency

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1889—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	Number Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of absentees.
<i>Blackfoot Crossing.</i>								
146	Crowfoot.	North and South of Bow River.	Blackfoot.	1,094	1	1,094		Man in jail.
146	Old Sun.	do	do	710		711		
				1,804	1	1,805		
<i>Pegon Reserve.</i>								
147	North Axe.	Old Man's River.	Pegons.	907	6	913		5 with South Pegons; 1 at Puncher Creek.
<i>Blood Reserve.</i>								
148	Red Crow.	Belly River.	Bloods.	2,097	32	2,129		17 across the line; 13 at Blackfoot Crossing; 1 in jail; 1 a fugitive from justice.
	Total in Treaty No. 7.						5,771	
<i>Straplers.</i>								
	Cree and Saulteaux.			220		220		In vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.
<i>NON-TREATY INDIANS.</i>								
	Yellow Sky.	Turtle Lake.	Saulteaux.	90		90		
	Enochs.	Bird Tail Creek.	Siox.	108		108		
	Little Chief.	Oak River.	do	276		276		
	Ha-we-do.	Oak Lake.	do	35		35		
	Pachamayo.	Turtle Mountain.	do	34		34		
	Standing Buffalo.	Ox Apple Lakes.	do	184		184		
	White Cap.	Moose Woods.	do	105		105		
	American Siox.	(No Reserve).	do			50		These reside around Moose Jaw.
				852		902		

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THEIR WHEREABOUTS IN 1889—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

		Number resident on Reserves.	Number located at this date absent from Reserves.	Total Number in different Agencies.	Total Number in different Treaties.
TREATY INDIANS.					
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
Birtle Agency	546			546	
Fort Pelly	651			651	
Moose Mountain	245		13	258	
Crooked Lakes	619		435	1,104	
Assiniboine	237		11	248	
Muscawpetung	287		26	313	
File Hills	305		32	337	
Touchwood Hills	772		84	856	
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					4,613
Duck Lake Agency	587		95	682	
Carlton	723			723	
do	455			455	
Montreal Lake Indians	986		451	1,437	
Battleford Agency	329			329	
Union Lake	689		12	701	
Saddle Lake	604		54	658	
Edmonton	561		50	611	
Peace Hills					6,068
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
Sarcee Agency	907		17	924	
Blackfoot Crossing Agency	1,804		1	1,805	
Blackfoot Agency	2,097		32	2,129	
Pegau	907		6	913	
Total	14,841		1,611		16,452
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek					
NON-TREATY INDIANS.					
Number of Sioux who are resident upon Reserves that have been assigned them, but do not take Treaty					
United States refugee Sioux					
Number of Crees and Sileux who have no land, they are entitled to enter Treaty, but have not done so.					
Total number of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7					
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7					
				852	
				50	
				902	
				About 90	
				992	
					17,664

STATEMENT of Earnings of Indians in the North-West Territories for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Names of Bands.	Nos. of Bands.	Sales of Sales of Sales of Sales of Sales of					Sales of Sales of Sales of			Exhibition Prizes.	Miscellaneous Labor, &c., Freight, Charcoal Work, &c.		Total.	How Spent.
		Grain.	Wood.	Potatoes.	Cattle.	Fish.	Fur, &c.	Hay.	Lime.	Wool.				
Bird Tail Sioux	57	8 cts.	75 20	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.	231 50	1,202 36	For implements, seed, grain, lumber, &c., horses, provisions and clothing.
Oak River	58	1,750 00		190 00									1,949 00	\$24 for threshing, \$420 for implements, \$70 for horse feed, \$20 for lumber, balance food and clothing.
Turtle Mountain	60			70 00									70 00	Clothing, provisions, and seed-grain.
Riding Mountain	61	5 60											33 60	Provisions and clothing.
Lizard Point	62			65 00	20 50	175 00							418 50	do do and
The Gambler	63	180 00		30 00								3 00	213 00	\$85 on implements, \$840 on provisions and clothing.
Cold	64		37 75										129 71	Provisions and clothing.
The Key	65		19 75										112 12	do do
Kesekouse	66			20 00									140 46	do do
Rolling River	67	25 00	22 00										25 00	Paid on receipt.
Moose Mountain Bands	68, 69, 70					6 00	93 00	26 00					110 75	Provisions, clothing, lumber, &c.
Ochapowace	71	25 00	6 00		144 97	42 52		77 50			1 00		394 99	Provisions, clothing, implements, cattle, lumber, binding twine, &c.
Kahkeewastahaw	72	89 50	1 00		108 98			27 50					289 33	do do
Cowesis	73	297 64	90 00		428 73						2 25		158 95	do do
Sakmaway	74	49 00	16 50		92 15	18 08		45 00	58 30		3 00		736 97	do do
Assiniboine Agency	76	176 42			43 79						43 75		464 20	Provisions, clothing, implements, lumber, stoves.
Pequekeosis	81	116 90	45 50										184 15	Provisions, clothing, &c.
Okanese	82	72 65	30 00		62 82								202 72	Provisions, clothing, lumber, stoves, &c.
Star Blanket	83		30 00		168 25			24 75					236 98	do do
Little Black Bear	84	145 20	47 00		195 33			11 00					421 38	Provisions, clothing, lumber, stoves & self-blender.
Papot	75	259 00						1,307 22			6 50		2,039 72	Provisions and clothing.

79	193 55	132 50	197 50	8 00	22 00	297 00	23 75	242 69	1,106 99	Provisions and clothing.
80	100 00	64 00	6 25	110 00		272 65		775 45	do	do
85		49 00						103 05	143 05	Provisions, clothing and implements.
86				110 46				333 08	443 54	Provisions and clothing.
87								5 17	do	do
88								17 00	17 00	do
89								41 35	41 35	do
	14 69	205 60				75 00		273 19	368 48	do
	617 50	75 40	9 00			17 00		733 17	1,432 67	do
108	18 00	16 00	97 00		45 00	70 00	4 75	133 00	474 65	do
109	48 30	631 41	35 30		17 80	265 90		160 08	1,279 02	Provisions, clothing and implements.
112	159 00		1 50	25 00			57 92	63 35	306 77	do
113	160 15		4 75		36 25	7 50		120 80	329 45	Provisions and clothing.
114	106 30			76 31		7 00		159 50	349 11	Provisions, clothing and seed-potatoes.
115	90 75		16 50			6 00	141 00	100 00	357 25	Provisions and clothing.
116	36 50	7 50	1 35		23 25	74 11		181 00	323 71	do
119								280 50	280 50	do
	17 25	192 10			43 00	38 00		447 36	767 71	
141-2-3					{ 1,680 00 }				1,680 00	
					{ approx.					
145	70 00	85 00	230 00			46 50		223 00	664 50	Provisions and clothing.
146						102 50		1,311 00	1,515 00	do
147		68 50				21 00		766 50	787 50	Provisions and clothing from 1st June, 1889.
148	204 73	112 75						358 50	765 98	Provisions and clothing.
Totals.	5,748 33	2,103 99	519 15	2,412 43	95 10	2,135 30	2,788 53	9,362 36	25,390 56	

MEMO. Other amounts, especially among the Sioux, have been earned, of which no account has been received.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Land sold during the Year ended the 30th June, 1889; the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surrendered surveyed Indian Land remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres Sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	acres.	
Allamuchy.....	Bruce.....	1,655 15	2,863 71	3,299 85	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more lands sold during the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to previous year's Report.
Amabel.....	do.....	715 00	1,114 75	1,115 00	
Eastnor.....	do.....	360 04	470 00	5,330 46	
Lindsay.....	do.....	1,293 00	1,089 75	3,684 00	
St. Edmund.....	do.....	604 09	453 00	37,447 00	
Bury, Town Plot.....	do.....			1,767 25	
Hardwick do.....	do.....			1,111 00	
Oliphant do.....	do.....			89 00	
Southampton, Town Plot.....	do.....	52 92	417 63	270 58	
Keppel.....	Grey.....	1,385 00	1,830 50	3,232 85	
Warton, Town Plot.....	do.....			30 30	
Bidwell.....	Manitowlin Dist.....	300 00	150 00	7,305 00	
Howland.....	do.....	100 00	20 00	4,266 00	
Sheguindah.....	do.....	58 00	29 00	11,844 00	
do Town Plot.....	do.....			300 35	
Billings.....	do.....	91 00	45 50	5,682 87	
Assigmack.....	do.....			6,787 00	
Campbell.....	do.....	100 00	50 00	10,486 00	
Manitowaning, Town Plot.....	do.....			34 15	
Carnarvon.....	do.....	100 00	50 00	10,831 00	
Tchummah.....	do.....			8,767 00	
Sandfield.....	do.....			6,732 00	
Shaftesbury, Town Plot.....	do.....	4 00	217 50	158 87	
Mississauga Reserve.....	Algoma District.....	25 70	77 10	1,173 64	
Thessalon.....	do.....			5,398 00	
Aweres.....	do.....			13,584 00	
Serpent River Reserve.....	do.....	100 55	301 65		Right of way for C.P.R.
Archibald.....	do.....			2,900 00	
Dennis.....	do.....	160 00	80 00	3,349 00	
Fisher.....	do.....			9,602 00	
Herrick.....	do.....	80 00	40 00	7,267 63	
Havilland.....	do.....			3,821 00	
Kars.....	do.....			9,479 00	
Apawquash, Town Plot.....	do.....			316 91	
Laird.....	do.....	784 92	583 96	10,003 08	
Macdonald.....	do.....	646 40	223 00	2,834 60	
Meredith.....	do.....			7,695 70	
Pennfather.....	do.....			18,131 00	
Tilley.....	do.....			12,691 00	
Tupper.....	do.....			2,800 00	
Fenwick.....	do.....	76 50	38 25	13,097 50	
Vankoughnet.....	do.....	89 00	44 50	10,850 50	
*Shingogouise.....	do.....			269 00	*Includes small islands.
Allan.....	Manitowlin Dist.....	596 00	183 00	4,617 00	
Barpe.....	do.....	202 00	76 00	12,171 00	
Barrie Island.....	do.....	609 00	244 30	3,593 00	
Gordon.....	do.....	414 00	207 00	3,217 00	
Gore Bay.....	do.....	1 50	30 00	2 25	
Mills.....	do.....	668 00	158 70	9,799 00	
Cockburn Island.....	do.....	301 00	150 50	29,697 00	
Dawson.....	do.....	197 90	98 50	31,703 00	
Robinson.....	do.....	1,509 00	714 50	56,876 00	
Tolmaville, Town Plot.....	do.....			1,574 75	
Needing.....	do.....			3,778 00	
Carried forward.....		13,279 58	12,052 30	422,809 09	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Land sold during the Year ended the 30th June, 1889, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres Sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.	
Brought forward.....		13,279.58	12,052.30	422,809.09	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Manitoulin Dist....	17.50	65.00	880.50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	do			7,702.50	
Sarnia.....	Laubton.....			70.85	Acreage increased over last Report owing to additional surrendered lands having been added.
Anderdon.....	Essex.....			145.61	
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....			267.90	
Cayuga.....	do	249.52	1,445.50	457.64	
Azoff, Village.....	do			10.00	
Caledonia, Town plot.....	do			31.23	
Oneida.....	do			378.50	
Brantford.....	Brant.....	*49.80	398.40		*Resumed land resold
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....	58.00	300.00	74.00	
Bronte.....	Halton.....			3.75	
Port Credit and part of Township of Toronto.....	Peel.....	1.07	210.00		
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....	Ontario, Province.....	167.00	608.00	905.90	
Islands in the Otonabee and its Lakes.....	Peterboro', &c.....	70.80	727.00	2,380.80	
Islands in Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay.....	Georgian Bay.....	80.29	785.75		These Islands are surveyed as sold,
White Cloud.....	do	828.10	2,376.00	327.35	Acreage increased over last Report
Deseronto.....	Hastings.....	0.96	2,525.00	10.21	owing to additional surrendered land
Sultana Island.....	Rainy River Dist....	137.82	689.10	162.18	having been added.
		14,940.44	22,182.05	436,918.01	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	382.00	163.30	10,200.20
Colraime.....	Megantic.....			1,203.00
Dundee.....	Huntingdon.....			20,453.00
		382.00	163.30	31,856.20

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....		14,940.44	22,182.05	436,918.01
Quebec.....		382.00	163.30	31,856.20
		15,322.44	22,345.35	468,774.21

 ANNUAL REPORT—LANDS BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 15,322.44 acres, and the sales to \$22,345.35.

The quantity of land still in the hands of the Department, in round numbers, is 468,774.21 acres.

Agents' returns examined and entered.....	382
New sales entered.....	251
Number of sales cancelled.....	30
Cancellations of sales revoked.....	3
Number of leases issued and entered.....	44
Number of payments on leases entered.....	757
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	495
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent.....	2,184
Assignments of land examined and entered.....	405
Assignments of land registered.....	386
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	340
Number of patents engrossed.....	339
Number of patents registered.....	334
Number of patents despatched.....	334
Number of patents cancelled.....	3
Location Tickets issued and entered.....	67

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to \$110,020.76.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon, in arrears on land sales, on the 30th June, 1889, amounted to \$278,035.00.

Principal.....	\$162,937 89
Interest.....	115,097 11
Total.....	<u>\$278,035 00</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,

In Charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 2—Showing the Condition of the various Indian
Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 2.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario.....	2,036
Quebec.....	528
Nova Scotia.....	123
New Brunswick.....	94
Prince Edward Island.....	19
British Columbia.....	453
Manitoba.....	1,170 ✓
North-West Territories....	2,036
Total.....	6,459

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

JOHN McCIRR,

Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reverve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts.	
Alnwick.....	John Lawrence.....	250 00	Alnwick, County of Northumberland, Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Back Settlement.....	E. Cobban.....	200 00	Caradoc, County of Middlesex. Paid by Band.....
Bear Creek.....	A. E. L. Gilbert.....	200 00	do do do.....
Buzwah's Village.....	Agatha Gallow.....	200 00	Manitowaning Bay Indian School Fund.....
Cape Croker.....	A. J. Langford.....	300 00	Nawash, Co. of Bruce. Paid by Band.....
Caradoc.....	Joseph Fisher.....	200 00	Caradoc, County of Middlesex. Paid by Band.....
Christian Island.....	A. McCue.....	275 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Fort William, boys.....	Thos. F. Stakum.....	200 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. Indian School Fund.....
do girls.....	Sister Magondis.....	200 00	do do do.....
do orphanage.....	Sister M. Vincent.....	300 00	do do do.....
French Bay.....	Thos. Wiley.....	300 00	Saugeen, Co. of Bruce. Paid by Band.....
Garden River, Protestant.....	Lena E. Brown.....	300 00	Garden River. Garden River Band and Indian School Fund.....
do Roman Catholic.....	Rev. Thos. Ouellett.....	300 00	Garden River. Batchewana Band and Indian School Fund.....
Georgina Island.....	J. J. Henry.....	250 00	Georgina Island in Lake Simcoe. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Gibson.....	D. Carmichael.....	275 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Golden Lake.....	Catherine Stacke.....	200 00	Golden Lake, County of Renfrew. Indian School Fund.....
Hillier.....	Mary J. Cragg.....	250 00	Rice Lake, County of Northumberland. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Kettle Point.....	H. J. Johnston.....	250 00	Sarnia, County of Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia.....
Lake Nipigon.....	Rev. R. Renison.....	200 00	Lake Nipigon. Indian School Fund.....
Leveson-McCoy.....	Lucy Hill.....	200 00	Munee, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Church of England.....
Mattawa.....	Sister St. Thecla.....	100 00	Upper Ottawa. Indian School Fund.....
Miller, Holland Lake.....	D. Monominee.....	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. Band and Indian School Fund.....
Mississauga (New Credit).....	Mary Murray.....	275 00	Mississauga, County of Brant. Paid by Band.....
do.....	Nellie Donoghue.....	250 00	Mississauga River, north shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund.....
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School.....	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal.....		At Brantford. New England Company.....
Moravian.....	Willis Tobias.....	350 00	Moravian, County of Kent. Paid by Band.....
do Mission.....	Dora Millar.....		Moravian, County of Kent. Paid by Moravian Society.....

MENT No. 2.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
40	24	40	18	.....	17	2	2	1	1	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
27	14	26	22	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	Composition and Dictation taught.
13	7	12	7	.....	10	1	4	8	8	do do
11	5	11	9	1	10	1	3	9	9	Catechism taught.
23	13	22	11	4	22	4	10	17	17	Dictation and Literature taught.
21	15	19	13	.....	13	2	4	.....	.....	Composition taught.
28	17	25	18	12	26	14	14	28	28	See Remarks opposite Ahwick.
10	7	10	9	.....	9	5	7	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
41	36	23	19	2	13	9	9	.....	.....	do do
46	38	46	36	.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....
29	13	20	18	1	18	6	8	6	6	Composition do
34	12	34	13	.....	32	2	14	.....	.....	.....
35	19	27	16	.....	35	5	32	.....	.....	.....
26	11	21	10	.....	18	4	16	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Ahwick.
11	8	11	4	.....	8	1	3	.....	.....	do do
16	8	12	6	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
17	11	14	6	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	do do
11	6	11	6	.....	8	1	3	.....	.....	.....
14	6	14	5	.....	7	2	14	14	14	.....
22	11	20	13	.....	15	3	8	10	10	.....
24	20	24	13	.....	24	11	11	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
24	12	19	6	.....	19	.....	5	22	.....	do and Scripture taught.
37	20	37	12	.....	36	5	5	8	8	Composition taught.
15	8	6	7	.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	Catechism do
91	91	82	68	9	68	46	46	68	68	.....
48	27	48	23	.....	20	12	12	.....	48	Composition do
17	8	16	10	.....	11	.....	9	.....	.....	.....

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO <i>Continued.</i>		8 cts.	
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Munceytown.....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal.....	3,900 00	<i>See Remarks.</i>
Nipissing.....	Robt. McFarquhar.....	250 00	Nipissing. Indian School Fund.....
Oneida, No. 1.....	M. A. Beatty.....	250 00	Oneida, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
do No. 2.....	Phoebe Waddilove.....		Oneida, County of Middlesex. Church of England.....
do No. 3.....	Catherine Jackson.....	250 00	Oneida, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Pic River.....	J. A. Blais.....	250 00	Pic River, Lake Superior. Indian School Fund.....
Port Arthur, Roman Catholic.....	Sister M. Adeline.....		At Port Arthur. Is paid \$12 per annum (<i>per capita</i>) from Indian School Fund...
Port Elgin.....	Isabella Melver.....	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band
Rama.....	L. Staples.....	250 00	Rama, County of Ontario. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Red Line.....	C. Hyndman.....	250 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Red Rock.....	James Mackay.....	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. Indian School Fund.....
Ryerson.....	E. Farrer.....	300 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Band and Indian School Fund.....
Sagamook.....	O. Pelkey.....	200 00	Spanish River. Indian School Fund. ...
Saugeen.....	E. Sing.....	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Scotch Settlement.....	Thos. Hogg.....	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Paid by Chipewas of Saugeen.....
Serpent River.....	Mary Cada.....	250 00	Serpent River, north shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund.....
Shawanaga.....	Bella Johnston.....	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound District. Indian School Fund and Band.....
Shegunindah.....	Chas. Hastings.....	300 00	Shegunindah, Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....
Shingwauk Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	1,800 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. <i>See Remarks.</i>
Sidney Bay.....	David Craddock.....	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band.

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
72	72	72	72	11	72	19	29			An Industrial and Boarding School, \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 65 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming, girls, sewing, housework, &c.
16	10	14	9		12					
38	25	28	18		26	6	11	18	18	See Remarks opposite Ahwick.
18	10	17	9		13	1	7	13		
23	14	22	13		16	2	4			do do
15	9	10	9		9					Catechism taught.
7	5	7	7							do do
18	10	17	11	4	16	4	11	7	7	
28	15	28	20	1	28	2	20	26	26	See Remarks opposite Ahwick.
27	16	25	14	24	24	5	19	19	19	do do
13	10	13	7		9	3	5			
27	13	27	12	5	27	4	10	7		
24	16	12	8		3					
21	8	18	10		12	4	6	3	3	do do
23	12	23	15		21	1	8			
21	10	16	9		9	3	1	18	18	
23	15	19	12		18	6	6	22		
20	9	15	9		8		4	11	11	
50	44	45	32	2	43	19	32	31	31	An Industrial School; all pupils resident; \$60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
14	8	14	9		14	3	11	9	9	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	
Six Nations, No. 2.....	F. Maracle.....		Six Nation, Co. of Brant. See Remarks
do No. 3.....	Sarah Davis.....		
do No. 5.....	Emily Tobicoe.....		
do No. 6.....	Sarah Latham.....		
do No. 7.....	Sarah C. Russell.....	2,900 00	
do No. 9.....	Maggie Davis.....		
do No. 10.....	Mary J. Scott.....		
do No. 11.....	John Sickers.....		
do No. 11.....	Frs. Davis.....		
Skene.....	Josephine Goode.....	200 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by Band.
South Bay.....	M. Atchitawence.....	200 00	South Bay, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund.
Stoney Point.....	Annie Vance.....	200 00	Sarnia, County of Lambton. Indian School Fund.
Stone Ridge.....	Amelia Chechock.....	250 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.
St. Clair.....	Rev. J. J. Milliken.....	275 00	Sarnia, Co. of Lambton. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.
Sucker Creek.....	Maggie Lewis.....	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund.
Thomas.....	John Miller.....	362 50	Six Nation, County of Brant. Paid by Band.
Tyendinaga, No. 1.....	Elly Pegan.....	150 00	Tyendinaga, Co. of Hastings. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
do No. 2.....	M. Robertson.....	250 00	do do ..
do No. 3.....	Bertha Davidson.....	150 00	do do ..
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Peter Thomas.....	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England ..
do No. 2.....	William Peters.....	250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.
Wanawash Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. Indian School Fund.....
West Bay.....	Jessie Smith.....	200 00	West Bay, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....
Whitefish Lake.....	L. Julian.....	200 00	Whitefish Lake, North shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund.....
Wikwemikong, boys.....	L. A. Dugas.....	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund.....
do girls, Industrial C. Seymann.....	Sophie Peltier.....	600 00	do do ..
Wikwemikong-sing.....	Sophie Peltier.....	200 00	Wikwemikongsing do ..
Wikwemikong, Industrial Institution.....	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal.....	1,800 00	At Wikwemikong do See Remarks.....
Total, Ontario.....		25512	

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
34	19	32	12	.....	29	12	17	13	13	Object lessons taught.
34	16	33	16	.....	33	16	16	18	18	do do
26	14	26	24	.....	26	8	2	19	19	The salaries of the teachers of these 9
18	9	18	17	.....	17	9	9	18	18	schools are paid from special grants
42	22	39	21	.....	27	11	11	42	42	from the Indian School Fund, the
29	16	28	15	.....	24	7	7	29	29	funds of the Six Nations and the New
36	22	32	10	2	21	13	9	9	9	England Co., respectively; the first
38	21	15	9	1	38	9	9	38	38	named contributing 8400, the second
34	16	33	33	.....	34	1	1	.....	.....	81,500 and the third 81,000 per
										annum for that purpose.
10	8	10	10	.....	10	5	5	10	10	
15	8	12	8	.....	9	3	3	9	9	
14	9	14	13	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	13	22	11	1	21	3	11	14	14	See Remarks opposite Ahwick.
34	15	33	22	.....	33	5	5	.....	.....	do do
24	7	19	13	.....	16	2	7	.....	.....
49	30	41	27	25	49	27	27	29	29	Composition and Euclid taught.
24	12	24	9	2	18	2	12	15	15	
28	13	28	14	3	28	6	14	28	28	Composition taught.
28	13	28	17	5	28	4	14	25	25	
29	19	22	24	.....	25	1	5	.....	.....
54	31	54	24	4	42	11	14	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Ahwick.
24	21	23	13	.....	22	7	14	.....	.....
27	11	23	18	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	8	17	10	.....	14	1	1	10	10	
36	29	26	21	5	19	11	9	14	14	Catechism taught.
55	39	46	39	.....	49	12	12	49	49	do do
24	13	18	11	.....	12	.....	8	14	14	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	An Industrial and Boarding School.
2,036	1,252	1,817	1,164	101	1,582	432	393	778	762	81,800 per annum paid from Indian
										School Fund. The boys learn
										trades, farming, &c.; the girls,
										sewing, housework, &c.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
QUEBEC.		\$ cts.	
Béancour	Léclac Genest		Béancour (<i>see</i> Remarks).....
Caughnawaga	Ovide Roy	350 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Fund.....
do Protestant Mission	John A. Diome	250 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River, I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Chenail	Josephine Peets	200 00	St. Régis, Co. of Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by Band
Cornwall Island, Protestant....	Louis Benedict	200 00	St. Régis, Co. of Huntingdon. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
do Rom. Catholic	A. O. Callaghan	200 00	St. Régis, Co. of Huntingdon. Paid by Band.....
Lake St. John	Eugène Roy	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. of Chicoutimi. I. S. Fund.....
Lorette	Emilie Bittner	200 00	Lorette, Co. of Quebec. I. S. Fund.....
Maniwaki	James McAuley	300 00	River Desert, Co. of Ottawa. Paid by Band
Maria	Margaret Audet	150 00	Maria, Co. of Bonaventure. I. S. Fund..
Oka, village	E. E. Allen	225 00	Oka, Co. of Two Mountains. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Oka, country	Victoria Roy	175 00	do do
Restigouche	Kate Murray	200 00	Restigouche, Co. of Bonaventure. I. S. Fund
St. Francis, Protestant	Edwin Benedict	250 00	St. François du Lac, Co. of Yamaska. I. S. Fund
do Roman Catholic	Sister St. Lawrence	200 00	do do
St. Régis	Mary J. Powell	200 00	St. Régis, Co. of Huntingdon, on River St. Lawrence. Paid by Band.....
do Island	Josephine Leclair	200 00	do do
Temiscamingue	John King	250 00	Temiscamingue, Lake Temiscamingue. I. S. Fund
do R. C. Mission	Sister St. Hilaire	100 00	do do
Total, Quebec		3,890 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River	T. C. Kerr	264 00	Bear River, Digby Co. I. S. Fund.....
Eskasoni	R. McMillan	200 00	Eskasoni, Co. of Cape Breton. I. S. Fund
Middle River	M. A. McEachen	200 00	Middle River, Co. of Victoria do ..
New Germany	Maggie J. Barss	300 00	New Germany, Co. of Lunenburg. I. S. Fund
Salmon River	Sarah Macdonald	200 00	Salmon River, Co. of Richmond. I. S. Fund
Whycocomagh	John McEachen	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. of Inverness. I. S. Fund
Total, Nova Scotia		1,364 00	

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
12	8	4	6	1	4	1	2	...	...	\$50 per annum is paid from L. S. Fund for clothing, &c., for children attending school.
82	44	82	34	4	24	6	15	5	5	
45	15	45	21	.....	17	.....	4	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
18	6	18	7	1	18	2	18	7	7	Composition taught.
18	8	14	15	.....	11	.....	3	...	...	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
14	10	13	12	.....	11	.....	5	3	...	Mental arithmetic and dictation taught.
33	13	15	10	6	33	4	2	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
52	36	49	28	15	29	16	8	.....	.....	do
17	13	13	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
24	9	24	14	.....	24	.....	8	16	16	do
24	15	14	9	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
18	11	16	9	.....	17	4	6	.....	.....	do
50	22	50	9	8	39	2	5	8	8	Catechism taught.
20	11	18	12	7	13	5	4	10	10	do
30	26	28	25	19	25	13	11	.....	.....	do
27	16	25	22	.....	21	...	15	4	4	Mental arithmetic and dictation taught.
15	7	15	7	.....	7	.....	6	7	7	Composition taught.
22	13	22	11	.....	12	.....	8	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
7	7	7	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
528	290	472	257	61	325	53	124	60	57	
23	11	23	11	.....	18	1	2	.....	.....	Composition taught.
15	6	10	3	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	Dictation do
19	9	14	11	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	Catechism do
14	8	12	12	.....	12	9	12	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
26	8	18	11	.....	23	...	9	.....	.....	do do
26	8	17	9	.....	12	4	9	.....	.....	Catechism do
123	50	94	57	.....	71	17	37	.....	.....

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NEW BRUNSWICK.		\$ cts.	
Burnt Church.....	Flora Campbell.....	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. of Northumberland. I. S. Fund.
Eel Ground.....	Michael Flime	250 00	Eel Ground, Co. of Northumberland. I. S. Fund.
Kingsclear.....	J. M. McNulty.....	200 00	Kingsclear, Co. of York. I. S. Fund.
St. Mary's.....	M. H. Martin.....	200 00	St. Mary's do do
Tobique.....	Mary J. Hawkes.....	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique River. I. S. Fund and Band.....
Total, New Brunswick		1,090 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island	Jérôme Le Clercq.....	200 00	Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Ahousat.....	Rev. Father Heymen...	\$12 per capita up to \$300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's School, which has a special grant of \$500 per ann., and Port Simpson, \$100 per ann.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Alert Bay.....	Rev. A. J. Hall.....		
Clay-o-quot	Rev. Father Heymen...		
Comcakin (Cowichan).....	Sister M. Celestine.....		
Kincolith	A. E. Price		
Kyuquah	Rev. Joseph Nicolaye.....		
Massett.....	Chas. Harrison.....		
Naas River (Sahalsap).....	B. Savage		
Nanaimo	S. M. Laurence.....		
Port Essington.....	John J. Stephenson...		
Port Simpson.....	R. B. Beavis.....		
St. Mary's R. C. Mission	Rev. Father Chirouse, Director.....		
Yale	Sister Superior Com ty "All Hallows".....		See Remarks.....
Total, British Columbia.....			

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
13	10	11	5	.....	13	5	5	1	1	Composition taught.
13	4	8	6	.....	10	4	6	9	9	Dictation do
17	14	12	11	.....	17	17	10	8	.....	Catechism do
22	13	14	12	.....	22	12	4	19	19	Sewing do
29	22	29	8	.....	7	4	5	7	7	Catechism do
94	63	74	42	...	69	42	30	44	36	
19	10	16	6	2	6	3	5	.....	.....	Catechism and dictation taught.
22	14	18	22	.....	22	.....	.....	22	22	June quarter only.
15	6	5	4	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....
27	16	20	27	.....	27	.....	.....	27	.....	December and March quarters only.
30	24	26	16	.....	16	8	.....	.....	.....	do quarter only.
48	15	31	15	.....	29	.....	29	48	48	
30	25	20	20	.....	30	20	30	30	30	June quarter only.
47	40	18	39	.....	19	8	10	47	47	
23	16	14	23	.....	10	.....	10	21	21	
33	8	25	14	.....	13	.....	33	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
29	10	15	28	.....	27	.....	1	.....	.....
104	37	87	56	.....	92	12	72	40	40	
25	27	27	19	.....	19	14	14	11	11	Sewing and knitting taught.
18	17	16	17	6	18	11	11	14	14	Receives a grant of \$60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
453	253	322	300	6	328	73	212	260	233	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA.			
Assabaska	R. B. Grant	A salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed \$601 per annum. The teachers of such of these schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of \$300, per capita per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils.	Assabaska, Treaty No. 3.....
Berens River	E. H. West		Berens River do 5.....
Black River	Douglas Allan		Black River do 5.....
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River do 1.....
Chemahahwin	Robert Miles		Chemahahwin do 5.....
Contecheching	Thos. O'Keefe		Contecheching (Rainy River), Treaty 3.
Crane River	W. Adam		Crane River, Treaty No. 2.....
Cross Lake	Geo. Garrioch		Cross Lake do 5.....
Ebb and Flow Lake	John Favel		Ebb and Flow Lake do 2.....
Fairford, Upper.	Rev. Geo. Bruce		Fairford do 2.....
do Lower.	W. Anderson		do do 2.....
Fisher River	Joseph Rundle		Fisher River do 5.....
Fort Alexander, Protestant	A. W. Kincaid		Fort Alexander do 1.....
do Roman Catholic	Leo Schamus		do do 1.....
Frenchman's Head	Geo. Prewer		Lac Seul do 3.....
Grand Rapids	W. G. Gow		Grand Rapids do 5.....
Grassy Narrows	C. C. Kelly		Grassy Narrows do 3.....
Hollow Water River	H. d'E. Leslie		Hollow Water River do 5.....
Hungry Hall	W. E. Jefferson		Hungry Hall do 3.....
Islington	W. H. Dallas		Islington do 3.....
Jack Head	Geo. L. Macrae		Jack Head do 5.....
Lac Seul	John Hill		Lac Seul do 3.....
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Coutin		Lake Manitoba do 2.....
Lake St. Martin	Frank L. Hunt		Lake St. Martin do 2.....
Little Forks	Chas. J. Hollands		Little Forks (Rainy River), Treaty 3. do 2.....
Little Saskatchewan	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan do 2.....
Long Sault	John Kirkland		Long Sault (Rainy River) do 3.....
Loon Straits	Ben. Clark		Loon Straits, Treaty No. 5.....
Manitou Rapids	D. H. Lusted		Manitou Rapids do 3.....
Moose Lake	Chas. Tweidell		Moose Lake do 5.....
Muckle's Creek	R. McKenzie		St. Peter's do 1.....
Norley Creek, Roman Catholic	Frs. Falcon		do do 1.....
Norway House	C. J. Bouchette		Norway House do 5.....
Pas	Thos. Hartt		Pas do 5.....
Pine Creek	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agt. Martineau's Agency), Treaty No. 4.....
Poplar River	F. A. Dishbrowe		Poplar River, Treaty No. 5.....
Rosseau River	J. B. Gauthier		Rosseau River do 1.....
Rossville	Gussie Parkinson		Norway House do 5.....
St. Peter's, North	W. H. Prince		St. Peter's do 1.....
do South	Rev. Hy. Cochrane		do do 1.....
do East, Protestant	H. McKenzie		do do 1.....
do Roman Catholic	Jules Tadouret		do do 1.....
Wabegoon	E. W. Lys		Wabegoon do 3.....
Washakacha Home	Florence Robinson		At Elkhorn. See Remarks.....
Water Hen River	J. H. Adam		Water Hen River, Treaty No. 2.....
Total, Manitoba.....			

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
23	13	11	11	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	June (June 1st and 2nd).
25	9	25	18	.....	25	5	21	14	14	June (June 1st and 2nd).
21	13	17	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	June (June 1st and 2nd).
16	7	7	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
28	14	15	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	December (1st and 2nd).
26	11	21	11	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	18	17	12	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	13	13	13	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
25	8	10	7	.....	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....
30	19	28	18	14	23	12	12	21	21	.....
22	10	26	8	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	24	34	32	.....	11	10	10	.....	.....	.....
19	8	16	10	.....	17	5	8	.....	.....	.....
28	14	20	8	.....	14	4	5	13	13	.....
21	8	15	11	.....	15	2	1	21	21	.....
36	23	14	18	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	10	9	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	16	30	23	.....	23	3	3	.....	.....	.....
18	7	12	12	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
29	13	27	11	.....	28	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
18	4	10	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	10	31	16	.....	27	.....	16	30	30	.....
17	7	7	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	6	17	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	4	15	11	.....	11	.....	8	12	12	.....
17	10	15	8	.....	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....
23	9	22	8	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	8	27	12	.....	12	.....	6	3	5	.....
35	21	26	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	15	18	11	9	13	9	9	14	14	.....
15	6	4	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	16	17	11	.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
35	20	29	17	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	10	11	10	.....	7	1	5	13	13	.....
43	16	30	28	27	43	27	37	.....	.....	.....
15	6	11	10	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	27	35	28	.....	39	13	13	8	8	.....
37	27	37	16	6	16	5	5	1	1	.....
48	32	36	17	16	16	18	18	37	37	.....
44	23	31	27	7	16	9	9	10	10	.....
17	5	7	7	.....	5	2	2	4	4	.....
22	7	17	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	5	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
25	19	15	11	3	15	7	4	.....	.....	.....
1,170	575	837	561	82	548	146	236	212	211	.....

TABULAR STATE
SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary or Grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		\$ cts.	
Alexander.....	A. Grey	300 00	Alexander, Edmonton District, Treaty No. 6.....
Armada Mission.....	C. J. Mackay.....	300 00	Mistowasis, Carlton District, Treaty No. 6.....
Assiniboine.....	John McLean.....	600 00	Assiniboine, Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Battleford Industrial School.....	Rev. T. Clarke, Prim.....	1,200 00	At Battleford, Treaty No. 6.....
Battle River.....	E. B. Glass.....	See Remarks.	Sampson, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Bear's Hill, Protestant	Chas. E. Somerset	do	Muddy Bull, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
do Roman Catholic	Père Gabillon.....	300 00	Ermine Skin, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Beardy and Okemasis	F. Ladret	300 00	Beardy and Okemasis, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Bird Tail, Sioux.....	J. G. Burgess.....	300 00	Bird Tail, Birdle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Birtle Industrial School.....	Rev. G. G. McLaren, Principal.....	See Remarks.	At Birtle do do
Blackfoot (Old Sun's Camp).....	Frank Swanson.....	300 00	Blackfoot, Treaty No. 7.....
do Big Plume's Camp.....	S. J. Stocken.....	540 00	do do
do Crossing.....	T. Robb	300 00	do do
Blood, Protestant	E. F. Hillier.....	540 00	Blood do
do do	Edward Wells.....	See Remarks.	do do
do Roman Catholic	Père Legat	300 00	do do
Crow Star	John Beach.....	300 00	Near Pelly (S. end Côté's Reserve) Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
do Boarding School.....	G. A. Laird, Principal.....	See Remarks.	do do
Day Star	James Slater.....	300 00	Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Edmonton	Mary Price.....	300 00	Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Edmonton Boarding School	M. MacConnell	400 00	Stony, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
do	A. Campbell, Principal.....	See Remarks.	Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
do	R. N. Toms.....	300 00	do do
Fort Chipewyan	Rev. W. D. Reeve.....	500 00	Athabasca District, Outside Treaty Limits.....
Georgetown	Mrs. Jordens	300 00	Cowessess, Crooked Lakes Agency Treaty No. 4.....
Good Hope	C. A. Lindsay.....	See Remarks.	James Scummin's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Gordon	Rev. Owen Owens.....	700 00	George Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
do Boarding School	do Principal.....	See Remarks.	do do
Ile-a-la-Crosse.....	Sister Langelier.....	300 00	Petoquaquey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Jack Fish Creek	E. R. Applegarth	300 00	Moosomin's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Remarks.
26	15	9	6	6	.....	.....
30	22	18	4	6	2	.....	Government grant.
23	11	13	5	3	2	.....	The Government grants \$300 and the F. M. S. (Presbyterian) \$300.
50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	10	Re'dg 14	Writ. 9	Arith. 14	Geog. 5	Music 7	Receives Government grant of \$12 per capita per annum up to 25 pupils.
27	12	14	5	.....	.....	.....	do do
36	9	25	11	.....	.....	.....	Government grant.
12	8	9	2	.....	.....	.....	do
23	13	19	.....	1	3	.....	do
23	20	23	21	22	.....	.....	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 20 pupils.
49	13	43	6	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
46	8	20	3	.....	.....	.....	do grants \$300 and Ch. M. Society \$240.
52	14	33	14	5	.....	.....	do grant.
115	26	82	10	.....	.....	.....	do grants do do
39	5	Re'dg 37	Writ. 22	Arith. 26	.....	.....	do do \$12 per cap. per annum up to 25 pupils.
54	24	47	7	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
32	10	12	12	2	2	4	do do
41	26	Re'dg 33	Writ. 37	Arith. 36	Geog. 8	Gram. 2	do grants \$60 per annum for each of 20 pupils.
10	5	7	3	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
23	21	7	6	4	6	.....	do do
29	21	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	do grants \$300 and Ch. M. Society \$100.
7	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do \$60 per annum for each of 20 pupils.
27	5	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	do grant : September quarter only.
11	9	Re'dg 2	Writ. 2	Arith. 2	Geog. 1	Gram. 4	do grants \$200 and Ch. M. Society \$300.
16	11	5	4	4	.....	.....	do grant.
25	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do grants \$12 per cap. on average attendance up to 25 pupils
38	19	12	7	9	10	.....	do do \$400 and Diocese of Qu'Appelle \$300.
14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do \$50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
30	27	14	8	4	4	.....	do grant.
12	10	4	2	2	4	.....	do do

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary or Grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES <i>Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	
John Smith.....	M. Willson.....	300 00	John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Keys.....	Rev. S. Agassiz.....	600 00	Keys, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Lac la Biche.....	Rev. Father Coliquon.....	300 00	Lac la Biche, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Morley Mission.....	L. Hollivell.....	See Remarks.	Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7....
do.....	E. R. Steinhauser.....	do	Stony (S. side of Bow River) Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7.....
Muscowpetung Boarding School.....	Rev. W. S. Moore, Prin.....	do	Near Muscowpetung Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Muscowquaman's Send.....	F. W. Demuehy, Prin.....	do	Muscowquaman's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Muskeg Lake.....	Rev. J. P. Paquette.....	300 00	Petequaquey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
McDonnell Orphanage and Training Institution.....	Jas. A. Youmans, Prin.....	See Remarks.	Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7....
Oak River (Sioux).....	W. A. Burnham.....	300 00	Oak River, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Onion Lake, Protestant.....	D. D. McDonald.....	See Remarks.	Paskees-see he-wans, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
do Roman Catholic.....	P. Laboissière.....	300 00	Once-pow-hayos do do ..
Piapot.....	Isabella Rose.....	500 00	Piapot, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Peigan, Protestant.....	Rev. H. T. Bourne.....	300 00	Peigan, Treaty No. 7.....
do Roman Catholic.....	Pere Foley.....	See Remarks.	do do ..
Poor Man.....	C. J. Pritchard.....	400 00	Poor Man's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 1.....
Poundmaker.....	J. Dandelin.....	600 00	Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Qu'Appelle Industrial School.....	Rev. J. Hugonnard, Principal.....	1,200 00	At Fort Qu'Appelle, Treaty No. 4.....
Round Mountain.....	D. H. McVicar.....	600 00	Kee-scoo-sho-venin, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Round Lake Industrial School.....	Rev. H. McKay, Prin.....	See Remarks.	At Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Saddle Lake.....	R. B. Steinhauser.....	do	Saddle Lake, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Sarcee.....	H. W. G. Stocken.....	510 00	Sarcee, Treaty No. 7.....
Sarcee Lake.....	J. M. R. Neely.....	500 00	Atakakoop, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Standing Buffalo (Sioux).....	C. Dahm.....	350 00	Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 1.....
do Boarding School.....	do Principal.....	See Remarks.	do do ..
Stony Lake.....	Louis Akenakew.....	500 00	Kempenatayo's, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Stony Plains, Protestant.....	M. Anderson.....	600 00	Enoch-la-potac, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
do Roman Catholic.....	Thos. Risdale.....	300 00	do do ..
Sweet Grass, Protestant.....	W. J. Hope.....	300 00	Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Remarks.
25	16	12	4	5	3	1	Government grant.
15	10						do grants \$300 and Ch. M. Society \$300.
10	10	2		2			do grant; September quarter only.
37	8	Re'dg 28	Writ. 15	Arith. 26			do grants \$12 per cap. on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
32	14	Re'dg 21	Writ. 18	Arith. 11			do do do
30	23	Re'dg 30	Writ. 30	Arith. 30	Geog. 29	Gram. 29	do do \$60 per ann. for each of 40 pupils; 29 pupils in history.
12	12						do do \$50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
16	13	5	6	4			do grant.
23	23	Re'dg 23	Writ. 23	Arith. 15			do grants \$60 per annum for each of 50 pupils.
26	12	18	8				do grant.
18	11	12	5	1			do grants \$12 per capita per annum on an average attendance up to 25 pupils.
42	19	24	11	7			do grant.
18	18	15	2	1			do grants \$300 and Presbyterian Church \$200.
77	13	65	1				do grant.
40	17	31	8	1			do grants \$12 per capita per annum on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
13	7	13					do do \$300 and Diocese of Qu'Appelle \$100.
22	9	8	7	3	3	1	do grant.
134	134	Re'dg 115	Writ. 109	Arith. 93			
29	16	10	8	4	3	4	do grants \$300 and Presbyterian Church \$300.
28	19	8	13	4	2	1	do do \$60 per annum for each of 50 pupils.
29	18	Re'dg 18	Writ. 14	Arith. 12	Geog. 1		do do \$12 per annum on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
34	9	27	5				do do \$300 and Ch. M. Society \$240.
25	21	4	7	5	7	2	do do \$100 do \$100.
28	7	19	5	3	1		do do \$300 and Roman Catholics \$50.
3	2	Re'dg 3	Writ. 3	Arith. 3			do do \$50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
9	4	4	4				do do \$300 and Ch. M. Society \$200.
25	16	25					do do \$300 and Presbyterian Church \$300.
31	8	25	6				do grant.
19	9	6	6	7			do do Sept. and Dec. quarters only.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary or Grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES:— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	
Sweet Grass, Roman Catholic.	P. J. Callahan.	300 00	Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.
St. Albert Roman Catholic Industrial School.	Père Lestance, Prin.	See Remarks.	Orphan's, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.
St. Joseph do	Père Claude, Principal.	1,200 00	At High River, (near Calgary) Treaty No. 7.
Thunder Child.	John Hope.	500 00	Thunder Child, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.
Touchwood Hills.	F. W. Dennehy.	400 00	Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.
Vermillion, Irene Training Institution.	Rev. E. J. Lawrence.	500 00	Athabasca District (outside of treaty limits).
White Cap (Sioux)	Mrs. W. R. Tucker.	See Remarks.	White Cap (near Saskatoon) Treaty No. 6.
White Fish Lake.	Mrs. O. German.	do	James Scenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.
Total, N.W. Territories.			

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

MENT No. 2—*Concluded.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Remarks.
32	22	27	5				Government grant.
43	43	Re'dg 21	Writ. 20	Arith. 22	Geog. 8	Gram. 11	do grants \$60 per annum for each of 50 pupils : 3 pupils in history.
47	47	Re'dg 39	Writ. 40	Arith. 36	Geog. 14	Gram. 28	
26	16	7	10	6			do do \$300 and Ch. M. Society \$200.
32	21	15	10	4	3		do grant.
18	13	4	1	3	2	4	do grants \$200 and Ch. M. Society \$300.
11	9	Re'dg 11	Writ. 7	Arith. 7			do do \$12 per capita per annum on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
23	11	Re'dg 12	Writ. 9	Arith. 14	Geog. 7	Gram. 2	do do do 10 pupils in music.
2,036	1,137	1,322	626	476	130	90	

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.

CENSUS RETURNS of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Returns	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of Carleton.....	26	*			
do Golden Lake.....	91		91		1 Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew.....	673				
Chippewas of the Thames.....	454	454			Protestant.
do Walpole Island.....	655	620	21	11	do
do Samia.....	471	459	12		do
do Snake Island.....	127	127			do
do Rama.....	231	217	14		do
do Saugeen.....	363	343	20		do
do Nawash.....	397	277	120		do
do Beausoleil.....	341	219	122		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District.....	135	135			do
Moravians of the Thames.....	292	292			do
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	162	162			do
do Rice Lake.....	82	82			do
do Segeog.....	48	46	1	1	
do Ahnwick.....	236	236			do
do New Credit.....	253	253			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	1,069	1,069			do
Muncies of the Thames.....	132	132			do
Oneidas of the Thames.....	745	745			do
Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.....	176	176			do
do Aux Sable.....	27	27			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at					
Cockburn Island.....	33		33		
Shesheganing.....	170		170		Roman Catholic.
West Bay.....	253		253		do
Sucker Creek.....	105	90	15		Protestant.
Shequindah.....	145	131	14		do
Sucker Lake.....	24		24		
South Bay.....	68		68		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong.....	861		861		do
Wikwemikongsing.....	191		191		do
Obidzewong.....	22			22	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at					
Fort William.....	378		378		do
Red Rock or Helen Island.....	207		207		do
Pays Plat.....	55		55		do
Lake Nipigon.....	501		501		do
Pel River.....	264		264		
Long Lake.....	338		338		
Michipicoton and Big Heads.....	322		322		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at					
Thessalon River.....	179		179		
Mazanettaxan.....	171		171		do
Spanish River.....	541	61	440	40	
White Fish Lake.....	140	35	85	20	do
Mississauga River.....	144		115	29	do
Onewaugoo.....	59		59		
Serpent River.....	95		73	22	do
French River.....	89	75	14		Protestant.
Tahgaiewenene.....	154		151		
White Fish River.....	78	78			do
Parry Island.....	84	54	15	15	do
Shawanaga.....	125	75	45	5	do
Henry's Inlet.....	194	80	80	34	do
Lake Nipissing.....	169		169		Roman Catholic.

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO *Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at —					
Tenogamingue.....	91		91		
Dokis.....	62		62		
Garden River.....	420	166	254		Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay.....	355	17	338		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	43,384	2,137	25	684	13 Protestant.
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	98	*			
Total.....	17,752				

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.....	339	75	264		
† do Bécancour.....	39	*			
Algonquins of —					
Desert.....	450	4	446		Roman Catholic.
Téniscamingue.....	121		121		do
South Pontiac.....	1,028	*			
North do.....	1,028	*			
Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa.....	14	*			
Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa.....	1	*			
Mulgrave, Derry do.....	15	*			
Ste. Angélique do.....	6	*			
Hartwell do.....	25	*			
North Nation do.....	11	*			
River Rouge, North do.....	31	*			
Hull, City do.....	3	*			
Hull do.....	5	*			
Gatineau, Village do.....	1	*			
Wright do.....	8	*			
Amnoud do.....	1	*			
Unorganized Territory do.....	320	*			
Argenteuil.....	24	*			
Shefford.....	2	*			
Bagot.....	1	*			
Danville, Village.....	2	*			
Victoriaville.....	8	*			
St. Médard.....	1	*			
Mégantic.....	2	*			
L'Islet.....	21	*			
Beauce.....	2	*			
Kamouraska.....	2	*			
St. Timothée.....	2	*			
Côteau Landing, Village.....	4	*			
St. Urbain.....	4	*			
Point au Pic, Village.....	4	*			
St. Joachim.....	1	*			
Quebec, City.....	5	*			
do County.....	33	*			
Champlain.....	379	*			
Montreal, City.....	13	*			
Laval.....	1	*			
Rimouski.....	39	*			
St. Sylvestre.....	2	*			
Three Rivers.....	11	*			
Stanstead.....	10	*			

* Religion unknown.

† Religion of 534 unknown and 4 Universalists.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians,
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of—					
Montcalm.....	9	*			
Joliette.....	1	*			
Berthier.....	53	*			
Iberville.....	7	*			
Maskinonge.....	18	*			
St. Maurice.....	174	*			
Compton.....	10	*			
Portneuf.....	2	*			
Analectes of Temiscomata.....	73	*			
do Viger.....	122		122		
Hurons of Lorette.....	291	1	290	1	Roman Catholic.
Troquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,632		1,632	1	do
do St. Régis.....	1,172	72	1,100	1	Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	375	225	150	2	do
Micmacs of Gaspé.....	71	*			
do Maria.....	108		108	1	Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche.....	562		562	1	do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits.....	527		527		
Escommins.....	66		66		
Godbout.....	42		42		
Grand Romaine.....	355		355		
Lake St. John.....	381	22	362	1	do
Mingan.....	186		186		
Maskapoos of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860	*			
Seven Islands.....	321		321		
Total.....	13,500				

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis, Digby and Shelburne.....	295		295	1	Roman Catholic.
King's County.....	62		62		
Queen's.....	102		102		
Lunenburg.....	59		59	1	do
Halifax.....	110		110	1	do
Hants.....	161		161		
Colchester.....	100		100		
Cumberland.....	102		102		
Pictou.....	171		174	1	do
Antigonish and Guysboro.....	168		168		
Richmond.....	248		248	1	do
Inverness.....	125		125	1	do
Victoria.....	121		121	1	do
Cape Breton.....	159		159	1	do
Yarmouth.....	70		70		
Total.....	2,659				

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche.....	32		32		
Glochester.....	45		45		
Northumberland.....	429		429	2	Roman Catholic.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK *Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Miamecs of—					
Kent	328		328		
Westmoreland	69		69		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska	39		39		
Victoria	178		178		1 Roman Catholic.
Carleton	87		87		
Charlotte	36		36		
St. John	14		14		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County.	317		317	2	do
Total	1,574				

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Miamecs	314		314		1 Roman Catholic.
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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1	2,451	1,356	409	686	6 Prot., 4 R. C.
do do do 2	687	343	193	151	6 do 2 do
do Salteaux do 3	2,796	766	290	1,830	9 do 2 do
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4	4,834	690	355	2,991	9 do 4 do
Chippewas, Salteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5	3,036	2,231	52	753	15 do
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6	4,993	2,650	1,948	929	15 do 9 do
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7	5,725	561		5,164	8 do 3 do
Resident Sioux	852				
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat	220				
Total	25,594				

Peace River District	2,638	*			
Athabasca do	8,000	*			
McKenzie do	7,000	*			
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016	*			
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000	*			
Arctic Coast	4,000	*			

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Abhousait	282				
Chao-qu-ahit	280				
Chaic-clos-ahit	127				
Ehatt-is-ahit	131				
Enulh-wilh-laht	176				
Hosh-que-ahit	296				
Howchuk-is-ahit	53				
Kel-seem-ahit	123				
Ky-wk-ahit	490				
Match-itl-ahit	75	852	2,211	3 Roman Catholic.	
Moach-ahit	276				
Nitten-ahit	220				
Nooch-ah-laht	125				
Oi-ahit	214				
Opitches-ahit	54				
Pacheen-ahit	63				
Too-qu-ahit	31				
Tsesh-ahit	164				
Total	3,093				

* Religious belief of Indians (798) in Muscowpetung's Agency not given.

§ Religious belief of 66 Indians not given.

* Religion unknown.

TABLEAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch	26	17	9		1 Protestant.
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3	57		57		
Capitauo Creek	70	40	30		
Cheam	160		160		
Chelchales	142		142		
Cocqua-piet	35		35		
Cocquet-lane	26		26		
Chelhouse	124		124		
Douglas	118		118		
Ewa hoos	74		74		
Enradeom	64		64		
Falser Creek	84		84		
Haistings's Saw Mills	120	100	20		
Harrison Mouth	50		50		
Hope	172		172		1 Roman Catholic.
Katsey	66		66		
Laugley	148		148		
Matsqui	59		59		
Mission Burrard Inlet	296		296	1	do
Misquiam	133	33	100		
Moodyville Saw Mills	86	86			
New Westminster	121		121	1	do
Nicomen	34		34		
Okanille	86	40	46		
Ponborton Meadows	188		188		
Popkum	31	31			
Semahmoo	49		49		
Schnrye	25		25		
Sedelt	327		327		
Skedale	47	40	7		1 Protestant.
Skowall	84		84		
Skukum Chuck	112		112		
Skulteen	124		124		
Seymour Creek	32	32			
Squah	106		106		
Squattets	84	64	20		
Squamish Howe Sound	257	157	100		
Slatamen	307		307		
Slenagh	62		62		
Spenahla	16	16			
Spenam	40		40		
Spenas, No. 1	30		30		
do No. 2	55	45	10		
do No. 3	53	30	23		
Sykes	65	28	37		
Totes Lane	48		48		
Todye	54	41	10	1	do
Tsonassan	78		78		
Wadlington Harbour	76		76		
Whimook	62		62		
Yak-y-you	51	24	27		
Yale	187	87	100		1 Church of England.
Total	5,001				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA *Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Chataway	11		11		
Chomok	24	24			
Chukchuqualk	123		123		
Halaha	8			8	
Halut	133		131	2	
Haltum	111		112	2	
Hukhlukatan	71	72		2	
Kamloops	213		213		
Kamns	59	57		22	
Kapatsitsan	39	39			
Kekalus	22	22			
Kittsawat	16	8		8	
Knaut	68	66		2	
Mpaktam	14	11			
Nepa	20	13		7	
Nesikeep	34	31			
Nhunen	26	21		2	
Nikaomin	32	29		3	
Nkaili	2			2	
Nkatsan	105	103		2	
Nkumcheen	87	81		6	
Nkya	47	45		2	
Nquakin	51	49		2	
Paska	13	13			
Phahnos and Pakeist	46	45		1	
Shahshanih	88	85		3	
Siska	38	19		19	
Skaap	14	14			
Skappa	22	21		1	
Skichistan	80		80		
Skowha	11		11		
Skuzzy	67		67		
Snahaim	19	19			
Spapium	26	24		2	
Spaptsin	23	23			
Speyau	25	17		8	
Spuzzam	133	131		2	
Stahl	62	62			
Strymo	50	47		3	
Sunk	22	22			
Tilmicheen	158	153		5	
Tluhtaus	138		138		
Tquayam	132	36	90	6	
Yont	11	11			
Total	2,560				
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno	61		61		
Comca-kin	66		66		1 Roman Catholic.
Clem-clemalats	116		116		
Comox	47		47		
Discovery Island	17		17		
Esquimalt	30		30		
Galiano Island	20		20		
Hel-lalt	30		30		
Hatch Point	11		11		
Kil-pau-hus	15		15		
Kee-nip-sim	39		39		
Kok-si-lah	27		27		
Kul-leets	69		69		

TABLEAU STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
COWICHAN AGENCY— <i>Concluded.</i>					
Lil-mal-ches.....	26	26			1 Protestant
Lyach-sun.....	74		74		
Mal-a-but.....	15		15		
Mayne Island.....	23		23		
Nanaimo.....	176	176			1 do
Pan-que-chin.....	64		64		
Pend-la-kut.....	192		192		
Punt-Jedge.....	46		46		
Qua-michan.....	212		212		
Qual-i-cum.....	21		21		
Saturna Island.....	5		5		
Sick-a-meen.....	29		29		
Sno-uo-wis.....	15		15		
Somenos.....	85		85		
Songhees.....	134		134		
Zooke.....	30		30		
Tser-out.....	57		57		
Tsart-ilp.....	55		55		
Tse-kum.....	33		33		
Tsussie.....	40		40		
Total.....	1,910				
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-know-ah-mish.....	103			103	
Kose-kemo.....	157			157	
Klah-wit-sis.....	90			90	
Kwawt-so-no.....	30			30	
Kwaw-she-la.....	56			56	
Kwaw-kewlth.....	45			45	
Kwe-ah-kah.....	60			60	
Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kioie-tachs.....	25			25	
Mateelpi.....	77			77	
Mah-na-lil-le-kullah.....	176			176	
Nacknoek-to.....	138			138	
Nim-koesh.....	174	20		154	1 Protestant
Noo-we-tse.....	104			104	
Tenock-tench.....	158			158	
Tson-wa-ati-nench.....	203			203	
Wax-his-lanah newith.....	30			30	
Wah-lit-sun, Saich-kioie-tachs.....	73		73		
We-wat-a-kum do.....	71		71		
We-wat-a-lid do.....	130		130		
Total.....	1,900				
OLICHKAN AGENCY.					
Chin-chu way-ko.....	72		70	2	
Kore-mous.....	68		66	2	
Nacik.....	106	16	30	60	
Nkam-tp.....	36		36		
Nkam-a-plix.....	178		110	68	
Nzis-kat.....	20		20		
Pen-tie-ton.....	128		128		
Quin-sha-a-tin.....	28		28		
Quis-kan-aht.....	28		22	6	
Shen-nos-quan-kin.....	45		45		

**TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.**

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Spa-ha-min.....	158		120	38	
Spal-lam-cheen.....	61		57	4	
Zohit.....	13		3	10	
Total.....	911				
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria.....	57		57		
Alkali Lake.....	166		166		
Amahim.....	186		186		
Anderson Lake.....	114		114		
Bridge River.....	89		89		
Canoe Creek.....	143		143		
Cayoosh.....	35		35		
Cheewack.....	8	8			
Clinton.....	40		40		
Colchopa.....	40	40			
Dog Creek.....	10		10		
Fountain.....	220		220		
High Bar.....	41		41		
Kaninim Lake.....	45		45		
Lillooet.....	98		98		
Pavillion.....	57		57		
Pashilquia.....	39	39			
Quesnelle.....	57		57		
Seton Lake.....	99		99		
Soda Creek.....	69		69		
Stone.....	107		107		
Toosey's Tribe.....	66		66		
William's Lake.....	139		139		
Total.....	1,925				
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake.....	96				
Kimbaskets (Shuswap Tribe).....	46		499		
St. Mary.....	294				
Tobacco Plains.....	65				
Total.....	499				
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Aiyansh.....	67	67		1	Protestant
Aup-wul-gett.....	178	20	108	50	do
Bella Bella.....	188	188		1	do
Bella Coola.....	226	28		188	1 do
China Hat.....	52	12		40	
Clew.....	93	93			
Coquette.....	71	22		49	
Fort Simpson.....	625	625			2 do
Kimcolith.....	227	227			1 do
Kittak.....	77			77	
Kitangataa.....	15			15	
Kitwint-shieth.....	101			101	
Kitlach-damak.....	214			214	
Kithatla.....	193	10		183	1 do
Kitha-ata.....	91	91			
Kitchen-kalem.....	69	40		29	

TABLEAU STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Kitchikass	86	44	.....	42	.....
Kitchimungau	113	46	.....	97	1 do
Kitchicilla	172	34	.....	138	1 do
Kitan-man (Hayektim)	285	42	.....	243	1 do
Kish-pink	398	5	.....	393	1 do
Kitwint-cool	195	.....	.....	195	.....
Kishke-gas	223	.....	.....	223	.....
Kull-dot	46	.....	.....	46	.....
Kitamatt	261	261	.....	.....	1 do
Kitt-lope	103	.....	.....	103	.....
Kimispuitt	106	.....	.....	106	.....
Lack-al-sap (Greenville)	76	76	.....	.....	1 do
Melihakatla	137	137	.....	.....	2 do
Massett	445	445	.....	.....	2 do
Owce-kay-uo	170	.....	.....	170	.....
Quish-cilla	44	.....	.....	44	.....
Skidegette and Gold Harbor	192	192	.....	.....	1 do
Tallium	46	.....	.....	46	.....
Wilskishetum, Wilwilgett	25	.....	.....	25	.....
Total	5,640	.....	.....	.....	.....

No agents have as yet been appointed for the
following bands, namely :

Hiletsuck	2,274
Sicame	500
Tahelle	1,000
Bands not visited	8,522

Total

12,296

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,752
Quebec	13,560
New Brunswick	2,059
Newfoundland	1,574
Prince Edward Island	314
Manitoba and North-West Territories	24,522
Province of Ontario	2,038
Province of Quebec	8,000
Province of New Brunswick	7,000
Province of Nova Scotia	4,016
Province of New Brunswick	1,000
Province of New Brunswick	4,000
Province of New Brunswick	35,765
Total	121,520

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

JOHN MCGILL,

Clerk of Statistics.

NOTE.

The following Statistical Tables and Reports of Agencies were received too late to appear in their proper places in this Report.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1889—Continued.

STONEY RESERVE Nos. 142-4.

No. of Day Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley Straw.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.
A 1	Bears Paw, H.C.			1										3			1					
2	James Ryder, M. C.			1										3			1					
3	Moses Bears Paw.													1								
4	John Bears Paw.																					
5	Mark Bears Paw.																					
10	John Dixon.													1								
14	John Dixon.													1								
17	John Rocky-mountain.													1								
25	Stephen Ryder.													1								
26	Jean Baptiste.													1								
28	Paul Ryder.													1								
29	John Ryder.													1								
39	Daniel Big-nan.													1								
36	Abraham Dixon.													1								
40	Thos. Wm. Kapits.													1								
42	James Jonas.													1								
45	Thos. Twoyoung-man.													1								
50	Theresa Wickham.													1								
86	John ..													1								
97	Benj. Kapits.													1								
B 30	Jonas Good Stoney, H. C.			1										3								
60	Moses House, M. C.			1										3								
3	Adian Good Stoney, W.																					
6	Hector Nimrod.			1										3								
7	Anos Ponette.													1								
9	Ben Red Fox.													1								
12	Wm. Soldier.													1								
14	George Big Stoney, W.													1								
16	David Ponette.													1								
17	John Abraham.													1								
22	George Ponette.													1								
23	Lake.													1								
24	Wm. Big Stoney, W.													1								

Barley was frozen before it came to maturity, and therefore spoiled for grain. Potatoes were

Barley was frozen before it came to maturity, and therefore spoiled for grain. Potatoes were

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians, in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1889.
SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.
A	1 Bull Head.....		11																			Gardens a failure owing to frost. A quantity of potatoes lost through the same cause. Oats very light.
	2 Big Crow.....																					
	3 Crow King.....		5																			
	8 New Prairie Head.....																					
	9 The Sarcee.....																					
	11 Eagle Rib.....																					
	12 Little Calf.....																					
	14 Fire-long-ago.....																					
	31 Two Guns.....																					
	32 Many Swans.....												14				50					
	33 One Spotted.....		1														40					
A	34 Stags outside the Lodge.....															10						
	35 Tony.....																					
	37 Find Him.....																					
	40 Crow Collar.....																20					
	41 Many Wounds.....																					
	42 Hit First.....																					
B	1 Eagle Robe.....		6										84									
	8 Fox Tail.....																					
	10 The Otter.....																					
	13 The Rider.....																					
C	2 Little Bear.....		2										28				10					
	3 Wolf Carrier.....																					
	4 Roach Mane.....		5																			
	6 Running Fisher.....																20					
	8 Head out of Water.....																					
	13 Many Shields.....																					
	15 Dog Skin.....																					
	18 Shoots Close.....																					
D	1 Painted Otter.....		4																			
	22 Owning-a-horse.....																					
D	42 Big Knife.....																					
	43 Black Weasle.....																					
	48 Yellow Lodge.....		1										14				12					

[illegible]

FARMING Agencies and Indian Reservations

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN.										
			Total acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.		Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut, Tons.	Acres oats.	Acres barley.	Acres potatoes.	Acres turnips.	Acres garden.	Bushels oats.
142 Stonies.	W. Graham.	Stoney Reserve, Morley.	80	17	19	100	25	....	6	6	3	2	....
143 do ..	do ..	do ..	95	37	33	150	30	....	16	16	3	2	....
144 do ..	do ..	do ..	70	10	16	95	15	....	3	3	2	2	....
145 Sarcees.	F. C. Cornish.	Sarcee Reserve, Calgary.	125½	72	113½	113½	50	46	....	20	....	6	600
		Sown and harvested by employees .....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	1	4	....	100
			370½	146	181½	458½	120	53	25	46	8¾	12	700

for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				Approximate No. of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE POWER.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.				Remarks.
Tons barley straw.	Bushel potatoes.	Bushel turnips.	Garden seeds.			Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.		Horses.	Stables.	Store houses and root houses.	Pig-stys.	
						Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.					
18	20	9	225	1	3	(	4	100		35	11	50	
48	20	9	232					60		42	10	57		
9	6	9	128				6	60		26	8	45		
....	197	..	329					120		33	2	10	1	
....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	197	56	27	914	4	.....	10	340	....	136	31	162	1
F. C. CORNISH, <i>Indian Agent.</i>														

Scugog, 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Indians on this reserve have engaged in farming operations on an extensive scale this year having put under crop every available acre of good land. The young men of the reserve deserve great credit for their persistent efforts to become good farmers. Some of them have by constant practice learned to be very good ploughmen, and can plough a field as well as any white farmer. Two of the band intend to compete in the annual ploughing match of the townships of Reach and Scugog. Seeding operations commenced early this year, and the Indians finished them in good time, and certainly the reserve never looked so well as it did this season. A few weeks after seeding I discovered that some of the Indians could not resist the temptation to fish in the close season, thus neglecting their work. I had three of the white men who bought fish from them summoned before a magistrate, and they were all fined. This at once put a stop to illegal fishing. The Indians caught an immense quantity of fish during the winter of 1888 and 1889, and the summer of 1889, deriving a large revenue from their sale and providing themselves with large quantities for home use. I am glad to report that the use of intoxicants is gradually ceasing. The Indians had a very pleasant visit from their old pastor, who formerly resided at Port Perry, the Revd. E. R. Young. Mr. Young did not visit his old friends empty-handed; he brought with him a large trunk filled with useful articles of wearing apparel, which he generously distributed amongst the old members of the band. Mr. Young, who has spent many years among the Indians of the North-West, and is about to publish a book in England on "Indians of America," was so pleased with the improvements which have been made on this reserve that he brought a photographer with him and took a number of views on the reserve, which he intends to produce in his work. I enclose a few of the "views" herewith, in order to give the Department a better idea of some of the members of the Scugog Band, and the result of their endeavors for the past four years to advance in civilization. The Revd. Mr. Reid is the present pastor, and he does all in his power to bring them under the influences of christianity. Mr. Reid, who has been only a short time among the Indians, has already gained the respect and esteem of every member of the band. Some of the Indians bought a new steel cord binder this year, which I have no doubt will prove a great help to them. School matters are about the same as last year; there is only one more scholar. The daily average attendance is seven, and the school is under the control of the Presbyterian denomination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McDERMOT,

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, 6th November, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my eleventh annual report of Indian affairs in the North-West Territory.

My last annual report was written in 1888, at Onion Lake, after my inspection of that agency, and it contained a synopsis of the result of my inspections of the different agencies up to that point.

I will, therefore, upon this occasion, commence where I then left off.

I next proceeded to the Saddle Lake Agency, Mr. John A. Mitchell, agent. I made a close audit of the books and submitted to the Indian Commissioner balance

sheets of all the accounts; I found the work of the Indian office well up and satisfactorily performed. Since my inspection of the previous year a fairly comfortable house for the agent has been built, also a house for the interpreter. The Government Telegraph Service has established an office on the reserve and put up buildings to accommodate the official in charge.

I made a house to house visitation of the different Indian bands in the agency. Mr. Ingram, formerly farmer for Reserves 125-127, had been removed to Reserve 128—Pakan Band—and was doing good work there. Just so long as the fishing and hunting continued good, farming could be treated as a pastime, but as substantial results are now imperatively necessary it is proper that the work should be directed by a practical farmer. The benefit of his presence will be observed by you when I reach that portion of this report, relating to my inspection for the current year.

Mr. Grasse was appointed to the position vacated by Mr. Ingram and has charge of Bands 125-127. At the time of my visit these bands were busily engaged threshing the season's crop, which had been a fairly good one; some fifteen Indians were engaged at it; these men have become expert in working a thresher; the farmer was there directing and going about the machine with an oil can, but the driving, feeding and other expert duties connected with working the machine, as well as the laborers' part, were being satisfactorily performed by the Indians.

Blue Quill's Band.

A little more than a year before my visit these Indians removed from Egg Lake to take up their present reserve, and at my inspection in 1887 had but two dwellings; in 1888 they had seven comfortable houses and four stables.

I next proceeded to the Edmonton Agency. Mr. W. C. de Balinhard, is the agent here, having been transferred from the charge of the Sarcee Agency.

I made the usual inventories and audit of the books and forwarded them to the Commissioner. I found that the work in the office had been promptly written up, and the books kept in a plain, intelligible manner; returns, letters and documents were all properly filed.

I followed my usual course of visiting the Indians at their own homes. I found their houses very comfortable, all of them floored and windows, and most of them have the ordinary household furniture and utensils. Chief Enoch's new house is particularly striking, being well finished up stairs with sleeping apartments for his family. Several families have corrals, stack yards and stables; the yards and premises were exceedingly clean, although my visit was unexpected.

The harvest of 1888 was a most bountiful one in this agency; large stacks of grain could be seen at every homestead.

Farmer O'Donnell had removed on to Alexander Reserve; the site for the location of his buildings was a favorable one, and conveniently situated for the supervision of the Indians' work.

New buildings have been erected at this agency since my inspection in 1887. They consist of the agent's house and office, two storehouses and a horse stable; they are good, substantial, well constructed buildings.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY.

(Mr. S. B. Lucas, agent.)

My inspection of this agency was not finished until late in January of the present year.

Commencing at the date of my last inspection, I audited the accounts and books in the agent's office; I also took an inventory of the goods on hand in the agency storehouse and sent in the same to the Indian Commissioner, together with balance sheets of the different accounts.

Contract Supplies.—The more important lines of goods were delivered satisfactorily both in quantity according to schedule stipulations. Samples of the tea were sent to the Commissioner's office for the purpose of examination. Some

goods were objected to by the agent as not being up to the schedule description, and they were replaced by the contractors or a deduction was made in the price.

Live Stock.—There were 212 head of cattle in the agency distributed to individuals in the different bands; they were all in fine order, with the exception of a few work oxen, which had been on the roads a good deal hauling fish from the lakes. The number of private horses owned by these Indians is set down at 300.

Pigs.—Breeding pigs has not proved a success with these Indians; they had only two or three to kill for pork; the original number of breeding animals was twenty-one.

Sampson's Band, No. 133.

There were 284 Indians paid in this band at the last annuity payments (1888); there were twelve deaths and ten births during the year. Their farming was supervised by the agent personally. Although it was too late in the season to inspect agricultural work, I was enabled to judge of it by the size of their fields, the fences, and the condition of their homes. I see not only considerable progress in this respect, but there is an evident desire on the part of the Indians themselves to advance. The word "energetic" can hardly be used correctly in describing the habits of Indians, but I can with truth say they are not lethargic this year. There is still very great room for improvement, but if they continue in their present mood satisfactory results will be arrived at. There has been an increase of land in crop this year over 1887 of forty-two acres. Two acres of Ladoga wheat proved a success and the product is being kept for seed. The estimated yield of barley is small. This was a good year for hay, and this band put up 300 tons. Eleven new dwellings were built during the year, and nearly all the old ones were improved in one way or another. Seven of the new houses belong to men who never before had houses of their own—young men starting for themselves. The chief has built a new stable, and taken out logs and boards for a new house.

Ermine Skin's Band, No. 137.

This band is under the instruction of Mr. John Ross. The population is one hundred and twenty-five souls; there were six deaths and one birth during the year. They show some advancement in civilized pursuits since my last inspection; the most apparent improvement on the reserve is the large two-story log house erected by the chief. There is an increase of twenty-two acres of crop over 1887; they put up one hundred and fifty-two tons of hay. The members of the band are assuming a civilized appearance, and have more home comforts around them than when I was last here.

Muddy Bull's Band, No. 140.

This band is also under Mr. Ross' supervision. The population is sixty-two; there were no deaths during the year, and but two births. The band had sixty acres in crop, which yielded fairly well; they put up ninety tons of hay; their stables are comfortable. The headman, Louis Bull, has raised the walls of his house, making it one and a-half stories, and has put on a shingle roof. The rest of the band are very well housed.

These Indians engaged in fishing at Pigeon Lake to a considerable extent, the farmer having received from them over five thousand fish up to the time of my visit.

Mr. Ross takes much interest in his work and is careful of the trust reposed in him. He appears to have the confidence and friendship of the Indians under his charge. Mrs. Ross instructs the women in household duties, and is meeting with some success in teaching them to knit mittens and stockings; but with their present manner of living and the lack of cooking stoves they do not advance much in bread-making.

Sharphead's Band, No. 141.—Mr. L. C. Robertson, Farmer.

The population of this band is one hundred and thirteen; there have been twenty-two deaths and five births during the past year. They farm very little, but I am of the opinion that they are in a better condition than they were a year ago.

The farm house is comfortable; the ration and storehouses are suitable buildings; a small house for an interpreter has been built. The band put up sixty tons of hay.

Some members of the band had been fishing at Pigeon Lake for the general use of the band; they turned into the farm storehouse about five thousand whitefish.

The agent was very successful in establishing a fishery at Pigeon Lake during the winter of 1888-89; he induced several of the best fishermen to go there with their families and fish for the general benefit of the agency; he also spent a good deal of time there himself, and had his interpreter, Donald Whitford, live there with the Indians. This was attended with the best results; about fifteen thousand fish were taken into store from the fishermen and utilized for general rationing. Besides augmenting the food supply, the increased variety of food has had a beneficial effect upon the health of the Indians.

The agent has built a very excellent log kitchen attachment; he has also built cow stables and taken out logs for implement sheds and other buildings.

The books in the agency office were all neatly and properly kept by the clerk, Mr. Molson, and the general work of the office was performed in a business-like manner. The farmer's book-keeping has also been looked after, and all the books have been regularly written up and well kept.

The agent mentions in a favourable manner his interpreter, Donald Whitford; he has been many years a servant of the Department. I too have much pleasure in acknowledging his usefulness and trustworthiness.

The agent himself has been untiring in his work and, never saves himself when there is anything to be attended to; the strongest good will exists between him and his Indians, and they never hesitate to call upon him by night or day when they require help either of a practical or of a sympathetic nature. It may be about work or medicine for a sick one, or the settlement of a domestic difficulty; he always most cheerfully gives up what he may be doing at the time and attends to them. I was present upon New Years Day, when the Indians—men, women and children—came to call upon the agent and his family to wish them a "Happy New Year". It was very apparent that they had no doubt of the welcome they would receive: they came as if visiting their nearest and dearest relative, and behaved in a most decorous manner; they accepted and evidently appreciated Mrs. Lucas' lavish hospitality; they spoke words of friendship and esteem, and departed in great good humour.

I commenced my work for the inspection season of 1889 at the Sioux Reserve, Moose Woods, chief, White Cap, where I arrived on 6th July.

I found the old chief very ill, he is consumptive and will hardly live to see another summer.

I visited every house and farm on the reserve; the general appearance is that of thrift. Each family has its small farm of cultivated fields, house and stables, the houses are clean and comfortable, with many of the conveniences and comforts of civilized people, such as stoves, lamps, clocks, bedsteads, &c.; the men, women and children are dressed equally as well as ordinary white settlers; they were living on milk, potatoes (1888 crop) and fish—"gold eyes" and "sturgeon"—of which they catch a plentiful supply in the Saskatchewan River.

The school is conducted by Mrs. Tucker, a properly qualified teacher, it is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, from which she receives a substantial addition to her salary; a combined school house and teacher's residence, has been built this summer; it is commodious and comfortable.

The band have a herd of fine cattle; they are in good condition quiet and domestic; the cows are milked by their owners and the calves reared by hand.

They had a total acreage of land in crop of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, their potatoes looked very well, but I regret to say that the grain crops—in common with those of the white settlers in this part of the country—were almost a failure on account of the drought.

In almost every house I observed several sacks of last year's wheat— an excellent sample; this I am in hopes they will preserve for seed next spring.

I next proceeded to the Onion Lake Agency—G. G. Mann, agent—which I reached on 17th July.

I conducted my inspection in the usual manner, taking stock of the goods in the storehouse, of the implements and tools in use in the agency, and made a thorough audit of the books. I traced and checked the entries and balances brought forward from month to month since my last inspection, 1st October, 1888.

I found the books regularly and carefully kept by the clerk, Mr. Barker, and the stock on hand agreeing with the balances shown on the books. I condemned and wrote off such articles as are unfit for further use.

The supplies provided for this agency during the past fiscal year have proved to be ample, and to spare, for all purposes; the inventory of 30th June shows a considerable quantity of provisions, implements, ammunition and twine and clothing still unissued at that date; this liberal provision has not led to extravagant issues, but the contrary is the case, and has proved to be, in the hands of such a prudent agent as Mr. Mann, a safeguard against unusual calls for aid and has produced among the Indians a decided tranquility and relief from uneasiness; they have been well fed and well clothed, and kept steadily at work, the latter being the greater factor in keeping them from mischievous thoughts and actions.

A drive over the reserve is full of interest and instruction, and although only ten months have elapsed since my last inspection, with the winter intervening, I observe many substantial improvements finished and in progress, which goes to show that they are not willing to remain stationary, but are of a progressive turn of mind; their houses are of a superior class, are one story and a-half in height, with high thatched roofs, are well plastered and whitewashed outside and inside, and they have good floors.

There are forty-eight dwelling houses and twenty-two stables on the reserve.

The following is a list of the additions and improvements to houses and farm buildings since my last inspection: Eustace Vivier, new stable, pig pen and corral; Longfellow, new house, stable and corral; Mee-she-how, new stable; Antoine, new house and stable; Ca-na-po-ta-te, new stable; Jim Crookedneck, new stable and corral built with trimmed posts; Pah-pah-quan, new house; Thunder, new house, pig pen and corral; Kissayne, pig corral and pens; Me-no-katch-wass, pig corral and pens; Whetstone, pig corral and pens; Wha-po-tu-tew, new house; Waskewhisk, new house; I-pe-ke-koa, new stable; Badger, new house; A-na-pass, new stable; Cheman, new house.

The appearance of these Indians is rapidly changing, thus showing, to my mind, a change of character; a blanket is seldom worn by either men, women or children; they dress as "well-to-do" half-breeds, most of them wear boots when they can get them, in preference to moccasins; many of the men and boys have cut their hair, the Plain Indians accepting the change with greater readiness than the Wood Indians.

The following crops were put in this year, Twenty-eight acres of wheat, five of oats, three hundred and thirty of barley, twenty of potatoes and ten of turnips, total, three hundred and ninety-three acres, the seeding was performed in a workmanlike manner, the fences were repaired, and all preparations made for a fair return, but the unusual occurrence of no snow last winter, and continuous drought ever since, destroyed all hopes of having anything to harvest worth mentioning; even the potatoes will not return the seed planted. This failure in the crops has turned the attention of the Indians more particularly to their cattle. I observe that most of them are milking their cows, and instead of picketing their calves, in the old, cruel way, with a short line to the hottest corner of their house, they have now large calf corrals and as the calves all look healthy, thrifty and well grown, they must be well looked after, and not deprived of a fair share of the milk.

At the time of my inspection sixty-five men were engaged in hay-making. As there was only one mowing machine, twenty-six were mowing with scythes and snaths, twenty-three were cooking, and sixteen carting with eight waggons and eight yokes of oxen: as shown, they work in three separate gangs; they went about their work in a systematic manner, working faithfully and requiring but little supervision.

I have examined the cattle registers, and cattle ledger, and returns, in a very particular manner, I find they are kept methodically; the agent had a "round up" and branding of cattle in June, and the registers have been corrected therewith. From the facts elicited by the last round up, it is ascertained that the cattle are increasing satisfactorily in numbers. Band 119 own one hundred and sixty head. From thirty-nine cows they had thirty-four spring calves; they are owned by thirty-three Indians, one owing eight head, two seven head, eleven six head, seven five head, four, four head, five, three head, and three two head, each of these owners winter their own cattle in their own stables, and take personal charge of them, they commenced by receiving a cow each upon the loan system in 1886, and this year most of them will pay back or pay for the loaned cow. They will then have a clear field for progress, the cattle left with them being their own, without lien, and I have no doubt, after three years they will commence to reap a rich profit.

The "round up" of the Chippewyan band's cattle had not been made, therefore the register was without change since last year, namely, one hundred and twenty-eight head. These Indians received a little seed barley, and seed potatoes. They have been visited from time to time by the agent and flour and bacon was issued to them when they were in need. As a slight return for this food, they have manufactured and delivered at the agency, about ten thousand shingles, this circumstance proves that an Indian is apt to learn. I was present last year when they brought in a few shingles—the first they ever made; those were badly made and very poor shingles, the last lot they brought in a few days ago were excellent, straight split, of proper thickness, and well dressed.

In addition to the cattle owned by the bands, the agency has a "herd," the total number in the register as agency cattle being ninety-eight, but seven of these are oxen which the agent is about to issue to Indians for beef; the "herd" consists of ninety-one head as follows:—bulls, four; cows, fifty-two; and calves thirty-five; a few cows had yet to calve.

Schools.

The period of my inspection took in the summer holidays, but this will not prevent me saying a word regarding the school houses. The Protestant school house has been shingled, a neat picket fence has been placed around it, and evergreen trees planted within the enclosure; the same has been done at the Roman Catholic school, with the exception of shingling, which at present, is not necessary, the thatched roof being quite new. These school houses present an appearance unequalled by any in the country; they are well furnished with tables and forms.

In addition to the above mentioned work the Indians have brought down from Frog Lake the grist and saw mill machinery, together with some timber, which was there. New timber was made, and a mill building is already framed for erection; a well 12 feet in diameter has been sunk and stoned up to provide water for the engine.

Contract Supplies.—Up to the time of my inspection but few lines of contract supplies had arrived. I examined flour, bacon, apples, pepper and mustard; they were correct in weight and the quality was in accordance with schedule description, the bacon being particularly nice, sweet and new, and entirely free from bone.

Agency Buildings.—Since my last report the stables and storehouses have been raised a log or two, straightened and levelled up, and good shingle roofs placed on them; the interpreter's house has been improved in the same manner; the office has been doubled in size and shingled, making it roomy and exceedingly comfortable; a large building has been erected for a piggery; a well has been dug, a pump placed in it, and a large well-house and milk-house placed over it; the agent's house has been painted both outside and inside, including the roof; a good house has been built for the clerk; the clerk's and interpreter's houses are enclosed with peeled spruce fences; trees have been planted, and both have a homelike and comfortable appearance, the former having a good well, fitted with a pump. I have been the more particular in describing these improvements as they have been performed by the agent, the employes and the Indians.

Onion Lake has now become a village. Besides the agency buildings, agent's, clerk's and interpreter's houses, grist and saw mills, there are the quarters of the Mounted Police, the Hudson Bay Company's stores, Roman Catholic and English Episcopal churches, residences of the clergymen and school teachers.

The churches are doing good work here; the Indians attend the Sunday services with creditable regularity, and already commence to take part in the church services. The missionary clergymen, Rev. I. J. Taylor, C.E., and Father Dauphin are active, and work heartily in their endeavors to bring them all within the christian fold. These gentlemen are in many ways enabled to act a kindly part, and practically to show the Indians that they are friends as well as preachers.

Vital Statistics.—The agency register shows fifteen births and twenty-six deaths since 1st October, 1888; but as only two births have been registered in Band 124 (Chippewayans) it is to be presumed that they have not all been reported. Most of the deaths were the result of measles which broke out during the winter among the Chippewayans.

Agency Office.—Since January Mr. Baker has been acting clerk of this agency; his work is neat and accurate; it was up to date in all particulars.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. John A. Mitchell, Agent.

I arrived at this agency on the 11th of August, and was engaged for a few days in looking into the matter of cutting hay.

This being finished, I proceeded to take stock of the goods in the storehouse and the implements, tools, &c., in use in the agency, and to audit the books.

My last inspection of this agency was up to 31st October, 1888. Commencing at that date I traced the receipts and issue of all goods up to 31st August 1889, closing the books and writing off any discrepancies between the balances therein shown and the stock on hand. I found the books very accurate.

Indian Farm Work.

Saddle Lake Band 125. There are here twenty-four families, numbering ninety-six; to this may be added Blue Quill's Band, thirteen families, total thirty-eight, and four families of Band 128, total eleven. These are all under the direct supervision of Farmer Grasse.

Mr. Grasse has met with a fair measure of success in dealing with the Indians, but I regret to have to report the almost total failure of crops, in consequence of the universal drought. Seeding was prosecuted vigorously in the early spring; the crops were sown in good season, and the fields were properly fenced. The Indians feel the loss of their crops very keenly, and they hope that the Government will help them with seed next year.

On Reserve 125 seventy-six acres were sown, being an increase over 1888 of thirteen acres. They had thirteen houses and sixteen stables on 30th June, and I remarked that Jean Baptiste Doghead has built a new house and newly fenced four acres; Simon Pasqua-ack has finished his new house, broken five acres and fenced them; Red Crow has newly fenced six acres, finished his new house, built a stable and summer fallowed one and a-half acres; Samuel Steinhaur has a new field of four acres broken, fenced and in crop, he has also built a new house; Augustine Steinhaur has a new field of five acres well fenced and in crop, and has built seventy-five feet of new stabling; Big Louis Whiteyoken has built a fine new two-story house with a shingle roof, floored with tongued and grooved lumber up stairs as well as down, and has dug a well; John Jessie has newly fenced six acres, broken two acres and built a granary, and has dug a well; Andrew Hunter has a new house; John Ma-kokus broke five acres and fenced them; he has a house in course of erection. John has broken three-quarters of an acre; Job Lapotack has newly fenced eleven acres; Moses is building a new house and has newly fenced five acres.

This band (125) have also enlarged their school house, making it as large again as it was in the first instance; and they went out to Whitefish Lake and assisted

Pakan to get out timber for the grist and saw mills. They assisted in rafting the mill lumber from Edmonton, then took it out of the river and hauled it as far as the agency. In the spring the prairie fires swept the reserve of nearly all the fences, and replacing these caused much extra work.

The above summing up of new work will show you that these Indians have commenced earnestly to improve their condition.

The majority of the adults of this band are Methodists, and the school teacher, Mr. R. B. Steinhaur (an Indian), is a local preacher, holding service regularly every Sunday, and having Sunday School and weekly prayer meetings. I was informed that the Missionary Society intend shortly to erect mission buildings on the reserve.

Blue Quill's Band No. 127.

This band seeded fourteen acres, being a slight falling off in the acreage as compared with 1888.

On 30th June there were seven houses and five stables on the reserve; since then several additions and improvements have been made. Their houses begin to have the appearance of homes. The most noticeable improvements are Kiskewasis' new house; he has fenced ten acres and broken half an acre. Wahpeno has broke four acres; he is building a new house and has fenced eight acres. Kakesin has built a new house.

The majority of these people are Roman Catholics. There is a Roman Catholic Mission, Rev. Père Merer, on the reserve, but as yet no buildings have been erected. They temporarily occupy and hold regular services in a building owned by an Indian.

The men of these Saddle Lake bands dress very well, but the women and children do not appear to so much advantage in the way of clothing. No doubt improvement will be made in this respect after the annuities are paid.

Band 128, Whitefish Lake, Chief Pakan.

This band contains seventy-five families numbering two hundred and ninety-eight.

Jas. E. Ingram, farmer.

I arrived at this reserve on the 29th of August, and took stock of the goods on hand and made an audit of the books, checking the receipts and issues.

Farm Work.—This band sowed one hundred and sixty-two acres of land, made up of the following crops: Thirty-seven acres of wheat, thirteen acres of oats, ninety-four acres of barley, seventeen acres of potatoes. In addition to this they broke twenty acres of new land up to 30th June. This work is apportioned among fifty-eight different Indians, who are householders. The largest farmer among them is Arthur Steinhaur, who cultivates about twenty acres; two others farm ten acres each; five farm six to seven acres each; but the majority have as yet only two, three and four acres.

The grain crops are light, but the sample is good; with care they will harvest enough for next year's seed. Potatoes may be pronounced a failure. At the time of my visit the Indians were engaged in harvesting their grain, although haying was hardly over.

I observed the following improvements on the reserve since my last inspection: Chief Pakan, a new house, 20 x 28, two stories, flatted spruce logs, tamarac foundation, shingle roof, dressed floors and partitions; he has also newly fenced his field. Joseph Mukookis' new house, 14 x 16; Charles Jackson, new house; Henry Prince, a new house; Peter Blood, new house and two new stables, newly fenced ten acres; Wee-quay-pan, new house; John Hunter, new house, newly fenced twelve acres; Moses Jackson, new house, fenced six acres; John Sinclair, new house; Nathaniel Leg, new house; Enoch Wood, new house; Albert Cardinal, new house, newly fenced forty acres, and an acre and a half of new breaking; Arthur Steinhaur has finished lining and partitioning his house, upstairs as well as down, built a new cattle corral and stockyard, newly fenced ten acres and "grubbed" five acres, summer fallowed two and a-half acres; Thomas Sinclair, new house and new stable; Charles

Stanley, logs out for a new house; Jacob Jackson logs out for a new house; Baptiste Cardinal, new house; Wolf Tooth, new house, and three acres newly fenced; Enoch Kimowin, new house, one acre newly fenced, one and a-half acres newly broken; A-kah-mas-in-wes, new house and four acres fenced; Kee-o-met-o-wey-o, new house and three acres fenced; John Whitford, two acres newly fenced. Edward Rose, new house and six acres broken; this field was very stoney; he removed from it tons of stone. Widow Baldhead has logs out for a new house. Paul Bernard, new house and fenced four acres; Elijah and Eli Seenum, sons of the chief, have broken nine acres; Kwe-ess-kis has newly fenced twenty acres; John Hunter, jr., new house and half an acre broken; Mrs. Shortlegs has logs out for a new house; Peter Shirt, one and a-half acres broken; Erastus has logs out for a new house.

The above houses are all of a superior class, and although they vary in size, are after the same pattern, namely, hewn spruce logs, thatched roof, board floors, doors and windows, story and a-half high.

The above list is, I think, sufficient evidence that this band have awakened out of the lethargy they had fallen into before a farming instructor was sent among them.

In addition to the improvements at their own homes, they got out timber for the general benefit of the band to build a mill and workshops, as follows: One hundred and seventy pieces of spruce of large dimensions, twenty-two feet long, flattened. They whip-sawed fifteen hundred feet lumber, seventy-one rafters; eleven joists, nineteen feet long; fourteen tamarac sleepers, nineteen feet long, and five large tamarac logs for foundations. They built rafts of lumber in Edmonton, and brought them down the river to Snake Hills Landing, and teamed it from Saddle Lake to the reserve. They whip-sawed lumber at the Beaver River and teamed it to the mill. They also freighted all the supplies required on the reserve from the agency without payment. In addition to the above they cut down and hewed in the woods, and delivered on the site of the farmer's house, to build the same, one hundred and thirty pieces of timber, and hauled all the lumber for it from Saddle Lake.

They have also greatly improved the roads and bridges. On the public road Peter Shirt built two excellent bridges. The larger one, over Rush Lake Creek, is forty feet long; he received no extra pay for this work, and has promised to build another over Cache Creek as soon as he is through hay-making. Samuel Steinhaur built a bridge over Mill Creek and graded the hill.

I have been thus particular in describing the work performed by this band, as I wish to remove any impression that they do not willingly and actively assist, to the best of their ability, in the efforts made by the agent and employés to improve their condition.

Live Stock.—There are forty stables on the reserve, and on 30th June the number of cattle returned are one hundred and sixty-one head, of which only fifty-nine are under Government control, distributed among twenty-six Indians, as follows:—Two have five head each, two four head, four three head, ten have two head and eight one head each; and one steer has not been allotted as yet.

Twenty-five Indians claim one hundred and two animals as their private property—one Indian owning twelve head, one eleven head, four six head, three five head, four four head, three three head, six two head, and three one head each.

The hay crop was light, therefore more difficulty was experienced in securing a sufficient supply than in former years. They have put up and stacked about four hundred tons; this quantity should bring their cattle through the winter comfortably.

The band are well off for horses, the number being returned at one hundred and fourteen. They do not use many of them in their farm work and rarely sell any to outsiders. The following is a list of those Indians who work them at farm work: Paul Bernard works two, Samuel Steinhaur two, Chief Pakan two, Arthur Steinhaur four, Charles Jackson two, Thomas Sinclair two, Joseph Makookas two, Peter Apow two, Peter Shirt two, John Half, jr., two, Henry Prince two, Moses and Jacob Jackson one each, John Hunter, jr., two, Nath. Leg one, The Breast two. Among other private property which they own the most important are six waggons, two home-made waggons, one mower, four bobsleighs, two buckboards and one light waggon.

Farm Buildings.—The farmer has completed his new house; he has built a temporary stable and has in course of erection a combined carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, 18 x 26, one and a half stories, good hewn spruce logs. It will have a shingle roof.

A building for a grist and saw mill is in course of erection; it is a strong, substantial building, well constructed, eighteen by twenty-four feet, with engine house twelve by twenty feet. The main building is one story and a half high.

Beaver Lake Band.

This band, numbering one hundred and forty, still continues to live on the islands in the lakes. They have received but little assistance during the past year; therefore they must have been doing fairly well or they would have, as usual in former years, come in to the agency for assistance.

Chippewayans of Heart Lake

These Indians have received a little assistance during the year, having come in with dog trains once during the winter. Since then nothing has been seen or heard from them.

Reserve 126—Wahsatenow Band.

Headman, "Bears Ears."

This small band receive fortnightly issues of flour, beef or bacon, the storeman from the agency meeting them at Victoria for the purpose.

On the 30th June they had nine houses and six stables on the reserve. I observed three new houses and two new stables built since my inspection last year; this is some little progress, and in a domestic way many changes for the better in their condition are visible. Rev. Mr. McLachlan administers to them spiritually; he speaks most encouragingly of them in this respect. He states that most of them attend his services regularly, and he now feels—for the first time during his ten years' sojourn among them—that he is making headway in his efforts to christianize them.

They sowed eleven acres of grain and roots. Their crops will yield more than usual.

Vital Statistics.—Records of these are kept at the agency. Commencing on 1st December last, the births were seven and the deaths seven. The small percentage of mortality shows a very satisfactory state of health among them. The hunting bands are not represented in this return.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

W. C. de Balenhard, Agent.

I arrived at this agency on 6th September, and immediately commenced my inspection.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse and checked the list of articles in use about the agency, examining the latter and writing off the books such of them as are worn out.

I then proceeded to audit the books, going through them in their regular order.

The goods delivered under contract during the past fiscal year were of proper quality; with but few exceptions, these latter were dealt with at the Commissioner's office.

I scrutinized each issue of goods from the agency, and believe they have been made in accordance with the custom of the Department.

Farm Work.—The agent has under his personal supervision Enoch's Band, numbering 183. There is a larger proportion of women and children in this band than usually occurs, even in Indian communities. There are only twenty-four representative families.

The total area of land placed under crop this year was one hundred and eleven acres, divided among seventeen: one man having twenty acres, one fourteen, one eleven, four eight and a half, two five, three four acres each, the other five Indians

having gardens only. On account of the drought the grain crops were very light and will scarcely return the seed sown; the root crops are also almost a failure.

In the June return the number of houses and stables is placed at sixteen and two respectively. A devastating prairie fire visited this reserve in April last and burned many houses and stables and all the fencing; the whole of the land in crop was newly fenced. The following new houses and stables have been built and other improvements made since my last inspection: Enoch Lapotac, story and a-half log house, shingled roof, windows, floored up stairs and down; new corral; well eighteen feet deep; broken two acres. Wm. Ward, new house, two stables, shed, hay yard, and corral; summer fallowed twelve acres; cut seventy tons hay. Lazarns Lapotac, new stable; broken five acres. James Stony, broken five acres; new house and stable. Four Souls; new stable; Pierre Pepin, new stable; Napasis, new house, 20 feet by 18 feet, one and a half stories high, shingle roof, floored up stairs and down; new stable; broken one acre. Daniel, two new stables, shed, corral and stack yard; new granary, 16 feet by 18 feet, and logs out for a new house 20 feet by 18 feet. Tom Mack-aw-eg-i-nan has broken three acres and has logs out for a house and stable. O-chi-coo-meas, new house; Charloo, logs out for a new house; Mah-min-ah-wah-tah, addition to his stable, also an addition to his house; corral, and a fence of peeled poles around his house. Kah-ka-kee-koot, new house and stable; has broken two acres.

The cattle return of 30th June gives the number on hand under the control of the Department as fifty-seven head; they are in good order. They are distributed among eighteen Indians, as follows: one has eight head, one has six head, five have four head, four have three head, three have two head, and four have one head each, and one bull for the whole band.

There are about eight head of private cattle and forty-six horses on the reserve. A few of the horses are worked, freighting and farming. Daniel works three, Mister Jim two, and Napasis, Wm. Ward and Enoch each a team.

Alevis Band, No. 133.

In this band there are two hundred and ten Indians of forty-nine families. Fifty-four reside at White Whale Lake, but the main portion of the band live at Lac St. Ann's.

The issues of food, &c., made to this band during the past fiscal year were 36,400 pounds of flour, 4,885 pounds of beef, 9,569 pounds of bacon, 208 pounds of gunpowder, 1,112 pounds of shot, and twine for thirty-four nets.

They lost thirteen houses and thirteen stables in the prairie fire last spring, and have rebuilt since the fire four houses and six stables.

On 30th June the band had twenty-six head of cattle under Department control and twenty-nine horses; two cows and a calf their private property. They use their horses for packing on their hunts.

Michel's Band, No. 132.

This band numbers seventy-four, but only six families are living on the reserve: there are seventeen dwelling houses, but some of them are empty, having belonged to persons who took scrip; there are also twenty-two stables.

The chief has built and finished, this summer, a very commodious, comfortable house, twenty-four by thirty feet, one story and a-half in height, shingle roof, floored up stairs and down. Louis Calihoo is also building a very good house.

They put into crop ninety-two acres. The yield was very light. They put up and stacked one hundred and forty-four tons of hay.

They have done a good deal of freighting with their own horses for the Department to Lac St. Ann's, and for the Hudsons' Bay Company and others from Calgary and to Lac la Biche.

About forty receive rations regularly every month—thirty-three from the agency, and seven receive them from the farmer at Alexander's Reserve. The remaining members of the band do not reside on the reserve, a good many of the children being at the High River Industrial School.

Live Stock.—Farmer O'Donnell made a close "round up" of the cattle this summer and found them to number thirty-seven head under Department control, and their private stock to consist of fifteen horses, eight cows, twelve young cattle and six pigs. They work most of their horses both at farm work and freighting, Michel, Louis, Baptiste, Joseph Gladu, and Albert having each a team.

Their crops of 1888 yielded twelve hundred bushels of grain; they gristed out of it about one hundred bushels of wheat.

Alexander's Band, No. 134.

This band contains one hundred and ninety-three members in fifty-three families; it is under the direct charge of Farmer O'Donnell, who resides on the reserve.

They had in crop this year one hundred and eighty-five acres, fifteen being potatoes and roots. Of these the yield is nothing; of wheat and barley the yield is estimated at two hundred bushels, but when the crops are so nearly a total failure it is with difficulty that the Indians can be induced to harvest the little there is.

They have broken forty-five acres of new land, and have put up about two hundred tons of hay.

I note with pleasure considerable progress in civilized habits since my last inspection; the residence of the farmer among them has roused them to a sense of their backward condition, and with one consent they appear anxious to improve. Evidences of their advancement meet one on every hand in passing over the reserve; the most noticeable are Pes-chas-koas' new house and stable; Old Man, new house; Moyess, new house, stable and hen-house; Ta-ta-mus, new house; Baptiste Wolf, new stable and root-house; Phillips, a new house; Louis, new house, stable and storehouse; Newborn, new house, stable and a well; Harry Shortlegs, new house and stable; Chief Alexander, new kitchen, addition to his house; Michel, new house, stable and storehouse; Beaverfoot, new house, stable, corral, hen-house; William has dug a well, built a new saw-pit and storehouse; Burntstick has built a new saw-pit; Little Sheep, a new storehouse; Asa-wo-nas-kin, a new saw-pit and storehouse; Luke, a new storehouse.

They renewed nearly all the fences on the reserve; whip-sawed for their own building purposes six thousand feet of lumber; they built four new bridges on the reserve and cut a road through the timber four miles to shorten the distance to Lac St. Ann's; they also cleared up the road (thirty-five miles) of fallen timber to their fishing stations on Lac la Nonne; they have built a very neat fence around their graveyard.

In almost every house I observed bags of last year's grain, amounting altogether to probably two hundred bushels, this band having threshed about seventeen hundred bushels; from this they provided their own seed, fed some to their stock, sold a little, traded some for cattle, and have eaten the remainder, less what they have left on hand. They are reported to have killed one hundred and fifty bears during the year; for the skins they purchased clothing and horses.

Live Stock.—They have forty-seven head of cattle under Department control, being an increase of twelve since my last inspection. Four steers were broken to work. They have ten head of private cattle, having purchased two since my last inspection; they have fifty-three horses, of which the chief works three of his, Beaverfoot four, William two, Aswan-nes-kew two, Mis-in-nais-quais-can six, Tomasis four, Luke three. The others use their horses packing on hunting expeditions, &c.

Farm 17.

Farmer O'Donnell is in charge here. I found but few new goods in store: these I checked, also those articles returned as "no use on farm." From these latter I condemned such as are worn out. I also checked the receipts from the agency and found them correct, also the issue, commencing with the ration sheets.

The farmer's books are kept uniformly—a day book of receipts and issues (the latter entered up from the ration sheets). These are regularly posted into a neatly kept ledger.

The farmer sowed a little grain and roots for horse feed and domestic purposes, but in consequence of the drought it was all a total failure; he has put up sixty tons of hay, dug a well, grubbed seven acres, and broken five acres, fenced in a pasture field of four acres, cut and piled at his house twenty-four cords of wood. He has also painted his house outside and inside.

Agency Buildings.—These are in good repair and kept very orderly and neatly.

The agent is putting up a neat log house for a farmer or married clerk.

The loss of the Protestant school house and the carpenter's shop connected therewith is a serious one; they were burned by the prairie fire. The school at present is kept in the teacher's house. I visited it in company with the agent; the children were well dressed and clean; the girls were engaged knitting and making underclothing for themselves, under the direction of Mrs. Anderson, the teacher's wife; the classes were being taught by Mr. Anderson; there is an average attendance of sixteen pupils.

Vital Statistics.—There have been no diseases epidemic among these bands during the past year; sixteen births and eleven deaths are recorded; their general health has been satisfactory, the doctor having made but four visits since my last inspection.

The agent is indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and is well sustained by the clerk, by Farmer O'Donnell and other employes under him.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Mr. P. J. Williams, Agent; Mr. John Carney, Storeman; Mr. William Lawrie, Clerk.

I arrived in this agency on 11th October, and as the agent and his staff were engaged in making the annuity payments at Red Pheasant's Reserve, I commenced work at the Industrial School until their return.

On Monday, 14th, leaving my Industrial School work until a more convenient opportunity, I commenced my inspection of the agency, by making an examination of the contract goods in the storehouse, and a few days latter taking an inventory of all the goods contained therein.

I found the stores in good order and kept in a manner creditable to Mr. Carney; the new goods already received were for the most part satisfactory; the receipts for some are held in abeyance, as they do not come up to the standards.

I have visited the different farms, of which there are six, and taken inventories of the goods in those storehouses and those in use by the farmers, writing off the books such of the latter class as are worn out and useless.

I am happy to report great improvement in the manner and system in which the farmer's books are kept; an uniform system has been adopted, and is being followed by each one in a satisfactory manner. I made a careful audit of their books, checking them with those of the agency. I also made an examination of their daily ration sheets; the issues appear to have been made systematically and in accordance with the custom prevailing in the Department.

Agency Office.—Since my last inspection the office has been removed to a building much more suitable and convenient than that formerly occupied for the purpose.

My last inspection of this agency was up to 30th June, 1888; consequently my present one embraces a period of sixteen months, being up to 31st ultimo.

I went carefully over the books, auditing each account and checking the issues with the farmer's receipts. I found the accounts regularly kept and posted up, letters and documents properly filed. The whole of the office work was performed in a manner creditable to the clerk, Mr. William Lawrie.

Vital Statistics.—The record of these show a death rate of sixty-three, against forty-six births, without any epidemic disease. This is rather extraordinary. In some bands (Stony's) no births are reported, while in Poundmakers Band there were six deaths to fourteen births. The death rate was heavy in Red Pheasant's, Sweet Grass and Thunderchild's Bands.

Contract Supplies.—The delivery of goods under contract, with the exception of provisions, has been slow this year; the quality of those goods which have been delivered is satisfactory, and in accordance with schedule stipulations.

Live Stock.—The herds of the different bands continue to increase. There are seven hundred and seventy head of cattle in the agency, against five hundred and seventy-eight in 1888, an increase of one hundred and ninety-two head. The sheep have increased from one hundred and forty-five head, in 1888, to one hundred and seventy-five. Hay has been a scarce commodity this year, on account of the drought, but it is thought that sufficient has been secured to winter all the stock. It is satisfactory to note that the Indians are commencing to take pleasure in attending to their cattle, and now do voluntarily that which formerly they did only under pressure.

Crops.—The crops throughout the agency were, for the most part, a failure, on account of the extreme drought. Following the bounteous harvest of last year, large areas of land on each reserve were planted in anticipation of a similar return, and the disappointment of their hopes has been keenly felt by the Indians. The total acres placed under crop were nine hundred and sixty-eight.

Taking advantage of the agent's visits to the different reserves to pay the annuities, I accompanied him, and made my inspection at the same time, commencing at

Sweet Grass Band, No. 113—Mr. Gopsil, Farmer.

This band had in crop one hundred and fifty-eight acres from which, on account of the drought, he does not expect a return of more than one hundred bushels.

Hay was scarce here; only one hundred tons could be secured on the reserve. In addition to this quantity, two hundred tons have been put up on the north side of the Saskatchewan, at which point, to save hauling, cattle sheds have been built. The cattle will be driven there to winter.

Cattle.—There are one hundred and thirty-one head of cattle on this reserve, being an increase since last year of thirty-three head. They consist of forty-three oxen, two bulls, twenty-eight cows, fifteen steers, sixteen heifers, and twenty-seven calves. These are distributed to individual Indians, with the exception of eighteen. There are twelve sheep on the reserve. During the year three were killed by dogs and wolves, and one died from disease.

Forty-seven acres of new land have been broken and twenty-five acres of old land summer fallowed. The Indians have improved the road leading to Battleford and built a bridge over "Devil Drum" Creek; they also built a neat office and an addition to the farm stable. They have now twenty-six dwellings and nineteen stables; eight of the former were removed from the Battle River side, and the following Indians built new houses since my last inspection: Nokosit, Plowman, Sakewayoo, Mus-ko-che che, Baptiste and Tu-quu-now.

The Department has had built by contract a very comfortable farm house. It is of good size and well finished. The farmer has put up a neat fence, the old house is used as a store. These, with the new office and stable before mentioned, make a very neat establishment.

A school house has been built since last year. It is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thunderchild's Band, No. 115.

Farmer Nash is in charge of this band. They had two hundred and five acres in crop, against one hundred and sixty-five acres in 1888. The yield is very light, wheat being the best, of which it is estimated there will be three hundred and fifty bushels. Of the other grains, there may be sufficient for seed next year.

There was no hay on this reserve, but on the north side of the Saskatchewan River the Indians have cut what is deemed sufficient to winter the cattle. This is the first year that the crops on this reserve have been a failure; the soil being rich, it is not usually affected by drought.

The Indians are very comfortable, and although their houses do not present a very good appearance from the outside, they are fitted up very well, and contain most things necessary for the use of a family.

A new school house has been built, and the Church of England has established a mission with a regularly ordained clergyman in charge, the Rev. Mr. McDonald.

Mrs. Nash has a class of young women and girls who attend at her house regularly to sew, making petticoats and other garments, knitting stockings and mitts.

Cattle.—They have ninety-one head of cattle, being an increase of thirty-one head since 30th June, 1888. They are in very fine condition.

Moosomin's Reserve Band, 112—Farmer Applegarth in charge.

This band is composed of seventeen families numbering one hundred and seventy-five; they put one hundred and sixty-five acres under crop this year, being an increase of twenty-eight acres since 1888; the wheat, one hundred and eight acres, is estimated to yield six hundred bushels, and the oats one hundred and thirty bushels; the potatoes and roots are almost a failure.

They raised sufficient wheat in 1888 to keep themselves in flour for eight months, and sold about one thousand bushels of oats and one hundred and fifty bushels of barley. From the proceeds of grain sold they purchased six waggons and harness, a mower and rake, binding twine, &c.

There are only fifteen able-bodied men on the reserve, but they are good workers; they cut and stacked two hundred tons of hay, broke thirty-five acres new land, and summer fallowed eight acres; they have built four new houses and five stables since my last inspection.

Live Stock.—They have seventy-seven head of cattle, being an increase since 1888 of sixteen head. The band owns ninety-eight sheep, and there are twenty-seven more owned by individuals.

Farm 12 "B" and "C"—Farmer Fitzpatrick in charge.

There are two reserves under the direction of this farmer, namely, Poundmaker's, No. 114, and Little Pme's, No. 116.

I visited them in company with the agent on 26th October; I took stock of the goods on hand in the storehouse, and checked and examined the articles in use, writing off the books such of them as are worn out and of no further use. I inspected the Indian farms; there was a little grain in stack, but the crops have been very light; two hundred and ninety-five acres were sown with grain and roots, a good deal of fall ploughing has been done, and large preparations made to put in a crop next year.

Cattle.—I inspected the herd of cattle and found them in very good condition; four hundred tons of hay have been put up, and arrangements made to winter them comfortably; they have two hundred and nineteen head, being an increase since 30th September, 1888, of forty-nine head.

Stony Indians, Bands 109, 110, 111—Farmer Orr in charge.

These bands have but little yield from their crops this year; they sowed one hundred and thirty-five acres of grain and planted twelve acres of potatoes and turnips and twenty acres in gardens; the roots did better than the grain, but the yield is too small to be of any material assistance to them; the land was well prepared for the crops, and had it not been for the drought they would, in all probability, have had a good return. They have fall ploughed their land, intending to try again next year.

Live Stock.—They have one hundred and twelve head of cattle, being an increase since 1888 of twenty-two head; the natural increase was twenty-six calves, or a calf for each cow upon the reserve. There are thirteen sheep, against six in 1888, a natural increase of over 100 per cent.

Hay was very scarce, and a sufficient supply was secured with great difficulty; they have put up two hundred and forty tons.

They have built ten new stables and one new house since my last inspection. The addition of a kitchen to the farm house has made it convenient and comfortable. The farmer has built himself a very good carpenter's shop, where he expects to make repairs to all farm implements requiring the same during the winter.

Red Pheasant's Reserve—Farmer Price.

These Indians are still in the van in industrial pursuits in this district, and although the soil is somewhat richer the crops suffered nearly as much from the drought as those on the other reserves. The yield will hardly equal the seed sown; they had one hundred acres under crop.

The appearance of the reserve is that of a white settlement, with their neat whitewashed houses, their stables and cattle yards, and well-fenced fields.

The school is well attended. There is a resident missionary—Rev. Mr. Inkster—under the auspices of the English Church. Mrs. Price conducts a Sunday School regularly; it is well attended by the children.

Cattle.—The fine cattle herd has increased from ninety-nine head in 1888 to one hundred and forty; every cow reared a calf. Hay was plentiful and easy to be secured; they put up three hundred and forty tons.

Farm Work.—They broke thirty acres new land and summer-fallowed ten acres. They engage in lime burning and charcoal, which they sell to settlers as well as to the Government. At the time of my inspection a good many Indians were out on a hunt, the farm work for the season being over. They were meeting with some success in taking foxes, bears, mink and muskrat, the latter are again numerous and the pelts are in good demand.

The general health of the band has been very fair during the year.

For the first time since the rebellion the Indians of this agency were paid their annuities without any exception. They received this mark of the Government's favor with gratitude, and for the most part expended it in useful articles. On account of the short crop they showed more thought for providing food than Indians are usually credited with. Their largest purchases were of flour, which they took home to their reserves to store against a cold day.

The work of the Battleford Agency has been kept well in hand. Mr. Williams continues as energetic as ever in his direction of the affairs of this large district, and the perfect docility of the Indians at present is largely due to his discretion and good judgment in the exercise of the duties of his position. The farmers and employes under him take great interest in their work, each one vying with the other in obtaining the best results, from the band under his charge.

The Clerk, Mr. Wm. Laurie, is upon the eve of leaving this Department for another position under the Government. I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without expressing my regret that his high clerical attainments and experience in Indian work should be so soon lost to the Indian Department.

Battleford Industrial School.

This school, under the principalship of the Rev. Thomas Clark (Church of England), is now in the seventh year of its existence, during which time it has had a good deal to contend against—first of all, the prejudices of the Indians, which it has lived down; next, the disorganization caused by the rebellion, and the want of adaptability of the building used for the purpose. This latter is being made all right this year, by the addition of a large new wing.

There are now thirty-seven boys and seventeen girls on the rolls, with a staff consisting of Principal, assistant Principal, matron and governess. Master mechanics as follows: carpenter, blacksmith, farmer, seamstress, cook and laundress.

The short space of an annual report will not permit me to dilate upon the system of management. I will therefore briefly remark that the rules of the institution are observed by the staff; the condition of the children is very satisfactory; they have developed in intelligence and have made good progress, both in school and in their several industrial pursuits; they are exceedingly well behaved and tractable; they have adopted the change of life with commendable cheerfulness and are obedient. The exceptions to the general rule are few, and then many of their peccadilloes may be attributed to childish perverseness or momentary forgetfulness rather than to wilful disobedience; they are required on honor to report their own violation of the rules; this has been observed in a laudable manner and has been attended with favorable results.

The Department is fortunate in the formation of the staff; the Principal has seen the institution develop from its faint starting point, and has worked faithfully and stuck to it manfully until it has attained its present fair measure of success. He has a willing co-adjutor in his wife, who is the matron.

I cannot express myself in terms too praiseworthy of Mr. and Mrs. Ashby, the assistant Principal and governess; they are not only assiduous and indefatigable in instilling into the children's untutored minds the rudiments of education, but they gain their confidence by entering into their little lives, engaging with them during the hours of recreation, in sports and pastimes, such as cricket, baseball, boxing, swings, lawn tennis, croquet. Their object is to make the children feel that they are not different from white children; and, by interesting them in these games, to wean them from their wild habits and traditions.

The tradesmen are sober, christian, intelligent men, who treat their pupils with kindness and have great patience in instructing them. They are rewarded by receiving obedient and respectful behavior.

Christian teaching is not neglected; eighteen of the pupils received from His Lordship the Bishop of Calgary and Saskatchewan, during his last parochial tour, the solemn rite of confirmation; they had been carefully prepared to receive the same. In addition to the daily morning and evening prayers, all engage in choir practice every Wednesday evening, and every Sunday there are the two regular church services and Sunday School.

The design of the management is not to encumber the children with more rules and regulations than can be easily kept by a reasonably good child, and to make them feel that the institution is a cheerful home and not a prison, as at first the Indians feared that it would be.

The health of the children has been generally excellent; they do not remain long in ill-health, either recovering immediately from indisposition or almost as rapidly passing away. Consumption is the *bête noir*, and nothing arrests their rapid dissolution when this fell disease has once seized them. Dr. McAdam visits the institution, and is most assiduous in his attention to the ailments of the inmates.

I made an inventory of the goods in the storehouse and the articles in use in the institution and workshops connected therewith.

I have examined and written off the books such articles as are of no further use. The cast-off clothing, after being condemned, has been, according to the custom, sent to the different reserves, as some of it (although unfit for the children of the institution) may be of some use to the women of other reserves for their children. I also examined the different articles of furniture, stoves, kitchen utensils, tools in the workshops and farming implements, and condemned and wrote off the books such of them as are of no further use.

Contract Goods.—The supplies furnished under contract at this institution during the past fiscal year have been satisfactory in quality. The universal drought affected the gardens, and as the quantity of vegetables will be inadequate to supply the *cuisine*, larger rations of beans and rice will therefore be issued. In this climate both boys and girls have prodigious appetites, and it is particularly necessary with Indian children to allow them to eat heartily, taking care that their food is of such variety and nature as to insure health.

Office.—I audited the books of the office, and beg to report that they have been regularly kept. The building of the large new wing, by day's work, added considerably to the office work, but I am happy to inform you that I find all in this connection in commendable order, and the accounts all posted to date.

The store-room of the school, as well as the storehouse, is well ordered, and the goods are properly protected from injury.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REGINA, ASSA., 25th November, 1889.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the past season.

Leaving Regina the 18th of June, I took the Saskatoon trail to White Cap's Reserve, at Moose Woods.

Reaching the reserve on the 23rd, I immediately began the sub-division into forty acre lots, and at the same time defined the corners of the reserve, by planting the iron posts provided by the Department for the purpose. The survey was completed on the 29th.

I was sorry to find old White Cap nearing the end of his days, and I believe he died shortly afterwards.

Leaving Moose Woods, I proceeded to the Duck Lake Agency.

I obtained the services of Indian See-see-quasis, who had formed one of Mr. Nelson's party when the boundaries of the undivided reserve for the bands of Chief's Beardy and Okemasis were surveyed. The corners and angles were easily found with this Indian's assistance, and were properly defined by iron posts. This occupied our time until the 6th of July.

I found that all the iron posts provided for the reserves in this district had been delivered at this agency. I employed Thomas Bear, of John Smith's Reserve, then visiting the agency, to freight ten posts for William Twatt's Reserve at Sturgeon Lake, to Prince Albert, and taking forty-eight, or approximately nineteen hundred and twenty pounds on my own waggon, proceeded to One Arrow's Reserve.

Two days were spent at this reserve defining the corners.

Leaving One Arrow's Reserve on the 11th July, we followed the Saskatchewan River to Cha-kas-ta-posin's Reserve. The corners of this reserve were found with little difficulty, and were properly defined.

Before leaving this reserve I also defined the south boundary of John Smith's Reserve, on the south or east side of the Saskatchewan River.

On the 18th we crossed at the "South Branch" ferry, and pitched our tent at John Smith's Reserve, and completed defining the corners on the 20th.

I had received a message from Mr. Agent McKenzie that the Indian Commissioner was expected at his agency within a few days. I drove to Duck Lake, and on his arrival, received instructions to sub-divide Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserve. Arrangements were made with regard to the survey of reserves at Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge, and I was instructed to arrange my plans so as to be in readiness to accompany whoever should be sent to make the annuity-payments at the points mentioned.

Returning to John Smith's Reserve, and joining my party, I proceeded by the "South Branch" ferry and Kenistino, to Fort à la Corne, which was reached on the 29th.

Iron posts were planted at all the corners and angles of the two reserves at this point, viz.: James Smith's and the Cumberland Indian's Reserve on Carrot River.

I left these reserves 5th September, and reached Duck Lake Agency on the 9th, stopping *en route* at Prince Albert, to obtain advice from the Police veterinary surgeon for one of my horses, which was found to have influenza. Medicines were prescribed, and it was properly cared for, but some time after died at the agency.

Commencing the sub-division of Beardy's and Okemasis Reserve the 10th August, the survey was completed on the 30th.

Part of the 30th, together with the 31st, were occupied in defining the corners of the Stony Knoll Reserve, near Carlton.

Preparations were now made for the journey to Montreal Lake, and a horse obtained from Mr. Agent McKenzie to replace my own, which was evidently dying.

I proceeded to Prince Albert and there received word that the Assistant Commissioner had left Regina and would make the payment at Montreal Lake. In consequence, I decided to await his arrival. I drove to Duck Lake Agency, and Mr.

Forget arriving by stage on the 8th September, I returned to Prince Albert in his company.

After transacting necessary business we left Prince Albert and drove to Sturgeon Lake, where my party had preceded us. It began to snow for the first time this season on the 12th, and continued till the 14th, making the road, already rough, far worse.

My assistant was instructed to plant the corner posts and to open out any lines badly obliterated by bush, and then to follow me to Montreal Lake.

Montreal Lake was reached on the 16th and the payment made to this band the next day. The location of their reserve was settled, and a day was spent examining its principal features. Canoes were purchased, and canoe men engaged for the journey low state of the water in Montreal River, the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Little by water to Little Hills Lake.

A start was made on the 19th, and after experiencing much delay, owing to the Hills Lake was reached on the 27th.

Latitudes of prominent points were taken as frequently as possible, and the topography of the map checked. Montreal River, I should judge, flows almost directly north, and its waters passing through Pleasant and Cannibal Lakes, enters the western end of Egg Lake, and not at the eastern end, as defined on the map. This river averages about one chain in width, and is a succession of rapids, flowing over a bed of boulders for fully two-thirds of its length. From the passing glance we had of the country it does not appear to possess many features to encourage settlement. Game seems scarce, and it would seem that only fish and mosquitoes abound. Fish will probably furnish food to these Indians for some years, but if no steps are taken to prevent the terrible slaughter carried on by them every fall, during the spawning time of the whitefish, their numbers must soon decrease at constantly increasing rate. I may here mention that Sturgeon Lake is now almost exhausted from this cause, or from the lumbering operations carried on in its waters for some time past.

The Indians being all present, no delay occurred, and the payment was made at once, and on its completion their proposed reserve came up for discussion. The Assistant Commissioner being present, there is no necessity for my going into the matter, except to mention that it was at once found that the survey could not be made this fall, and would have to be delayed until the ice on the lakes had formed and sufficient snow had fallen to travel with dogs.

A start was made on the 30th, on the return journey, and the south end of Montreal Lake was reached the 6th of October.

On the 7th I commenced the survey of the reserve at this point. My assistant had the traversing already well advanced, and by the 19th the boundaries were completed.

I am of the opinion that this reserve will prove its good qualities at some future day. A large percentage of the soil is an excellent clay, and fully one-third of its area is covered with fine timber. The reserve has a frontage of a couple of miles, at its southerly end, on Bittern Lake, and includes their fishing ground. Hay suitable for cattle can be cut along Bittern Creek, and no difficulty will be found in securing from fifty to one hundred tons yearly.

A start was made on the 21st, and Prince Albert reached on the 24th. I was here greatly delayed, on account of the poor condition of my horses. The rough timber roads and insufficient feed had so reduced their strength that they could not be urged further. A stop was made at Duck Lake Agency to store camp equipage intended to be used later at Lac la Rouge.

From Duck Lake I proceeded by way of the Touchwood Hills and Pi-a-Pot's Reserve to Regina, which point was reached on the 12th of November. My party was paid off and the horses sent into winter quarters.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PONTON,

Indian Reserve Surveyor.

VICTORIA, B.C., 4th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the following report covering the past season's work. In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on the 9th April by the Steamer "Amelia" for Comox. Leaving Comox on the 11th I proceeded to Bute Inlet to complete the survey of the reserves for the Homalco tribe. Having finished these I returned down the coast to Malaspina Inlet and surveyed the remaining reserves for the Sliammon Indians, thence crossed to Cortez Island, intending to proceed to Seymour Inlet by steamer. Learning that the steamers were up north, and considering I should waste time by waiting for them, I went on in my canoes and arrived at Alert Bay on the 1st June, where I was compelled to wait for three days for the arrival of provisions. Leaving Alert Bay I went on to Deserter's Island and Blunden Harbor to commence the reserves for the Nakwockto tribe. I was detained for three days at Deserter's Island by stormy weather, the coast being extremely rough and unsheltered. Indians cannot be induced to venture out in very high winds. Moving on to Seymour and Belezé Inlets, in which are situated a number of reserves, all of which I completed by the middle of August.

While in Seymour Inlet some time was lost, owing to sickness in camp, being laid up myself for seven days, and was compelled to send the cook down to Victoria, as he was seriously ill and unable to continue work. Two of my men cut themselves with axes and, unfortunately, could not work on the line for three weeks; but on sending for the mail I was fortunate in obtaining a cook from Fort Rupert, and was enabled to push my work forward. On leaving Seymour Inlet I was detained near Cape Caution for a week by a severe storm of wind and rain. The weather becoming more settled I was able to cross to Storm Islands, and there surveyed the last reserve for the Nakwockto Indians; thence going on to Smith's Sound, where I surveyed the two reserves for the Quawshelah tribe. Leaving Smith's Sound at the end of September, and moving to Rivers Inlet, we encountered high winds and heavy rain, which caused me much loss; my provisions getting damaged while travelling.

On arriving at the head of Rivers Inlet fine weather set in, and I was able to complete all the reserves for the Oweka-no Indians by the 22nd October; and the steamer "Maude," coming in, I took passage in it, arriving in Victoria on the 25th.

I enclose schedule of reserves surveyed by me, and the number of miles run, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

The time occupied in travelling, which took up nearly two-thirds of the season, and the extremely rough and difficult nature of the country to be surveyed, will account for the small return of mileage for this season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. SKINNER.

Surveyor of Indian Reserves.

P. O'REILLY, Esq.,

Indian Reserve Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

SCHEDULE of Reserves surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1889.

Date.	Tribes.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
April.....	Homalko, No. 1.....	333.83		
	do 2.....	51.51		
	do 3.....	9.46	4	74.80
May.....	Shiammon, No. 4.....	300.40		
	do 5.....	113.09		
	do 6.....	117.80	6	51.29
June.....	Nah-kwockto, No. 4.....	55.34		
	do 3.....	154.91		
	do 6.....	51.90		
	do 1.....	224.34		
	do 2.....	5.81		
	do 8.....	6.71		
July.....	do 9.....	45.70		
	do 10.....	45.61		
	do 11.....	41.55		
	do 12.....	164.57		
August.....	do 17.....	32.38		
	do 14.....	40.53		
	do 15.....	117.70		
	do 16.....	136.88		
	do 13.....	43.14		
	do 7.....	1.13		
September....	do 5.....	68.36	15	36.56
	Quaw-she-lah, No. 1.....	412.63		
	do 2.....	173.13	7	25.76
	Owe-ka-no, No. 3.....	59.29		
	do 2.....	139.35		
	do 1.....	971.86	14	50.50
			48	78.91

ST. PETER'S, N.S., 2nd December, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR.—I have the honor to report upon the condition of the Indians of the County of Richmond.

From what I have been able to learn of the state of these Indians and their affairs during the brief period of my supervision, I am bound to say that they do not appear to live so comfortably, nor to be so diligent in their efforts to make a living by the cultivation of the soil as are some other Indians on this island. Those at Whyecomagh and Eskasoni, for instance, seem to be more thrifty, and to provide themselves with more of the comforts of civilized life: and they certainly have made greater improvements on the reserves than those in this county. The latter, although not in all respects as well off as the other bands referred to, are not, however, wholly unprogressive. Their advancement has been slow, but my memory carries me back to a time when their condition was by no means as satisfactory as it is at present. The health of this band for the past year has been good. There has been no trouble whatever from contagious or infectious diseases.

The school established on the reserve some three years ago has not yet any perceptible influence. The children of those Indians who permanently reside on their lands have probably made as much progress as could reasonably be expected. The great drawback here is the fact that a large percentage of the band migrate during certain seasons of the year, and thus altogether deprive their children of the

advantages the school was intended to afford. If they once gave up their nomadic habits, and turned their attention to the improvement of the reserve, the benefits of the school would, no doubt, soon become apparent.

It seems to me that our Miamaes must adopt agriculture as their business to a greater extent than heretofore before their innate roving disposition will be conquered. The quantity of farm crops and vegetables now raised on this reserve is indeed meagre. I am of opinion that the Government must do something towards educating them up to the best method of cultivating the soil, and furnish them with agricultural implements before any marked improvement can be reported.

With regard to their morals, I can speak favorably of this band. Indeed it may be said that among their characteristics is their honesty, their freedom from crime, their respect for authority and their strict observance of the various obligations of their religion. As an illustration of their christian character and of their devotion to their church, I take the liberty of calling attention to the noble efforts of these poor people to provide themselves with a suitable place of worship. The "Indian Island," so-called, is a pretty islet in the Bras d'Or Lake, about six miles from St. Peter's. On this islet the Indians of the whole island of Cape Breton have long been accustomed to meet once a year on the feast of the "Good Saint Anne," the patron saint of all the Miamae Indians. Here they usually spend about two weeks annually, attending to their religious duties, adjusting difficulties that may have arisen, electing chiefs and captains, and arranging for the year various other matters pertaining to the different bands attending this great annual assembly. Such has been the custom since the first French missionaries brought them under the benign sway of christianity. On this islet they have a fine new church, built under the direction of my devoted and venerable predecessor, who was ever active in their spiritual and temporal welfare, and whose untiring zeal, unselfish labors and exemplary life will always be gratefully remembered by the poor Miamaes, not only by those in this county, but by those elsewhere. This handsome edifice has been entirely finished outside, but not inside. So far it has cost over two thousand dollars, all of this sum having been gradually collected by themselves in their poverty, not without a good deal of self-sacrifice on their part. They are bent upon its completion, and upon having it provided with the necessary furniture. They are doing their utmost to provide means for this purpose, and will not rest until they succeed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, REGINA, 31st November, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the surveys of Indian reserves performed in Manitoba and the North-West Territories since the date of my last annual report.

The re-survey of the reserves of the Stony Indians, at Morley, on the Bow River, was commenced on 12th October, 1888. The boundaries, which had become obliterated, were all re-defined, and iron posts placed at the corners; a survey was also made of the Canadian Pacific Railway where it crosses these reserves. This work, which terminated surveying operations for the season of 1888, was completed on 27th November, and the party returned to Regina by rail on 3rd December.

The work in Treaty 6 during the past season has been placed in charge of Mr. Archibald Ponton, assistant surveyor, and consisted of the sub-division of certain portions of the reserves of chiefs "White-Cap," "Okemasis," and "Beardy;" and of placing iron posts at the corners of the reserves in the Carlton and Prince Albert agencies. Mr. Ponton also visited Lac la Rouge and Montreal Lake, and surveyed

a reserve at the latter point for some of the Indians who last winter signed adhesion to Treaty 6. At the former lake a reserve will probably be surveyed during the coming winter, or perhaps several small reserves, for the Indians in that vicinity, who have been promised a reserve with a lake frontage of forty miles, and a depth of two miles.

The operations in Treaty 4 consisted of the sub-division of portions of the reserves of chiefs "Pi-a-pot," "Muskowpetung," "Pasquah," "Kakeewistahaw," "Sakemay," and "Osoup," of placing iron posts at the corners of various reserves, the survey of a reserve at the mouth of Shoal River, Lake Winipegosis, and the removal of the northern boundary of the hay grounds lying north of Muskowpetung's reserve. Alterations were also made in the south and west boundaries of the "Poor Man's" Reserve, at Big Touchwood Hills.

As many of the Indian reserves are of large extent, and the area likely to be brought under cultivation, in comparison, small, it was decided that the sub-division surveys should cover only such portions of the respective reserves as may reasonably be expected to be required for settlement within the next few years.

It was also thought advisable to adopt a system of survey in conformity with that employed in the sub-division of Dominion lands, but it was evident that, to be of any use to the Indians, not only the lines bordering the road allowances, as in that system, but all the lines bordering each separate sub-division would have to be run. Accordingly, it was decided to further sub-divide each section into sixteen square lots of forty acres each (quarter-quarter-sections). The corners of each lot being established by a post, and four pits, each 3 feet square and 1 foot deep, dug 6 feet from the post, in such position that lines joining the centres of opposite pits coincide with lines of the survey. Section corners are marked, as in the Dominion lands system, and on the post at the north-east corner of each lot is marked the number of the lot, followed by the number of the section.

The reasons for choosing the forty acre lot, or quarter-quarter-section, as the standard for the sub-division of reserves, are that it affords compact settlement, and enables each Indian to select a certain quantity of the choicest farming land on the reserve; besides, it often happens that a survey line crosses existing improvements; in such cases, two adjacent forty acre lots can usually be selected, so as to include them, whereas if the sub-divisions were larger they might take in land occupied by another Indian, or unfit for cultivation.

After consulting the Indian Commissioner it was decided to commence the sub-division surveys in the Muskowpetung Agency.

The transport animals, which had been wintered at Mr. Robert Green's ranch, in Qu'Appelle valley, were brought to Regina on 6th June, in splendid condition, and on the 7th the party left for "Pi-a-pot's" Reserve.

On Monday, the 10th, we held a council with Chief "Pi-a-pot" and his head-men, when the Indian Commissioner explained to them the purpose of the survey, and the manner in which it would be performed.

On the afternoon of the 10th we commenced the sub-division; and on the 12th, leaving Mr. Ayleen in charge of the survey, I proceeded to place iron posts at the corners of the reserve, Chief "Pi-a-pot" and one of his Indians coming with me.

From the south-west corner of this reserve we struck across country to the foot of Long Lake, and on the following morning reached the fishing station at the Little Arm. I placed iron posts at all the corners of this reserve, and pointed out the boundaries to "Pi-a-pot."

On the afternoon of the 14th we returned to Mr. Ayleen's camp, reaching it at eleven o'clock. Owing to the extreme dryness of the season and consequent scarcity of water, we had to make long drives, which proved very trying on the animals. The crops of grain we saw along the route were still looking remarkably well.

On the 20th I proceeded to the File Hills and placed iron posts in the corners of all the reserves in that agency, excepting at the south-east and south-west corners of the Band of Chief "Okaneke," which, at the request of the Indian Commissioner, were not finally established. The customary pits were, however, dug at these corners, and holes into which temporary wooden plugs were driven were bored for the

posts. Two Indians came with us from the File Hills Agency, who were shown the boundaries of the different reserves.

The eastern boundaries of the reserves of "Little Black Bear" and "Star Blanket" were made coincident with the eastern boundaries of Townships 23 and 24, in Range 10, west of the 2nd meridian. These boundary lines, as laid down in the original survey of the reserve, were found to deflect slightly to the east of north, thus cutting off a triangular strip from the tier of sections adjacent thereto. I moved the south-east corner of "Little Black Bear's" Reserve to the west, and placed the iron post on the eastern boundary of Section 13, in the said Township 23.

While in the File Hills we experienced intensely hot weather, and high, drying winds. On the 28th the thermometer registered 104° F. in the shade, and fires were raging in the woods, hay swamps and prairies. As we drove over the black and ashy prairie we found the surface soil burnt in many places to a depth of 6 or 8 inches, and experienced more disagreeable sensations from flying dust and cinders than from the heat. Bush and prairie fires probably cause more damage than frost and drought. A few years ago these reserves contained numerous lakes, ponds and hay swamps; these are nearly all dried up now, and water is very scarce.

On the 29th I left File Hills and arrived at "Pi-a-pot's" Reserve the following day.

The Indians employed on the sub-division survey had gone to Regina to attend the races and sports on Dominion Day. On the 4th July they returned to the reserve, but did not, as already reported, resume work until the 8th. I then proceeded to survey the northerly boundary of the hay grounds north of "Muskowpetung's" Reserve.

When these hay grounds were selected in 1881 the water was at a moderately high stage, and the section corners along the northern boundary, excepting that at the north-east corner, fell in ponds and deep swamps. They were consequently perpetuated by witness mounds. The meadows of 1881 are now uplands, and the lakes and swamps are converted into rich hay lands. A row of mounds which was pointed out to Mr. Agent Lash, who accompanied me, now marks the northerly limit of this reserve.

On the 10th iron posts were placed in the valley at the corners of the reserves of Chiefs "Pasquah" and "Muskowpetung," and we moved our camp to the agency.

The treaty payments were being made on the following day at "Muskowpetung's" camp, after which a council was held with the Indians in regard to the sub-division of their reserve. The purpose of the survey was fully explained to "Muskowpetung" and his headmen. Several of the headmen promised to be ready on Monday, the 15th, to work on the survey.

In the meantime observations were taken and other necessary preparations made. The meridian between ranges 16 and 17 was run afresh for three miles across the reserve, as a base to start the sub-division from.

On the 15th "Muskowcappo," "Keeshequaywaskunk," "Wapecaysoo," "Mesa-keepiness," and "Metawayo" came early in the morning to work, and I began to sub-divide a portion of the reserve lying east of the agency buildings, into forty-acre lots.

Mr. Aylen arrived in the evening from "Pi-a-pot's," having completed the sub-division of that reserve. Another party of Indians was engaged for Mr. Aylen, and on 17th he began to sub-divide a portion lying west of the agency.

On the 26th I had completed the sub-division of the part lying east of the agency, after which the Indians, who had worked cheerfully and as hard as they were able, were paid, and I proceeded to place iron posts at the corners of "Pasquah's" Reserve.

On the 30th Mr. Aylen completed the survey in Range 17, and next day we went to Pasquah's Reserve, accompanied by Mr. Lash. A party of Pasquah's Indians had previously been engaged, and on our arrival we had no delay whatever, as the Indians met us on the ground and we commenced the sub-division the same day. Mr.

Aylen was placed in charge of the work. In the evening I went to Fort Qu'Appelle and on to Touchwood Hills Agency the following day.

On 2nd August I proceeded to Poor Man's Reserve and made alterations in the southern and western boundaries. A strip of land 53 chains in width and 510 in length was added to the western side, in consequence of an error of half a mile in the original survey of the north and south boundaries. The south boundary was made to agree with the north limit of the road allowance on the right base line. The reason for these changes was explained to the Indians.

I had some difficulty in finding the north-east corner. The country, formerly heavily wooded, is now burnt over, and the lines are hard to follow. Mr. Gooderham and two Indians, who thought they knew where this corner post stood, accompanied me, but they did not succeed in finding any traces of the lines. An iron post was placed at the spot, where the remains of the old post were dug up some days later. Iron posts were also placed at the other corners of the reserve.

I found that Poor Man's Indians were making their winter's hay at a beautiful lake in the interior of Day Star's Reserve, where there are extensive meadows. Day Star having been told that these meadows were not on his reserve seemed to entertain doubts on the matter, and was much pleased, after visiting the corners with me, to find that they were within his boundaries. He also took much interest in the placing of the iron corners, and on the conclusion of the work said he was well satisfied with the reserve as it now stands. There are yet two posts to be placed at the north end of this reserve. The approximate position of these corners was pointed out to Day Star.

On the 8th I visited Muskowekwinis Reserve, and placed iron posts at the corners. I found Mr. Farming Instructor Couture, with Muskowekwinis Indians, was cutting hay on the strip of land cut off from George Gordon's Reserve in 1883.

On the evening of the 12th I left for Regina, stopping at Pasquah's on my way. On the 20th I returned to Pasquah's, and on the 26th Mr. Aylen had completed the subdivision and re-run the eastern boundary of that reserve. The following morning the Indians employed on the survey were paid off, and we left for Crooked Lake, having completed what sub-division was to be done in this agency.

A waggon, which broke down going into Fort Qu'Appelle, occasioned some delay, through the necessity of having it repaired. We left the next evening and arrived at Crooked Lake Agency on the 30th.

The following day Mr. Agent McDonald and Chiefs Kakeewistahaw and Ochawawace visited my camp, and we agreed to hold a council on Monday, 2nd September, to discuss the sub-division of these reserves, a subject on which the Indians were desirous of hearing full explanations.

At this council Mr. Agent McDonald explained at length to the Indians the purpose of the subdivision. He also showed them the plans, and read to them the descriptions of the boundaries of their reserves.

At the conclusion of the conference the headmen being unwilling to express an opinion, Chief Kakeewistahaw took the initiative, and said he would take the responsibility of having his reserves sub-divided on his own shoulders, and promised to have a number of Indians at his house the next morning to assist in making the survey.

The morning of the 3rd we commenced the sub-division. Kakeewistahaw had all the men we required ready for us on our arrival at his house. He remained with us most of the day, and I pointed out to him the boundaries of some of the forty-acre lots as we proceeded with the survey, as he was anxious to see the size of them on the ground.

Leaving Mr. Aylen in charge, with instructions to sub-divide the reserves in this agency, I took the train to Regina on the morning of the 4th, and left for Lake Winnipegosis in the evening.

I reached Westbourne on the night of the 5th, and the following morning, having secured the service of one Fletcher, with his horses and waggon, I left for Manitoba House.

Our route lay along the westerly shore of Lake Manitoba. The lands bordering the lake are low, swampy, and almost dead level. This season, however, they are quiet dry, and afford immense quantities of hay.

I reached Manitoba House on the 7th. This trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company is situated on the western shore of the lake, at the foot of the Narrows. There are several well-to-do native settlers in the vicinity, engaged in farming and stock raising.

Having chartered a schooner from the Hudson's Bay Company, and secured the services of a crew of men, we set sail from Manitoba House on the 9th, and on the morning of the 23rd we landed at the mouth of Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, having been delayed by adverse winds and the low stage of water in the Waterhen River.

On my arrival at Shoal River a messenger was dispatched to Fort Pelly for Mr. W. E. Jones, who has charge of the Indians in that district.

I then proceeded to examine the country around the mouth of Shoal River, and decided to survey the reserve, as shown in the accompanying sketch. All the Indian horses, both old and new, are within the lines.

This reserve is situated on Dawson's Bay, at the north mouth of Shoal River. The surface is slightly undulating. The soil on the ridges is vegetable mould, overlying a bed of disintegrated limestone. The hollows are usually swampy, and sometimes boggy. It is thickly wooded with poplar, spruce, tamarac, white birch, alder and willow. Shoal River is about 100 yards in width, but the water in the rapids is only a few inches deep.

Mr. Jones arrived on 2nd October, and we had a conference with the Indians on the 3rd. The principal Indians present were Michel Macleod, John Beardy, and "Keematch," members of the band of Chief "The Key." "Keematch," who was spokesman, said that the portion of "The Key's" Band, numbering one hundred and forty-eight at present camped in this neighbourhood, wanted a large reserve laid out for them here. I told him that the location of their reserve had already been changed once, and it was unlikely any further changes would be made. They were also informed that the reserve now surveyed here was intended for a fishing station for all the Indians of the Pelly District who might wish to fish in the bay.

Michel Macleod told me that he and some others contemplated moving with their cattle to Red Deer River, where large quantities of hay are available.

A Mr. Hartman, who has a trading post on the reserve, told me he had no intention of taking up land, but merely wished permission to trade with the Indians. I am told the price of flour has fallen one hundred per cent here since Mr. Hartman's post has been established.

Having a fair wind in the afternoon of the 3rd we sailed to the mouth of the Red Deer River, and found its position as indicated on the maps considerably in error.

Taking two of the men, I ascended the river in a small canoe and returned to the schooner on the 7th.

On the following morning we set out on the return trip. At Crane Bay, we encountered ice, which did not, however, retard our progress. We reached Portage Bay on the 23rd, and as these lakes almost invariably freeze over about this time of the year I did not venture a trip to Lake St. Martin.

We reached Manitoba House on the 24th. The following day, my three boatmen were paid off, and I engaged a team to drive me to Westbourne, where I arrived on the 28th.

The part of Lake Manitoba above the Narrows at Manitoba House is generally very shallow. In the Narrows at Crane Bay we found only 5 feet of water in the channel. Rocky barriers extend from the shore far into the lake. The surrounding country is low and swampy, and wooded with poplar. Towards the northerly part of the lake some groves of spruce occur on both sides. At this end of the lake sawn lumber is manufactured and shipped to the south *via* Westbourne. Small quantities of oak, ash, maple, and occasionally elm were seen on the islands and barriers along the lake. There are tracts of dry land, rich in herbage, and numerous meadows affording large quantities of hay.

Waterhen River connects Lake Manitoba with Lake Winnipegosis. The stretch of this river between Lake Manitoba and Waterhen Lake has a width of one hundred

and fifty yards. For three miles above the mouth it is deep, and the bed muddy, after which it becomes shallow and rocky to Waterhen Lake. There are many rapids in this stretch, and in one of them we found only fourteen inches of water in the channel. The upper stretch from the "Turn" (at the Inlet on Waterhen Lake) to Lake Winnipegosis is a fine navigable stream, free of rapids, and about one hundred yards wide. The land along the banks is generally, low and swampy, and thickly wooded with poplar and spruce.

Lake Winnipegosis is a fine body of water, about one hundred and forty miles long and from six to eighteen miles wide. It has a depth of twenty to thirty feet in the channel on the west side. It is shallow at the outlet, the depth being only two feet. Shoals and low islands surrounded by rocky barriers are numerous in the northern part of the lake.

The western shore is thickly wooded with poplar, and spruce of medium size. There are *brûlés* at Birch Island and Red Deer River.

The principal islands are Birch and Pine islands. The spruce on the former is mostly fire-killed, but on the latter it is still green.

The northern shore of the lake is wooded with tamarac, spruce, poplar, white birch and balsam. The bays are muddy and very shallow. The land is usually covered with moss.

Along the eastern side of the lake the country, which is generally low and swampy, with occasional meadows, is partially burnt from Long Point to Waterhen River. There still remain, however, large quantities of poplar and groves of spruce.

The Red Deer River, from its mouth to Red Deer Lake, is about one hundred yards in width. It is a shallow, muddy stream, with numerous rapids and a rocky bottom. About one-half the country, on the north side, is burnt. The remainder, and that on the south side, is covered with poplar, and a few spruce.

Red Deer Lake is shallow and muddy, and about ten miles in length by six in width. The northern shore is very low, and most of the timber along it has been killed by fire. Poplar woods, interspersed with swamps and hummocks of spruce, extend back from the southern shore.

The river, for ten miles above the lake, is much deeper than below, but gradually becomes shallow and rocky as we ascend. The banks are low, and wooded, for a depth of two or three chains, with ash and maple. The next fifteen or twenty miles in ascending the river are characterized by the gradually increasing height of the banks. The soil becomes sandy, and the country is wooded chiefly with small poplar and clumps of spruce.

In the country bordering Lake Winnipegosis there is some excellent land, but as most of it is low, and heavily wooded, it will not likely be required for settlement for a long time to come. Many settlers have gone into the Lake Dauphin district, which is rapidly filling up, and several from the Regina district, in search of a good wintering place for stock, have penetrated as far as Shoal Lake, on Swan River, where they found hay in abundance.

There are large quantities of valuable timber at different places, but no great bodies of spruce fit for the manufacture of lumber were seen.

The conditions are very favorable for getting out timber economically. The haul would be short, and hay in large quantities can be obtained close at hand.

If the Waterhen River were improved by the construction of booms and side-dams timber could be easily driven through it, even in dry seasons like the present one.

We saw several families of Indians camped on Red Deer Lake, where Mr. Hartman has a trading post.

Long ago, the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Company had each a post on the river a few miles west of the lake.

In Winnipegosis there is great abundance of fish, chiefly whitefish. Moose, bears and fur-bearing animals are plentiful in the surrounding country. On an island near Long Point we saw heaps of pelican bones. The Indians drive the young birds ashore in great numbers, and slaughter them to extract the oil, which is said to be good for cooking purposes.

I arrived at Portage la Prairie on the 29th, and on Friday, 1st November, took the weekly train from Winnipeg to Dominion City. I examined Section 11 and the south-east quarter of Section 10, in Township 3, Range 4, east, granted to the Indians of the Roseau River. These Indians were all away gathering snake root.

I think the subdivision of this reserve, at present, unadvisable.

I next proceeded to "Yellow-Quill's" Reserve at Swan Lake. As located in 1876 it is bounded on the southerly side by Swan Lake and the Pembina River. The boundaries should be defined, as soon as practicable, so as to prevent white settlers from trespassing and cutting hay. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway runs across the reserve. I may add that the soil, instead of being of superior quality as was supposed, is light and sandy.

From Swan Lake I proceeded to Brandon, via Souris City, and thence to Broadway, arriving on the 15th. The following day I went to Crooked Lake Agency and found that Mr. Aylen had just finished work for the season. I made arrangements to winter the transport mules at "Sheesheeb's" Reserve, in Qu'Appelle Valley, where the Indians have stables and large quantities of hay.

The camp equipage having been carefully stored at the agency the party left for Regina, by rail.

The work at Crooked Lake consisted of the sub-division surveys of the reserves of Chiefs "Kakeewestahaw" and "Sakimay," and a portion of the reserve of Chief "Osoop."

While making the survey at "Kakeewestahaw's" Reserve, "Yellow Calf," the leading Indian on "Sakimay's" Reserve, came to the survey camp on several occasions to obtain information respecting the surveys, and requested to have his reserve surveyed next. As he was evidently anxious to have it done, he was told that his request would be granted.

When, on the 28th September, the survey of "Kakeewestahaw's" Reserve was completed, and iron posts placed at the corners, the Indians from all the neighboring reserves were moving to the agency to make preparations for the reception of the Governor General. Under these circumstances, it was found impracticable to commence the sub-division of "Sakimay's" Reserve until the following week. At the reserve some further delay occurred. The steam plough had just been brought from the agency, and nearly all the able-bodied Indians on the reserve were required to run it.

The sub-division survey of this reserve was commenced on the 9th and finished on the 25th October.

All the Indians on this reserve are comparatively young men; many of them have well-fenced fields, and some have comfortable houses; and although an unfavorable season has rendered a poor return for their labor, they are, with few exceptions, evidently trying to help themselves. A better lot of men than those employed on the sub-division of this reserve it would be hard to find.

As soon as the sub-division of this reserve was completed all the Indians, except two, were paid off. These were retained until iron posts were placed at the corners of this reserve and that of "Sheesheeb."

On the completion of the sub-division of "Sakimay's" Reserve it was intended to have proceeded with the survey of a road for the settlers across "Ochapawace's" Reserve, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Commissioner, but as there was some delay in getting a surrender of this right of way, it was thought advisable to proceed with the sub-division of "Osoop's" Reserve.

On the 6th November word was sent to "Osoop's" Indians, many of whom live in the Qu'Appelle valley, that a portion of their reserve, in the neighborhood of the agency, would be sub-divided. The following day a number of them came to the agency, and from these the agent selected a party to assist on the survey.

A snow storm set in on the 12th, and surveying operations for the season ended on the 14th of November.

In carrying on the sub-division surveys, employment as a rule, was given only to Indians living on the reserve on which the work was being performed. These

surveys have, in this way, been the means of giving a limited amount of employment to a number of the Indians.

After the Indians had been working a few days it was invariably found that they became familiar with the system of survey, and understood the object of the sub-division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. NELSON,
In charge Indian Reserve Surveys.

BEREN'S RIVER INDIAN AGENCY.
LAKE WINNIPEG, 3rd October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

Black River Reserve.

The band numbered sixty-six, a decrease of four, caused by transfer and death; they own twelve houses, twelve tents and five stables. They have five and a-half acres under cultivation. Some of their potato gardens are well kept, but on account of drought the crop failed last year.

They have a substantial school house, which is well attended, with favorable results. There are nineteen children of an age to attend school.

Hollow Water River Reserve.

There are ninety-eight persons in the band, a decrease of four, caused by transfer and death. They own eighteen log houses, fourteen tents and eleven stables. They have six and a-half acres under cultivation. On account of partial failure of their potato crop they harvested only three hundred and fifty bushels. They are good workmen about the lumber camps and mills, and make a living chiefly by fur-hunting. They have a good school house. There are twenty-one children of an age to attend school.

Loon Straits Reserve.

This is the smallest band in the agency. There are twenty-nine in the reserve. They own nine log houses, seven tents and four stables. They work in lumber camps and make a living by trapping.

The school has been without a teacher since last December. The school house is in bad repair. There are nine children of an age to attend school.

Blood Vein River Reserve.

The band number one hundred and one, an increase of three over last year.

They make a living by hunting, and do not try to plant, nor build houses. They return to their reserve about the time of the annuity payments, and after they get paid they immediately start out again to their hunting grounds. They own three log houses, eighteen tents and one stable.

The chief stays on the reserve and looks after the few head of cattle belonging to the band.

Fisher River Reserve.

There are three hundred and twenty-five Indians in the band, a decrease of five, caused by death and transfer.

They own sixty-four horses, forty-two tents and forty-one stables. They have eighty acres of land under cultivation, their potato crop, although looking fairly well in the early part of the summer, turned out poorly, by reason of the drought.

There are ninety-one children of an age to attend school, but there is only one school-house in the reserve.

There were eleven deaths in the band during the last year.

Jack Head River Band.

They number seventy-eight, an increase over last year of twelve, from natural causes and transfer.

They own seventeen houses, seventeen tents and ten stables. They have nineteen acres under cultivation. Last year they harvested one thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes.

There are twenty-two children of an age to attend the school, which was re-opened during last spring.

There was only one death in the band during last year.

Beren's River Reserve.

There are two hundred and nineteen persons in the band, an increase of six over last year, by births and transfer.

They own thirty-three houses, thirty-three tents, and fourteen stables.

They have eleven and a-quarter acres under cultivation. They planted thirty-seven bushels of potatoes last spring, but on account of drought, they only harvested one hundred and seventy-five bushels.

They put up fifty tons of hay.

The band owns a well finished schoolhouse. An efficient and zealous teacher has been appointed and placed in charge last spring by the Methodist Mission Society, and good results may be expected. There are eighty-one children of an age to attend school, and there are thirty-eight on the roll.

A bush fire swept over a portion of the reserve during the summer. The whole reserve would have been burnt up only for a fortunate change of the wind. A very heavy rain storm coming on at the same time put out the fire. The hunting grounds of the band have been burnt bare, so that little or nothing can be expected from that source for the sustenance of the band.

Poplar River Band.

The band numbers one hundred and fifty-five, an increase of six over last year by births, although four were transferred to another reserve.—

They have twenty houses, twenty-one tents and four stables.—

They have six acres under cultivation. They planted twenty-eight bushels of potatoes last spring, but, like other bands in this agency, they had poor returns on account of drought. Twenty tons of hay were put up.

The band owns a very good school house, which, during last summer, the Department supplied with substantial furniture. An efficient teacher has charge of the school, and were it possible to secure a regular attendance of the pupils rapid progress would be made. There are forty-four children of school age, and all are on the school roll.

Norway House Reserve.

The band numbers five hundred and fifty-nine, an increase, by births, of ten over last year.

They have ninety-two houses, one hundred and eight tents and thirty-six stables. They own fifty-three cows, twenty-four oxen, fifty-six head of young stock and two bulls.

They have forty-four acres of land under cultivation. They planted two hundred and twenty-eight bushels of potatoes, and harvested eleven hundred and forty bushels. Wheat, barley and corn were also sown, but failed, on account of drought.

They put up two hundred and forty tons of hay.

They have two commodious and substantial school houses, which, when open, are generally well attended by the children. One is under the management of the Methodist Missionary Society, which has been closed all summer. The other school is under the control of the Department, and is regularly attended to by a competent teacher.

His pupils are getting on remarkably well. There are one hundred and sixty children in the reserve of an age to attend school. Seventy are on the last quarter's roll, with an average attendance of forty-two.

Cross Lake Reserve.

There are two hundred and forty-seven in the band, an increase of thirteen over that of last year.

They own twenty-one houses, forty-eight tents and four stables. They have eight cows, three oxen, one bull, and four head of young stock.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the band. They have nine acres of land under cultivation. They planted thirteen bushels of potatoes last spring. They harvested two hundred and sixty bushels and put up thirty tons of hay.

A commodious school house has been erected. The teacher and his wife, both natives, take an interest in the school, and are doing a great deal of good.

Grand Rapids (B. R.) Reserve.

There are one hundred and fifty seven Indians in the band, an increase of nine since last year.

Apart from planting their potato patches, their occupation is hunting and trapping. The game and fur-bearing animals are still numerous in their section of the country, which enables them as yet to obtain a livelihood. They have eight acres of land under cultivation. They planted forty-six bushels of potatoes last spring; they harvested four hundred bushels, and put up twenty tons of hay.

Although there are forty-seven children in the reserve of an age to attend school, the band is not yet prepared for a teacher.

Pek-ang-kum Reserve.

There are sixty-two Indians in the band, an increase of two over last year. This band, like those of Grand Rapids, gain a livelihood by hunting and trapping.

They have seven and a-half acres of land under cultivation. They planted fifty-two bushels of potatoes last spring. They harvested five hundred and eighty bushels last year.

They, together with Grand Rapids Indians secured over seven thousand dollars' worth of furs last winter.—

They secured over seventy thousand pounds of venison, and took about four hundred and fifty dollars' worth of fish.

General Remarks.

As customary, during the winter I visited the schools and reserves under my supervision. I was pleased to find that the Indians did not suffer for want of food; moose, caribou and lynx were plentiful, and rabbits in the southern portion of the agency. Whitefish are numerous north of Beren's River, but southward there are very few taken. The Indians are becoming much alarmed at the depletion of whitefish in Lake Winnipeg. They, however, obtain other small fish at all the reserves.

Sanitary precaution is observed by almost all the bands. The death rate last year was small and the increase unprecedented. Influenza was prevalent among the children in this reserve, and from what I can learn it was the same at Norway House and a few other reserves, but through the medical assistance furnished by the Department very few cases were fatal. A few cases of croup appeared, but by prompt treatment and close attention they were restored. The most prevalent diseases

among the bands in this agency are of a pulmonary nature, which, for want of proper nourishment, and exposure of the patient, more than lack of medicine, very often proves fatal.

Fur-bearing animals were scarce, especially north of Beren's River, while at Grand Rapids (B.R.), Pek-ange-kum, Blood Vein, Jack Head, Fisher River, Loon Straits, Hollow Water and Black river Reserves, the Indians obtained a great number of skins, and received good prices from the Hudson Bay Company and other fur traders.

While on my tour of annuity payments I noticed that the cattle were looking remarkably well, and appeared to have been well cared for during the winter.

Although the bands seem to take better care of their implements and tools, yet in many cases, owing to the rocky and wooded land where they have to work, they soon break and render them useless.

While travelling among the different bands, visiting reserves and schools, I notified the Indians of the intention of the Department to establish two industrial schools in Manitoba Superintendency, and explained to them the advantages their children would derive by being educated at these institutions. The Indians all express gratitude for the interest taken on their behalf by the Department. They showed their eagerness to have their children educated by offering to send more children from this agency than could be accommodated in the building now being erected in Manitoba.

The agency has been well supplied with medicines during the past year, which have been a great benefit to the Indians. They were exceedingly pleased and thankful for the official visit of Dr. Orton to the different reserves. Many were relieved and cured of their sufferings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.



PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By Whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.
*Superintendent-General.	Hon. Edgar Dewdney.	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861.	Governor in Council.	Feb. 13, 1861.
Deputy Superintendent-General.	L. Vankoughnet.	2,350	June 1, 1873.	do	April 13, 1879.
Chief Clerk and Accountant.	R. Sinclair.	1,800	do 7, 1883.	do	June 7, 1883.
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman.	W. A. Austin.	1,700	July 22, 1882.	do	July 22, 1882.
Inspector of Agencies and Reserves.	A. Dugman.	1,500	do 1, 1874.	do	do 1, 1874.
Corresponding Clerk.	A. N. McNeill.	1,500			
Clerk in charge of Lands and Timber Branch.	J. D. McLean.	1,500	Oct. 25, 1876.	do	Oct. 25, 1876.
Assistant Accountant.	F. W. Smith.	1,400	Sept. 1, 1873.	do	do 13, 1879.
French Translator.	J. V. de Boucherville.	1,400	Dec. —, 1868.	do	May —, 1865.
Clerk.	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873.	do	Aug. 6, 1873.
Book-keeper.	D. C. Scott.	1,350	Oct. 8, 1880.	do	Oct. 8, 1880.
do	R. G. Dalton.	1,350	July —, 1871.	do	July —, 1871.
Clerk.	M. Benson.	1,350	April 22, 1876.	do	April 22, 1876.
Clerk of Records.	S. Stewart.	1,300	July 1, 1879.	do	July 1, 1879.
Clerk of Statistics.	John McGirr.	1,250	Aug. 1, 1877.	do	Aug. 1, 1877.
Stenographer.	H. C. Ross.	1,200	Jan. 26, 1883.	do	Jan. 26, 1883.
Assistant Surveyor.	Samuel Bray.	1,150	June 14, 1884.	do	June 14, 1884.
Registrar of Patents.	W. A. Orr.	1,150	Nov. 24, 1883.	do	Nov. 24, 1883.
Stenographer.	J. A. J. McKenna.	1,100	do 28, 1887.	do	July 1, 1887.
Assistant Book-keeper.	H. J. Brook.	1,000	April 3, 1882.	do	Jan. 1, 1871.
Copying Clerk.	Jos. Delisle.	850	July 1, 1879.	do	June 23, 1880.
do	H. G. Maingy.	850	Feb. 15, 1884.	do	July 1, 1879.
Assistant Book-keeper.	H. McKay.	850	July 1, 1885.	do	do 9, 1880.
do	J. Austin.	850	Feb. 1, 1884.	do	do 1, 1885.
Clerk.	A. E. Kemp.	850	May 1, 1882.	do	Feb. 1, 1884.
do	F. Yielding.	750	Nov. 24, 1883.	do	May 1, 1882.
Clerk of Indices.	C. Reiffenstein.	750	Mar. 24, 1884.	do	Nov. 24, 1883.
Assistant Book-keeper.	J. W. Shore.	700	July 1, 1886.	do	Mar. 24, 1884.
Engraving Clerk.	L. A. Dorval.	600	Dec. 31, 1887.	do	July 1, 1886.
Clerk.	L. D. McMeekin.	550	Jan. 29, 1887.	do	Dec. 31, 1887.
do	I. H. Wilson.	550		do	Jan. 29, 1887.

do	J. A. Scharf	450	Oct. 27, 1888	do	Oct. 27, 1888
do	D. Osadgrev	450	Feb. 11, 1889	do	Feb. 11, 1889
do	G. M. Matheson	400	July 1, 1888	do	July 1, 1888
12 Solicitor	R. Sedgewick	400	Feb. 27, 1888	do	Feb. 27, 1888
13 Minister's Private Secretary	A. Chisholm	600			
1 Extra Clerk	Rev. Wm. Scott	\$1.50 per diem.			
do	M. Craig	400			
do	M. Maxwell	400			
12 Housekeeper	T. Starnes	500	July 1, 1883	Governor in Council.	July 1, 1883
Messenger	J. Slocumbe	450	Nov. 1, 1883	do	Nov. 1, 1883
Extra messenger	E. R. Dwyer	400			
do	Benj. Hayter	\$1.00 per diem.			

* Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGLAI,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)
Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
J. T. Giltson.	Superintendent.	1,610 00	Brantford.	With \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 a year for house and office rent.
A. G. Smith.	Clerk.	900 00	do.	
J. C. Phipps.	Superintendent.	1,200 00	Manitowaning.	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. for timber and land sales.
McGrigor Ironsides.	Clerk and Interpreter.	720 00	do.	
Thos. Walton, M.D.	Superintendent.	900 00	Pary Sound.	With actual travelling expenses, \$69 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Albott.	Agent.	700 00	Sault Ste. Marie.	With \$154.50 for office rent and fuel.
P. E. Jones.	do.	600 00	Hagersville.	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
T. G. Pile.	Indian Lands Agent.	600 00	Deseronto.	With 3 per cent. on timber dues, and \$150 a year for office rent.
Thos. Gordon.	Agent.	600 00	Strathroy.	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
J. P. Donnelly.	do.	800 00	Port Arthur.	
Mathew Hill.	do.	500 00	Shannonville.	With \$100 for travelling expenses.
A. B. Cowan.	Indian Lands Agent.	250 00	Guanique.	5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
J. F. Day.	do.		Bruce Mines.	
Wm. Simpson.	do.		Warton.	5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount and free office. No other remuneration.
B. W. Ross.	do.		Cockburn Island.	With 5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie.	Agent.	400 00	Highgate.	
E. Bennett.	do.	400 00	Eganville.	
J. W. Jernyn.	do.	500 00	Cape Croker.	With free house.

James Allen.....	do	500 00	Saugeen.....	do	500 00
John Wallace.....	do	25 00	do	do	25 00
A. Root.....	do	25 00	do	do	25 00
J. L. Thompson.....	Agent.	500 00	do	do	500 00
John Thackeray.....	do	500 00	do	do	500 00
F. Harris.....	do	500 00	do	do	500 00
J. R. Stevenson.....	do	500 00	do	do	500 00
H. H. Thompson.....	do	500 00	do	do	500 00
D. J. McPherson.....	do	500 00	do	do	500 00
G. B. McDermott.....	do	150 00	do	do	150 00
A. McKelvey.....	do	500 00	do	do	500 00
A. English.....	do	500 00	do	do	500 00
E. Watson.....	do	500 00	do	do	500 00
N. LeBel.....	Indian Lands Agent	150 00	do	do	150 00
Geo. Long.....	do	150 00	do	do	150 00
James Martin.....	do	600 00	do	do	600 00
L. E. Otis.....	do	100 00	do	do	100 00
A. Brosseau.....	do	100 00	do	do	100 00
L. P. Boucher.....	Superintendent..	100 00	do	do	100 00
Rev. J. Gagné.....	Agent	50 00	do	do	50 00
S. Parrier.....	do	200 00	do	do	200 00
P. F. Robillard.....	do	200 00	do	do	200 00
A. A. Hudson.....	Prosecutor	100 00	do	do	100 00
F. H. O'Brien.....	do	100 00	do	do	100 00
A. Bastien.....	Agent	200 00	do	do	200 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

L. W. Powell, M.D.,	Visiting Superintendent	3,000 00	Victoria	3,000 00
P. O'Reilly.....	Indian Reserve Commissioner	3,500 00	do	3,500 00
H. Moffatt.....	Superintendent's Assistant	1,800 00	do	1,800 00
W. H. Loughe.....	Agent	1,200 00	do	1,200 00
H. Guilford.....	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00
R. H. Pidcock.....	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00
P. McTernan.....	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00
J. W. Mackay.....	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00
M. Phillips.....	Acting Agent	1,200 00	do	1,200 00
C. Todd.....	Agent	1,800 00	do	1,800 00
W. L. Manson.....	do	1,200 00	do	1,200 00
S. A. Wootton.....	Superintending Magistrate, Metlakatla.	2,500 00	do	2,500 00

With travelling expenses.

Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.

\$100 a year for keep of horse.
 5 per cent. on collections.
 5 per cent. commission on land sales up to \$2,000, 2½ on
 any collections in excess of that amount.
 10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on dis-
 bursements. No other remuneration.
 \$50 a year for office rent.

With \$60 a year for office rent.
 With \$100 for rent, light and fuel.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
G. Wells.	Agent	\$ cts. 50 00	Annapolis.	District No. 1 "a," for Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne.
F. McDermind	do	50 00	Bear River.	do 1 "b," for Digby.
C. E. Beckwith.	do	25 00	Canning.	do 2, for King County.
Rev. Thos. J. Butler.	do	75 00	Caledonia.	do 3, for Queen's County.
Rev. A. P. Desnoud.	do	33 33	Bedford.	do 4, for County Lunenburg.
James Gass.	do	16 66	Shubenacadie.	do 5, for County Halifax.
Dr. D. H. Muir.	do	16 66	Truro.	do 6, "a," for County Hants.
Dr. A. T. Clarke.	do	33 33	Parsboro.	do 6, "b," for County Colchester.
Rev. R. McDonald.	do	100 00	Pictou.	do 7, for County Cumberland.
W. C. Chisholm.	do	100 00	Antigonish.	do 8, for County Pictou.
Rev. J. McDougall.	do	100 00	Red Island.	do 9, for County Antigonish and Guysboro.
Rev. D. McIsaac.	do	50 00	River Inhabitants	do 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. R. Grant.	do	50 00	Grand Narrows.	do 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. J. Cameron.	do	100 00	Christmas Island.	do 12, for County Victoria.
G. R. Smith.	do	25 00	Yarmouth.	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
M. A. McDonald, M.D.	Medical Officer	40 00	Sydney.	do 14, for County Cape Breton.
J. McMillan, M.D.	do	100 00	Pictou.	do 15, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles Sargeant.	Visiting Superintendent.	400 00	Chatham.	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell.	do	300 00	Fredericton.	do South-Western
do	Acting Agent.	200 00	do	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J. O'Leary.	Missionary.	200 00	Tobique.	NOTE.—Mr. O'Leary receives \$100 from the Indian Trust
Rev. S. J. Crumley.	do	100 00	Red Bank.	Fund and a similar sum from the New Brunswick grant.

Rev. W. Morrissey.....	do	100 00	Oak Point		
Rev. E. J. Bannon.....	do	100 00	Big Cove		
Rev. L. C. D'Amour.....	do	40 00	Edmundston		
Rev. J. F. Carson.....	do	100 00	Kingston		County of Kent.
Rev. J. L. McDonald.....	do	25 00	Restigouche		
Rev. W. O'Leary.....	do	100 00	Kingsclear		
Rev. J. P. Kiernan.....	do	100 00	St. Mary's		do Northumberland.
J. Macdonald, M. D.....	Medical Officer.	100 00	Eastern Division		do do
H. A. Fish, M. D.....	do	100 00	Western Division		do do
E. H. Leves, M. D.....	do	20 00	Bractonche		do do
R. A. Ollivier, M. D.....	do	100 00	Big Cove & Indian Island		do do
J. Barnaby.....	Constable.	20 00			Ed Ground

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault.....	Agent	300 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent.....	\$200 00
				Allowance for travelling expenses.....	100 00

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.					
Hayter Reed.....	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Regina		
A. E. Forget.....	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,400 00	do		
T. P. Wadsworth.....	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North West Territories.				
	do	1,800 00	Regina		
Alex. McGibbon.....	Clerk.	1,800 00	do		
W. McBurn.....	Surveyor	1,600 00	do		
J. C. Nelson.....	Assistant Surveyor	2,150 00	do		
A. W. Burton.....	Inspector Protestant Schools.	1,400 00	do		
J. A. Macrae.....	do Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	do		
G. A. Bectonrey.....		1,200 00	do		

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—*Continued*.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.				
F. H. Paget.....	Clerk.....	900 00	Regina.....	
W. Anderson.....	do.....	1,200 00	do.....	
J. W. Jowett.....	do.....	900 00	do.....	
J. J. Campbell.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
A. W. L. Gompertz.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
J. P. Wright.....	do.....	1,000 00	do.....	
A. E. Lake.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
H. A. Carruthers.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
A. P. Vankoughnet.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
A. W. Taylor.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
W. Silbald.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
L. E. Herschmer.....	do.....	300 00	do.....	
J. R. Marshallbay.....	do.....	540 00	do.....	
H. R. Henderson.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
S. M. Dickinson.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
J. Lawrence.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
E. B. Black.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
P. Hourie.....	Interpreter.....	900 00	do.....	
J. Coventry.....	Cartographer.....	480 00	do.....	
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.				
E. McGill.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency.....	2,200 00	Winnipeg.....	
L. J. A. Leveque.....	Clerk.....	1,300 00	do.....	
E. Jean.....	do.....	700 00	do.....	
Miss F. McIntosh.....	do.....	540 00	do.....	
J. Horrigan.....	Forest Bailiff, Treaty No. 3.....	700 00	Rat. Portage.....	
G. T. Orton, M.D.....	Medical attendant.....	800 00	Winnipeg.....	
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY. Treaty No. 1.				
F. Ogletree.....	Agent.....	1,050 00	Portage la Prairie.....	
A. M. Muckle.....	do.....	900 00	Claudeboye.....	
Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Broken-head Reserves.				

<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>		Agent	Manitoba House
H. Martineau		Agent	1,000 00
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>			
R. J. N. Fisher		Agent	1,000 00 Rat. Portage
J. McCracken		do	1,000 00 Fort Francis
J. McIntyre		do	900 00 Savanne
Thomas Hanson, M.D.		Medical Officer	1,000 00 Rat. Portage
H. Chastellaine		Interpreter	250 00 Fort Francis
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
A. McKay		Agent	1,000 00 Grand Rapids
J. Reader		do	800 00 The Pas
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>			
BATTLE AGENCY.			
J. A. Markle		Agent	1,200 00 Battle
G. W. H. Saunders		Clerk	730 00 do
F. Cope		Interpreter	120 00 do
FORT Pelly Agency.			
W. E. Jones		Acting Agent.	900 00 Fort Pelly
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.			
John J. Campbell		Agent	1,000 00 Moose Mountain
C. Lawford		Farmer	600 00 do
M. A. Lawford,		Instructor	120 00 do
W. Graham,		Clerk	600 00 do
CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.			
A. McDonald,		Agent	1,200 00 Crooked Lakes
D. Pierce		Clerk	720 00 do
S. Giddes		Interpreter	180 00 do
J. A. Sutherland,		Farmer	180 00 do
E. McNeil,		do	360 00 do
J. Nicol		do	180 00 do
A. J. Colburn,		do	360 00 do
James Sutherland,		Instructor	120 00 do
Harriet Colburn		do	120 00 do

Also instructs in farming.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
PINE HILLS AGENCY.				
H. L. Reynolds...	Agent	\$ cts.		
E. C. Stewart...	Clerk	1,000 00	Pine Hills...	
		360 00	do	
MUSCOWPEWUNG'S RESERVE.				
J. B. Lash...	Agent	1,200 00	Muscowpewung's Reserve	
R. McKinnon...	Farmer	720 00	do	
D. McIntosh...	do	600 00	do	
S. Hockley...	do	600 00	do	
Anna B. Hockley...	Instructress	120 00	do	
H. R. Halpin...	Clerk	720 00	do	
G. Edwards...	Interpreter and Teamster	360 00	do	
M. M. Seymour, M.D.	Physician	600 00	do	
TONCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.				
H. Keith...	Agent	1,200 00	Tonchwood Hills...	
V. Dodd...	Clerk	480 00	do	
J. H. Gooderham...	Farmer	600 00	do	
Maggie Gooderham...	Instructress	120 00	do	
T. J. Fleetman...	Farmer	600 00	do	
Kate Fleetman...	Instructress	120 00	do	
L. Couture...	Farmer	600 00	do	
R. Pratt...	Interpreter	480 00	do	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.				
W. S. Grant...	Agent	1,000 00		
J. C. Halford...	Farmer	480 00		

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Rev. J. Hugonard	Principal.....	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle Industrial School.....
J. V. Farrell.....	Assistant Principal.....	800 00	do
D. W. Fitzgerald.....	Teacher.....	480 00	do
F. Redmond.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do
A. Noseda.....	Carpenter.....	720 00	do
G. Goffe.....	Baker and Gardener.....	420 00	do
C. Miles.....	Night Watchman.....	480 00	do
Sister La Motte.....	Tailoress.....	120 00	do
Sister E. Christin.....	Matron.....	400 00	do
Sister Ste. Genevieve.....	Cook.....	240 00	do
Sister St. Arnaud.....	Tailoress.....	120 00	do
Sister Bergeron.....	Teacher.....	144 00	do
M. M. Seymour, M.D.....	Medical Attendant.....	300 00	do

Treaty No. 6.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

R. S. McKenzie.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Duck Lake.....
L. Marion.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do
J. Wilson.....	do.....	480 00	do
Andronique Marion.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do
S. Thomas.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do
A. J. McNeill.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do

CARLETON AGENCY.

J. Finlayson.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Carleton.....
G. Chaffee.....	Farmer.....	720 00	do
Rose Chaffee.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

P. J. Williams.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....
J. Carney.....	Storeman.....	720 00	do
W. Laurie.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do
J. Fitzpatrick.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do
A. Sutherland.....	do.....	600 00	do
O. F. Orr.....	do.....	720 00	do
L. Sullivan.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do
R. L. Orr.....	do.....	120 00	do
G. D. Gossill.....	Farmer.....	720 00	do
G. E. Applegarth.....	do.....	600 00	do
J. H. Fryer.....	do.....	600 00	do
L. Applegarth.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do
D. A. McLean.....	Teamster.....	480 00	do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	ONION LAKE AGENCY.	\$ cts.		
G. G. Mann.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort Pitt.....	
W. J. Barker.....	Acting Clerk and Farmer.....	360 00	do.....	
P. Paulneau.....	Interpreter.....	520 00	do.....	
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.			
J. A. Mitchell.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Saddle Lake.....	
J. E. Ingram.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
R. L. Grasse.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
	EDMONTON AGENCY.			
W. C. DePalinhard.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
J. V. Kiddahl.....	Storeman.....	540 00	do.....	
J. Calder.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
W. J. O'Donnell.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
Ellen O'Donnell.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do.....	
	PEACE HILLS AGENCY.			
S. B. Lucas.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Peace Hill.....	
J. Ross.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
D. C. Robertson.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
Mary Ross.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do.....	
Janet Robertson.....	do.....	120 00	do.....	
D. Whitford.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do.....	
G. Whitford.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
A. Whitford.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Rev. T. Clarke.....	Principal.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....
Mrs. T. Clarke.....	Matron.....	400 00	do.....
J. B. Ashby.....	Assistant Principal.....	720 00	do.....
Edith Ashby.....	Governess.....	180 00	do.....
J. Gabley.....	Carpenter.....	600 00	do.....
S. S. Simpson.....	Farmer.....	540 00	do.....
Ernest Gilbert.....	Cook and Baker.....	480 00	do.....
Annie Speers.....	Scamstress.....	240 00	do.....

Treaty No. 7.

SARCEE AGENCY.

F. C. Gurnish.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Calgary.....
W. M. Baker.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....
G. Hodgson.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....
W. Graham.....	Farmer.....	380 00	Stony Reserve.....

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

M. Bagg.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Blackfoot Reserve.....
W. S. Richardson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....
J. Lheroux.....	Interpreter.....	600 00	do.....
G. H. Wheatley.....	Farmer.....	540 00	do.....
J. C. Wilson.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do.....
S. M. Jarvis.....	do.....	360 00	do.....
J. M. Scott.....	Farmer.....	540 00	do.....
Annie Scott.....	Instructress.....	420 00	do.....

Blood Agency.

W. Pocklington.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Blood Agency.....
S. Swindford.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....
F. N. Girard, M.D.....	Medical Attendant.....	1,000 00	do.....
D. Mills.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do.....
J. Wilson.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....
F. D. Freeman.....	Issuer.....	480 00	do.....
W. Smith.....	Cook.....	420 00	do.....
C. H. Clarke.....	Labourer.....	420 00	do.....
M. Hughes.....	do.....	420 00	do.....
J. Velle.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do.....

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
PIGAS AGENCY.				
A. R. Springett.....	Acting Agent.....	900 00	Pigan Reserve.....	
J. W. Smith.....	Foreman.....	540 00	do.....	
G. F. Maxfield.....	Clerk and Assistant Issuer.....	540 00	do.....	
J. S. Smith.....	Cook.....	360 00	do.....	
F. Spearson.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. E. Claudi.....	Principal.....	1,200 00	Dunbow.....	
Chas. Kennedy.....	Assistant Principal.....	480 00	do.....	
P. Auve.....	Farmer.....	720 00	do.....	
E. Picard.....	Carpenter.....	480 00	do.....	
Sister Cleary.....	Matron.....	400 00	do.....	
Sister Monaghan.....	Cook.....	240 00	do.....	
Amelia Drinis.....	Servant.....	180 00	do.....	
D. L'André.....	do.....	180 00	do.....	
A. Goyeau.....	Shoemaker.....	420 00	do.....	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.....	Physician.....	240 00	do.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians to the 30th June, 1889.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
Rev. T. Quinn	Pierreville	\$ cts. 235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Protestant	do
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Régis	303 32	Roman Catholic	Troquois of St. Régis. \$100 of this amount and an additional \$25 for fuel is paid by Troquois of St. Régis.
Rev. A. G. Smith	Muncieytown	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	400 00	do	do
Rev. G. Groux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Tyondimaga	400 00	Protestant	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
Rev. N. V. Burtin	Caughnawaga	225 96	Roman Catholic	

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

Medical Men employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1889, showing the Tribes which they attend.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
P. H. Stebbin	Chippewas of Beausoleil.	\$ 150 00	Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett	do Rana.	150 00	do
Clark Lapp	Mississaguas of Alnwick	200 00	do
P. E. Jones	do Credit.	250 00	do
A. D. Walker	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.	250 00	do
J. Newton	do	250 00	do
J. A. Langrill	Six Nations.	2,000 00	do
V. J. A. Vennor	Micmacs of Restigouche.	100 00	Paid by the Band; is also allowed an assistant at \$600 a year.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island.	1,000 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
Oromiyatekha.	Ojicwas of Thames.	300 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
F. F. Bell	Wyandots of Anderton.	80 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash.	350 00	Paid by the Band.
D. Sinclair	do and Micmacs of Thames.	250 00	do
J. A. Reid	Garden River and Batchewana Bands	200 00	\$200 paid by Chippewas and \$50 from Management Fund.
J. M. Shaw	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.	150 00	Paid by the Band.
J. Coman	River Desert Indians.	150 00	do
C. N. Snellie	Micmacs of Gaspe.	80 00	do
W. S. Scott	Chippewas of Saguenay.	200 00	Paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
Jas. D. Wilson	Micmacs of the Thames.	200 00	Paid by the Band.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[PART II.]

17

12—2*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	¢s.	¢s.	¢s.
31 Vic, c. 2, and 52 G. Wells. Vic, c. 2.....	F. McDermund. Rev. T. Butler. Rev. A. P. Desmond J. Cass. D. H. Muir, M.D. A. T. Clarke, M.D. Rev. R. McDonald W. C. Chisholm. Rev. J. McDougall Rev. D. McLean Rev. R. Grant Rev. M. McKenzie. G. R. Smith Rev. A. Cameron C. E. Lockwith	Legislative Appropriation for 1888-89. Further grant.....	5,462 00 36 30 5,068 30		
		EXPENDITURE.			
		<i>Salaries.</i>			
		Salary as Agent, District 1st, 12 months to 30th June.			
		do 1st, do			
		do 2nd, do	50 00		
		do 3 and 4, do	50 00		
		do 5, do	75 00		
		do 6, do	33 33		
		do 6 1/2, do	16 66		
		do 7, do	16 66		
		do 8, do	33 33		
		do 9, do	100 00		
		do 10, do	100 00		
		do 11, do	100 00		
		do 12, do	50 00		
		do 13, 3 months to 30th September, 1888.	25 00		
		do 14, 19th January, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.	34 29		
		do 15, 9 months to 30th June, 1889.	75 00		
		do 16, 21st June 1888, to 30th June, 1889.	25 70		
				831 97	
R. Withers, M.D. L. N. Miller, M.D. A. Robinson, M.D. L. R. Morse, M.D. T. C. Lockwood, M.D. H. A. Ellison, M.D. R. J. Ellison, M.D. E. Fritz, M.D.	Medical Attendance, District 1st.	do	3 00 10 35 21 50 16 75 12 00	66 10	
		do	17 50		
		do	113 25		
		do	6 50		
				167 25	
		Carried forward		233 85	
				831 97	5,068 30

RETURN B. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	% cts.
		Brought forward.....		233 85	834 97	5,068 30
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.—Concluded.</i>				
	W. B. Moore, M.D.	Medical attendance, District 2, 1 year, to 31 Dec., 1888.	16 25	46 00		
	C. C. Allen, M.D.	do do Districts 3 and 4.	23 50			
	W. H. Cole, M.D.	do do do	20 75			
	F. W. Kelly, M.D.	do do do	25 20			
	C. Gray, M.D.	Salary, 2 years to 28th February, 1889, Districts 3 and 4.		104 70		
	W. F. Smith, M.D.	Medical attendance, District 5.	48 85			
	W. H. Weeks, M.D.	do do do	34 00	82 85		
	R. Adlington, M.D.	do do do	44 25			
	C. J. Margeson, M.D.	do do do	46 35			
	D. H. Muir, M.D.	Salary, 1 year to 21st November, 1888, District 6a.		90 60		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D.	Medical attendance, District 7.	10 75	51 00		
	G. W. Boggs, M.D.	do do do	31 50			
	F. A. Rand, M.D.	do do do	62 85			
	J. McMillan, M.D.	Salary, 1 year to 21st November, 1888, District 8.		105 10		
	J. C. McKinnon, M.D.	Medical attendance, District 9.	89 70	42 00		
	J. C. Cadogan, M.D.	do do do	23 00			
	J. McDonald, M.D.	do do do		112 70		
	J. McIntosh, M.D.	do do do		84 75		
	J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do do do	123 25	27 25		
	P. A. Macdonald, M.D.	do do do	9 00			
	P. A. Macdonald, M.D.	do do do		132 35		
	M. A. Macdonald, M.D.	Salary, one year to 30th June, 1889, District 13.	7 25			
	F. W. Anderson, M.D.	Medical attendance, District 14.	100 00	107 25		
	W. H. Bent, M.D.	do do do	6 00			
	C. J. Fox, M.D.	do do do	7 50			
		do do do	10 25	23 75		

Copeland & Co.	Medicines supplied	do	13.	6 30	1,250 45
<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies of Food and Seed Grain.</i>					
G. Wells	In District 1a			Food, &c.	Seed Grain.
F. McDonald	do 1b			77 72	53 35
C. E. Beckwith	do 2			138 64	107 00
Rev. T. Butler	do 3 and 4			40 00	24 50
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do 5			134 44	148 04
J. Gass	do 6a			73 00	73 00
D. H. Muir, M.D.	do 6b			87 97	60 00
A. T. Clarke, M.D.	do 7			38 60	28 50
Rev. R. McDonald	do 8			54 00	50 00
W. C. Chisholm	do 9			145 36	103 00
Rev. J. McDonald	do 10			131 00	100 00
Rev. D. McIsaac	do 11			99 36	53 00
Rev. R. Grant	do 12			80 00	72 00
Rev. A. Cameron	do 13			150 00	90 00
G. R. Smith	do 14			121 73	20 00
				1,491 32	1,127 39
					2,618 91
<i>Miscellaneous Relief.</i>					
Le McDonald	For 6,000 shingles for Mary Prosper.				13 65
Municipality of Angely.	District 16, provisions to Indians.				24 46
J. R. Harris	do 2				15 00
Hugh Hay	do 8, 1 pair blankets for Indians.				6 00
Rev. H. McIsaac	do 8, stove for a destitute Indian.				8 00
A. McDonald	do 9, 8,000 shingles for Indians.				16 00
J. J. Melius	do 13, supplies for John Isaac.				10 00
do	do 13, do J. Noel				5 00
J. Bryden	do 13, do Indians.				25 58
N. Jeddore	Grant for relief				25 00
Rev. M. McKenzie	Over expended on seed grain, spring, 1888.				2 74
Mrs. Paul Denny	1 hide for childrens' novaccinus				2 50
E. T. Pown	do				2 40
					136 33
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Rev. M. McKenzie	For work performed on the Eskasoni Road				115 75
J. Labreder	Burial expenses.				2 00
W. E. Wiseman	do				9 00
N. Paul	do				3 00
S. Donohue	do				8 00
Estate of Isaac Darling	do				5 00
					142 75
	Carried forward				4,860 66
					5,968 30

RETURN B. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Σ cts.			
			Σ	cts.	Σ	cts.
		Brought forward	142	75	4,860	66
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i>				5,068 30
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i> <i>Concluded.</i>				
	A. W. McLean	For burial expenses		6	02	
	F. L. Jenks	do		7	00	
	Intercolonial Railway	Freighting books		1	25	
	W. Graham, Q.C.	Professional services, Regina vs. Ramsay & Higgins		11	59	
	Government Stationery Office	Stationery supplied Agents		14	54	
					183	15
		Total expenditure				5,043 81
		Balance unexpended				24 49

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1888-89, under 51 Vic, c. 2.			5,575 00
		EXPENDITURE.			
		<i>Salaries.</i>			
		For Salary as Agent 12 months to 30th June, 1889	400 00		
C. Sargent	do	do	500 00		
J. Farrell	do	Services as Missionary to Indians at Big Cove, July, 1870, to November, 1882	200 00		
Rev. M. F. Richard	do	do	25 00		
Rev. J. L. McDonald	do	do	100 00		
Rev. J. J. O'Leary	do	do	100 00		
Rev. J. C. McDavitt	do	do	100 00		
Rev. S. J. Crumley	do	do	100 00		
Rev. W. Morrissey	do	do	100 00		
Rev. E. J. Rannon	do	do	100 00		
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do	do	40 00		
Rev. J. F. Carson	do	do	100 00		
Rev. J. O'Leary	do	do	100 00		
Rev. J. P. Kiernan	do	do	50 00		
T. Barnaby	do	Salary as Constable, 12 do	20 00	1,935 00	
		<i>Medical Attendance.</i>			
Dr. F. Fournier		For Salary for two years ended 30th April, 1889, and medical attendance on Indians at Little Falls	20 00		
Mrs. Peter Toman		do	6 00		
Mrs. Daisy Snapper		Attendance on Indian women during sickness	6 00		
J. Z. Currie, M.D.		do	38 50		
J. H. Barker, M.D.		Medical attendance on Indians of St. Mary's and Kingsclear	10 75		
B. Colburn, M.D.		do	42 80		
G. F. Collier, M.D.		Kingsclear, York Co	25 45		
Winslow Tilley		do	82 17		
J. M. Wiley		Medicines	13 04		
J. A. Leger, M.D.		do	50 20		
E. Moser, M.D.		Medical attendance on Indians of Shediac	23 00		
A. G. Ferguson, M.D.		do	49 85		
		do			
		Carried forward	448 76	1,935 00	5,575 00

RETURN B. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	s. cts.	s. cts.	s. cts.
		Brought forward.....	448 76	1,495 00	5,775 00
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>			
		<i>Medical Attendance—Concluded.</i>			
	Mrs. A. Sarchie.....	For Attendance on sick Indian woman.....	6 00		
	Mrs. Sarah Morris.....	do.....	2 00		
	Mary Oxford.....	do.....	4 00		
	D. Crawford, M.D.....	Medical attendance at Indian Point, Victoria Co.....	46 35		
	G. M. Duncan, M.D.....	do Bathurst.....	119 35		
	J. Macdonald, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland Co., Eastern Division, 12 months, to 30th June.....	100 00		
	H. A. Fish, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland Co., Western Division, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889.....	100 00		
	J. B. Lamothie, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, Buctouche, 3 months to 30th September, do north of Buctouche, September quarter.....	5 00 25 00		
	J. F. Brine, M.D.....	Medical attendance at Queen's County.....	20 50		
	J. A. Caswell, M.D.....	do Fort Folley and Dorchester, 15 months to September, 1888.....	54 50		
	J. E. Church, M.D.....	Medical attendance at King's County.....	23 27		
	G. H. Raymond, M.D.....	do Dorset.....	22 50		
	G. F. Collier, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer at north of Buctouche for 9 months to 30th June.....	75 00		
	R. A. Olliqui, M.D.....	Medical attendance at Oromocto, Simsbury County.....	1 00		
	G. E. Coulthard, M.D.....	do King's County.....	11 11		
	Dr. Wilson and Raymond.....	do Tobique Point.....	9 00		
	R. M. Wiley, M.D.....	do Upper Woodstock.....	8 00		
	J. F. Spague, M.D.....	Buctouche, 9 months to 30th June, '89.....	15 00		
	E. H. Leger, M.D.....	do St. Mary's Reserve.....	5 50	1,102 44	
	F. J. Seery, M.D.....				
		<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of Food and Seed Grain.</i>			
	C. Sargeant.....	In South-Western Agency.....	Food, &c.	Seed Grain.	
	James Farrell.....	do North-Eastern.....	842 00	600 00	
	do.....	do Victoria and Madawaska Counties.....	336 00	294 40	
			150 00	188 23	
			1,528 00	1,082 63	2,610 63

G. T. Baird.	Supplies given to destitute Indians.	3 75	22 17
do	do in Tobique	18 42	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
J. C. McCluskey	For Cotton and coffin supplied for burial of Indian	12 80	
G. W. Peters	Burial expenses	5 50	
R. Williams	Coffin supplied for burial of Indian	5 00	
J. Farrell	Rent of office, 12 months to 30th June	50 00	
Beveridge & Co.	Cotton supplied for burial purposes	7 33	
J. Farrell	Travelling expenses and postage in connection with the Comities of Madawaska and Victoria, 12 months to 31st October	82 75	
J. D. Hanlon	Coffins for Indians	20 30	
O. Sharkey	Cotton supply for burial of Indians	7 04	
J. Farrell	Paid freight on box of books	1 45	
J. A. Simat	Coffins	11 00	
Government Stationery Office	Stationery	8 77	
Queen's Printer	Printing done during the year	4 75	216 89
	Total Expenditure	3,887 13	
	Balance over-expended	312 13	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B. 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.		cts.	cts.
			¢	¢	¢	¢
		Legislative Appropriation, 1888-89, under 51 Vic., c. 2.				2,000 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
	J. O. Arsenault	For Salary as Agent for 12 months to June 30th, 1889.	200	00		
	do	Allowance for travelling expenses.	100	00		
	J. Arneault	Salary as Teacher, 12 months to 31st March, 1889.	200	00		
	J. Arneault	Inspecting Lennox Island School	10	00		
	W. J. Gaffney	Supplies delivered under contract	449	93		
	J. F. Arsenault	do	198	65		
	P. Gallant	do	260	10		
	H. Hay	One pair blankets given to John Locks, Indian.	6	00		
	J. Glover	Window frames supplied to destitute Indians	10	00		
	J. Leclercq	Paid for 4 cords of wood for school	12	00		
	Fannie Stevens	Books supplied for Lennox Island School	2	50		
	J. O. Arsenault	Amount over-expended for seed for Indians, spring 1888.	10	75		
	do	Grant for the purchase of seed for Indians, spring 1889.	60	00		
	A. McNeill, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians	10	00		
	J. F. McLean, M.D.	do	13	00		
	J. F. Gillis, M.D.	do	193	91		
	J. G. Tombs, M.D.	do	6	75		
	F. Cox, M.D.	do	13	43		
	P. Conroy, M.D.	do	28	50		
	A. E. Long, M.D.	do	93	60		
	Dr. Fernin	do	2	75		
	S. R. Jenkins, M.D.	do	2	00		
	W. B. Dyer	Medicines supplied to Indians.	10	40		
	D. Darrach	do	6	10		
	W. R. Watson	do	70	54		
					1,972	91
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
	The "Charlottetown Examiner"	Advertising for tenders for Indian supplies.	4	80		
	The "Charlottetown Herald"	do	5	00		
	The "Colonial Standard"	do	2	64		
	J. F. Arsenault	One horse given to Indians of Morrell Reserve.	130	00		
	N. McLellan.	Repairing plough for Indian.	2	00		

W. Woodridge.....	1 00
J. P. Yeo.....	4 00
W. J. Gaffney.....	4 00
Government Stationery Office.....	0 71
	154 15
Total Expenditure.....	2,127 06
Balance over-expended.....	127 06

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	%	%
51 Vic., c. 2	I. W. Powell H. Moffatt S. Y. Wootton	Legislative Appropriation, 1888-89, under 51 Vic., c. 2.			85,174 64
		EXPENDITURE.			
		<i>Indians of British Columbia Generally.</i>			
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>			
	I. W. Powell	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1889.	3,000 00		
	H. Moffatt	do do do	1,800 00		
	S. Y. Wootton	Stipendiary Magistrate at Metlakahla, 12 months to 30th June, 1889.	2,599 92		
	W. L. Meason	Agent at Williams Lake Agency	1,200 00		
	W. H. Lomas	do do do	1,200 00		
	H. Guillod	do do do	1,200 00		
	R. H. Piddock	do do do	1,200 00		
	J. W. Mackay	do do do	1,800 00		
	P. McTiernan	do do do	1,200 00		
	C. Todd	do do do	1,200 00		
	M. Phillips	do do do	1,200 00		
	J. Lee	Acting Agent at Kootenay	1,200 00		
	L. P. Lewis	Wages as Constable at Cowichan, 10 months	200 00		
	W. Bryce	do do do	480 00		
	S. A. Roberts	Messenger at Victoria, 12 months to 30th June, 1889.	600 00		
	W. MacLaughlin	do do do	15 00		
		Services making plans and specifications of the Washakada Home as Clerk in Indian Office, Victoria.	465 00	19,359 92	
		<i>Supplies and Presents</i>			
	H. Saunders	For Provisions supplied to destitute Indians.	209 20		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing supplied a destitute Indian woman.	6 00		
	do	36½ yards flannel supplied for children of Alert Bay School.	23 32		
	do	1 overcoat for Chief Edensom of Massett.	17 00		
	Joseph Gosnell	Provisions supplied destitute Indians.	4 62	250 14	
	Jay & Co.	<i>Implements and Seed.</i>			
		For Seeds supplied Indians of Stewart's Lake.		23 75	

RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	N.	C.	N.	C.
		Brought forward			25,189 19	85,174 64
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>				
	J. W. Powell.	For Travelling expenses	268 11			
	S. V. Wootton	do	748 50			
	H. Moffatt	do	1 50			
	W. L. Meason	do	502 00			
	P. McTierman	do	548 22			
	J. W. Mackay	do	800 00			
	H. Guillot	do	400 00			
	W. H. Lomas	do	500 00			
	C. Todd	do	308 87			
	R. H. Pidcock	do	370 00			
	M. Phillips	do	287 00			
	Steamer "B. Besicowitz"	do	34 50			
	do	Freight charges on Agent Todd's household effects.	18 00			
	Victoria Transfer Co.	Passage of Agent Todd from Victoria to Metlakahla	9 00			
	W. F. Rothwell	Passage of three Indians from Metlakahla to Victoria.	15 50			
	J. Leighton.	Hack hire for officials at Victoria.	87 75			
	Sommes Sam	Transport of Agent Pidcock's effects from Fort Rupert to Alert Bay	21 00			
		Hire of canoe and four Indians from Metlakahla to Kin-a-nash and return for Agent Todd	2 00			
		Horse hire during investigation re charges against Agent Lomas.			4,981 95	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
	John Weiler.	For Crockery and other supplies for the Victoria office.	11 00			
	J. O'Neill	Subscription to "Daily Standard," 6 months to 30th September, 1888	6 50			
	B. C. Land and Investment Agency	Rent of Victoria office, 13 months to 30th June, 1889.	585 00			
	The Victoria Postmaster.	Rent of P. O. drawer 6 months to the 31st December, 1888.	3 00			
	B. Hall.	Subscription to "Daily Colonist," 13 weeks to 30th June, 1888.	3 25			
	The "Mainland Guardian"	Subscription, 1 year, ending 28th May, 1888.	5 00			
	C. P. R. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	35 70			
	John Doherty.	Scavenger, 6 months to 1st July, 1888.	9 00			
	H. Moffatt.	Sundry disbursements	67 92			

I. W. Powell.	5 00
R. Jamieson.	28 50
Steamer "B. Boscowitz."	30 50
Victoria Postmaster.	75 00
John Leslie.	165 00
S. A. Roberts.	3 00
R. T. Williams.	2 75
James Bay Coal Yard.	60 00
H. Moffatt.	3 88
F. J. Hall.	13 00
Victoria Postmaster.	7 50
The "Colonist."	30 00
The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.	
Rev. Father Goddard.	17 64
Victoria Water Works.	69 60
The "Evening Standard."	18 00
Steamer "Cariboo Fly."	9 75
J. P. Burgess.	15 00
T. N. Holburn & Co.	4 25
Royal Hospital.	40 30
Edward Kelly.	37 10
A. G. House.	25 00
W. T. Drake.	5 00
Dr. G. M. Dawson.	18 00
Mary Hle-kh-kam.	200 00
C. P. E. Navigation Co.	165 00
R. T. Williams.	15 00
The National Mfg Co.	4 50
S. S. Hyams.	25 31
Ali Sing.	2 50
S. Y. Watson.	22 50
Minister of Finance and Agricul- ture, B.C.	81 00
Queen Printer.	110 38
Government Stationery Office.	7 82
	290 61
	2,520 00
S. A. Roberts.	23 00
Levi Good.	8 50
Sommes San.	1 50
	33 00
Carried forward	32,691 83
	85,174 64

Canadian Express.

For Services rendered from 29th June to 5th July, 1888.
Wages and railway fare while acting as interpreter.
Wages as messenger.

Carried forward

RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	s	cts.	s	cts.
		Brought forward.....	33	00	32,691	83
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Cowichan Agency—Concluded.</i>				
		For Wages as constable.....	20	00		
	Tom.....	Relief for sick and destitute Indians.....	137	14		
	Adams & Beaumont.....	Building material given to Indian Bill (Quill-ates-ahoc, to aid in erecting barn.....	100	00		
	do.....	Relief to destitute Indians.....	105	49		
	G. Baylockway.....	do.....	34	60		
	W. P. Jaynes.....	do.....	329	36		
	Swerued.....	Three cords wood, cut and delivered to blind Indian woman.....	6	00		
	Squimelth.....	Two.....	4	00		
	Sae-se-a-one.....	Firewood supplied to destitute Indians.....	4	00		
	B. Kuba-mult.....	do.....	4	00		
	Hoyless.....	do.....	4	00		
	S. G. Lewis.....	Relief to blind Indian.....	8	38		
	G. B. Orlando.....	do sick and destitute Indians.....	31	50		
	C. Cressler.....	do.....	13	10		
	Jay & Co.....	Sacks supplied to Indians.....	39	75		
	Adams & Beaumont.....	Six shovels supplied to Indians.....	7	50		
	L. T. Davis, M.D.....	Medical attendance on Indians.....	206	00		
	H. H. Robotham, M.D.....	do and medicines.....	134	75		
	T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines.....	107	97		
	E. Pimbury & Co.....	do.....	21	07		
	Langley & Co.....	do.....	23	00		
	Victoria Postmaster.....	Postage stamps.....	22	00		
	Cowichan Literary Institute.....	Rent of hall.....	5	00		
	John Mitchell.....	Amount of contract for erection of Indian Office.....	583	00		
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery supplied.....	34	10		
	A. W. Wilson.....	One stove and fixtures for office.....	20	95		
	H. O. Wellbourne, M.P.....	Preparing agreement between W. H. Lomas and J. Mitchell, for construction of Indian Office and buildings at Quamichan, B.C.	5	50		
	R. Dunsmuir & Sons.....	Two tons coal.....	18	83		
	J. Weiler.....	Furniture for office.....	31	68		
	Adams & Beaumont.....	Coal oil and other supplies.....	2	75		
					85,174	46

T. Shotbolt.	Paint for office.	17 00	
J. Mitchell.	Painting Indian Office.	25 00	
			2,220 42
<i>Kenickewitz Agency.</i>			
W. J. Stephens.	For Wages as carpenter.	224 00	
R. Hunt.	Provisions supplied sick and destitute Indians.	15 93	
Alert Bay Canning Co.	Supplies for do	55 02	
T. Shotbolt.	Medicines for Indians.	80 07	
Langley & Co.	do	141 36	
R. Hunt.	Rent of room, with wood supplied, 12 months to 31st Dec., 1888.	69 00	
Mathews, Richards & Tye.	Hardware supplied for Agency House, Alert Bay.	69 24	
Murhead & Mann.	Supplies for do	204 40	
W. P. Sayward.	do	54 38	
Rev. A. J. Hall.	Lumber for do	402 75	
Steamer "Cariboo Fly."	Freight charges on lumber for Agency House, Alert Bay.	71 00	
do	Passage of carpenter to work on do	10 00	
Langley & Co.	Paint for do	51 63	
Alexi.	Clearing land for erection of do	48 75	
Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Passage of carpenter from Alert Bay to Victoria.	10 00	
M. Humber.	Brick and lime supplied for Agency House.	33 90	
Rev. A. J. Hall.	Board of carpenter working on do	62 60	
do	Landing bricks and other supplies from steamer.	17 60	
S. A. Spencer.	Postage stamps.	5 00	
H. Saunders.	1 case coal oil.	3 75	
J. Weller.	Lamps supplied.	6 00	
A. W. Wilson.	1 stove and fixtures for office.	21 40	
Rev. A. J. Hall.	Paid freight on books from Ottawa to Alert Bay.	9 65	
"Daily Colonist."	Printing 1,000 vouchers.	10 00	
P. McQuade & Son.	Lime brushes and other supplies.	7 75	
Tom.	5 cords wood.	10 00	
			1,795 18
<i>North West Coast Agency.</i>			
John F. Edwards.	For Wages as boatman and cook.	20 00	
C. Todd.	Paid for supplies for destitute and sick Indians.	47 00	
M. Venn.	And given to aged and sick Indians.	10 00	
Jay & Co.	Seeds supplied to Indians.	82 80	
T. Shotbolt.	Medicines for Indians.	1,000 38	
Langley & Co.	do	642 37	
C. Todd.	Paid for medicines for Indians.	35 00	
do	Paid for postage stamps.	10 00	
E. B. Marvin.	4 yds. Canadian flag, for office.	15 00	
S. L. Kelly & Co.	2 heating stoves for agent's house.	40 00	
Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	5 tons coal for agent's office.	50 00	
C. Todd.	Petty cash disbursements.	47 62	
T. N. Hudson & Co.	Stationery.	12 50	
	Carried forward	2,012 67	
			36,707 43
			85,174 64

RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£		¢	
			£	¢	£	¢
		Brought forward	2,012	67	36,707	43
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Continued.</i>				85,174 64
		<i>North-West Coast Agency. Concluded.</i>				
		For Paid freight charges on books from Ottawa	15	35		
		do do seeds	1	00		
		Sundries for agent's office	16	50		
		Postage stamps	4	00		
		Paid for advertising <i>re</i> steamer	9	60		
					2,050	12
		<i>Kootenay Agency.</i>				
		For Cash paid for labor on Isadore's ditch, 25th May to 28th Aug	7	46	00	
		do do	229	00		
		Wages for labor on Isadore's ditch, 29th April to 2nd May, 1887	47	25		
		do do 15th April to 11th June	166	50		
		Paid for repairs to office	13	50		
		Provisions given to blind Indian, and sundry supplies and cash				
		given to destitute Indians	138	06		
		Lumber for irrigating ditches	60	50		
		Shovels and picks supplied for ditching	8	25		
		Supplies to destitute Indians	27	45		
		3 ploughs supplied to Indians	96	60		
		Seeds supplied	27	00		
		Paid for grain cradles, &c.	12	00		
		Medical attendance	211	00		
		Medicines	89	25		
		Paid Johnstone for prospecting for land	5	00		
		Postage stamps	5	00		
		Stationery supplied	71	97		
		Stove and pipes for Indian Office	5	00		
		Paid for advertising <i>re</i> irrigating ditch on Isadore's farm	9	00		
		Paid Mr. Vowell for recording the water for the Isadore ditch	2	00		
		Postage stamps	5	00		
		Outlay for provisions, &c., at conference with American Indians	8	25		
		Cash paid Indian for packing ploughs from Golden to Columbia Lakes	28	00		
		Freight paid on books, ploughs, &c.	35	14		

N. Hanson	41 00	
The "Times" Publishing Co.	28 75	
B. C. "Gazette"	15 00	2,134 47
Moore & Co.		
Pickets and scuffling for fencing round Indian Office.		
Advertising notice to divert water.		
Inserting notices of water rights.		
Medicines.		51 10
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>		
<i>Fraser Agency.</i>		
Provisions for destitute Indians		
do do	9 25	
do and clothing for Indians	23 00	
Supplies given to Indians during small-pox epidemic.	98 43	
do a blind woman and to Indians.	348 26	
do Indians with small-pox.	26 71	
Clothing given to Indians with small-pox.	870 13	
do do	339 55	
do do	461 58	
do do	290 52	
do do	53 92	
Dry goods for sick and destitute	13 00	
Provision supplied for sick and destitute	12 00	
For Clothing supplied to sick and destitute	92 50	
1 farm wagon and freight on same supplied Langley Indians.	184 20	
Seeds supplied	52 18	
Medicines supplied to Indians	135 50	
Medical attendance on Indians	262 00	
do do	88 80	
Medicines	21 25	
45 vaccine points.	46 00	
Medical attendance	33 65	
Fees for sick Indians at St. Mary's Hospital	175 00	
Services as nurse to Indians with small-pox, 28th October, 1888, to 30th January, 1889	371 75	
Medical attendance on sick and destitute Indians with small-pox	47 00	
Medical attendance on sick and on Indians with small-pox		
Quarantine guard during small-pox epidemic, 21st January to 25th February, 1889		
Medical attendance	118 00	
Medicine	27 50	
Food for cattle	53 53	
Guarding small-pox village on Seymour Creek from 24th October to 10th December, 1888.	10 00	
Nurses' small-pox patients at St. Mary's Creek	120 00	
Food for patients	135 00	
Food of coal and food wool.	7 50	
Food transport of Indians from New Westminster to Ashcroft	13 50	
Funeral expenses of Indian	9 85	
Food and clothing destroyed on account of small-pox infection	20 00	
Hire of steamer "Saturna" two days during small-pox epidemic	55 00	
	25 00	
Carried forward	5,226 86	10,952 12

RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	cts.	%	cts.
		Brought forward.....	5,226	86	40,952	12
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Continued.</i>				
		<i>Fraser Agency</i> Concluded.				
		For hire of steamer "Vancouver" 3 days during small-pox epidemic.				
		Stationery.....	75	00		
		Subscription, 1 year, to 28th May, 1889.....	22	50		
		Freight charges on books.....	5	00		
		Cash advanced to assist an Indian to rebuild his house.....	26	25		
			60	00		
					5,415	59
		<i>Kanloops Agency.</i>				
		For Supplies given to sick woman and to destitute Indians.....	9	75		
		Beer supplied to sick and destitute Indians.....	2	82		
		Seeds.....	124	00		
		Tools.....	36	25		
		Medicines.....	125	52		
		do.....	163	94		
		Medical attendance.....	248	50		
		do.....	243	50		
		Medicines.....	132	75		
		Carrriage hire.....	5	00		
		do.....	5	00		
		Postage stamps.....	10	00		
		Paid for telegrams.....	2	40		
		Wood and coal for office.....	13	50		
		1,800 lbs. coal for office.....	41	50		
		Paid freight on books from Ottawa.....	17	67		
		Digging sink hole.....	8	00		
		Lumber supplies.....	36	00		
					1,139	94
		<i>West Coast Agency.</i>				
		For Relief for destitute Indians.....			54	50
		Relief of destitute widows and orphans at Kelsonahlt from October, 1887, to June 30th, 1888.....			582	62

RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	615 10	50,161 74	
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.			
		<i>Metlakahla Industrial School</i> Concluded.			
		For Wages as cook.....	28 25		
		Services as interpreter for Agent.....	6 00		
		do.....	10 00		
		Wages as cook at Metlakahla.....	48 38		
		Services papering school, Metlakahla.....	18 00		
		Paid for repairs to Industrial School.....	22 00		
		Wages, building sewer, &c.....	14 00		
		do construction of landing sewer.....	13 75		
		do erecting water tank.....	40 00		
		Lumber supplied for Industrial School.....	335 50		
		Hot water tank.....	28 00		
		Paint and oil supplied.....	155 32		
		Two cart wheels and axle.....	30 00		
		Cooking range and fittings.....	50 00		
		Freighting lumber.....	116 40		
		Doors, &c., supplied.....	117 35		
		Chimney pipes.....	105 22		
		Hardware.....	48 23		
		Wages as carpenter for Industrial School.....	227 50		
		do chief carpenter.....	248 00		
		do carpenter.....	224 00		
		Cash paid for labor on.....	121 50		
		Return fares of three carpenters from Industrial School to Victoria.....	54 00		
		Bath tubs for Industrial School.....	30 00		
		Painting buildings.....	32 00		
		do.....	33 50		
		Fare of three carpenters from Victoria to Metlakahla school.....	54 00		
		Travelling expenses from Lytton to Industrial School.....	46 90		
		Passage of J. R. Scott from Metlakahla School to Victoria.....	18 00		
		Freighting material for school.....	201 90		
		Wall paper and supplies for school.....	22 05		
		Lumber purchased.....	72 00		
		Furniture supplied.....	364 71		
		Clothing.....	715 69		
		do.....			
		C. P. Ryan.....			
		Mrs. O. Morrison.....			
		Julia Balland.....			
		C. P. Ryan.....			
		C. Todd.....			
		H. Wright.....			
		C. Powell.....			
		Maurice Kelly.....			
		W. P. Sayward.....			
		A. & W. Wilson.....			
		E. B. Marvin.....			
		W. Grimm.....			
		S. L. Kelly & Co.....			
		Steamer "B. Boscowitz".....			
		Murhead & Mann.....			
		W. J. Keller.....			
		P. McQuade & Bro.....			
		D. M. Robertson.....			
		W. H. Robertson.....			
		A. O. Roy.....			
		C. Todd.....			
		Steamer "B. Boscowitz".....			
		A. Morrison.....			
		C. Veun.....			
		L. Washburne.....			
		Steamer "B. Boscowitz".....			
		J. R. Scott.....			
		Steamer "B. Boscowitz".....			
		do.....			
		John Weiler.....			
		C. Todd.....			
		John Weiler.....			
		C. Strouss & Co.....			

2 clocks	do	9 50
2 Wanzer lamps supplied	do	8 00
2 brels, corned beef	do	24 00
A. & W. Wilson	do	45 15
Stoves and fixtures	do	34 38
25 pns. boys' boots, balmorals, supplied for school.		38 51
Tools		291 90
Provisions		192 80
Stationery		119 40
Sundry accounts for school		35 25
Blankets and sundries for school		5 25
4 bks straw and wharfage		35 75
Labor as carpenter		69 50
Personal expenses for board, &c., 12th Nov. to 21st Feb., 1889.		22 36
Lead pipes supplied		35 50
Transport, board and lodging of J. R. Scott looking for pupils		22 70
Cooking utensils		60 00
1 Domestic sewing machine		52 70
Crockery supplied		17 20
1 doz. hens, crating and freight		102 75
27 1/2 cords wood		17 00
Passage of cook from Victoria to school		17 55
Advertising for cook for school		48 00
Making water tanks for school and freight charges		33 50
Boarding and lodging pupils		18 10
Paid for making sheets and other expenses		15 75
Sundry expenses in getting pupils		87 71
Nails, paint, wall paper and other expenses		73 00
Premium for insuring school buildings		9 36
Wall paper supplied		7 50
1 ton potatoes		29 75
3 1/2 tons coal supplied		6 00
Lumber supplied for building sewer		35 00
3,500 ft. lumber for repairs		27 00
3 bks salmon		10 25
A. C. Phillips and Isaac		25 75
8 bushels of potatoes for balance and freight		3 50
Langre & Co.		
T. W. Fletcher		
Van Vollenburgh & Bro.		
A. & W. Wilson		
Ames, Holden & Co.		
P. McQuade & Son		
Welch, Ritchie & Co.		
T. N. Hibben & Co.		
J. R. Scott		
John Cunningham		
John Cunningham Bros.		
C. Powell		
J. J. R. Scott		
A. & W. Wilson		
R. Cunningham		
A. & W. Wilson		
T. W. Fletcher		
John Weller		
R. J. Cunningham		
J. Cunningham		
Van. Pac. Ry. Navigation Co.		
Victoria "Colohist"		
Mumplehead & Mann		
B. Veon		
J. J. R. Scott		
do		
J. Cunningham		
W. Welch, Ritchie & Co.		
J. Weller		
L. Goodery		
Steiner & B. Fraser & Co.		
H. W. Pitt		
S. Pellam		
R. Cunningham		
Van Vollenburgh & Bro.		

Figure 1: Schematic representation of the experimental design. The diagram shows a vertical timeline of events. At the top, 'Pre' is marked with '100% 100% 100%'. Below this, 'Post' is marked with '100% 100% 100%'. The timeline is divided into three sections: 'Pre', 'Post', and 'Post'. The 'Pre' section includes 'Pre' and 'Post' markers. The 'Post' section includes 'Post' and 'Post' markers. The 'Post' section includes 'Post' and 'Post' markers. The timeline ends with 'Post' and 'Post' markers.

(ii) $\mathcal{S}(0) \subseteq \mathcal{S}(1)$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2
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$$\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{F}'$$

Compositum rubrum W. & A. 1850.

[illegible]
$$\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$$

f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7	f_8	f_9	f_{10}	f_{11}	f_{12}	f_{13}	f_{14}	f_{15}	f_{16}	f_{17}	f_{18}	f_{19}	f_{20}	f_{21}	f_{22}	f_{23}	f_{24}	f_{25}	f_{26}	f_{27}	f_{28}	f_{29}	f_{30}	f_{31}	f_{32}	f_{33}	f_{34}	f_{35}	f_{36}	f_{37}	f_{38}	f_{39}	f_{40}	f_{41}	f_{42}	f_{43}	f_{44}	f_{45}	f_{46}	f_{47}	f_{48}	f_{49}	f_{50}	f_{51}	f_{52}	f_{53}	f_{54}	f_{55}	f_{56}	f_{57}	f_{58}	f_{59}	f_{60}	f_{61}	f_{62}	f_{63}	f_{64}	f_{65}	f_{66}	f_{67}	f_{68}	f_{69}	f_{70}	f_{71}	f_{72}	f_{73}	f_{74}	f_{75}	f_{76}	f_{77}	f_{78}	f_{79}	f_{80}	f_{81}	f_{82}	f_{83}	f_{84}	f_{85}	f_{86}	f_{87}	f_{88}	f_{89}	f_{90}	f_{91}	f_{92}	f_{93}	f_{94}	f_{95}	f_{96}	f_{97}	f_{98}	f_{99}	f_{100}
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RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
			\$	cts.	\$
		Brought forward.....	2,314	85	59,763 99
		SCREENS. <i>Continued.</i>			
		<i>Expeditures under W. S. Jennett—Concluded.</i>			
		For Wages as axeman.....			157 42
	B. W. Swanwick.....	do			268 08
	J. W. Edgson.....	do canoe man and axeman			182 00
	Wash.....	do axeman			182 00
	Boston.....	do canoe man			38 00
	Richard.....	do canoe man and axeman			125 00
	Jacob.....	do cook			157 42
	Al Lang.....	do head chainman			138 33
	E. A. Dickinson.....	do axeman			119 66
	R. H. Arundel.....	do do			122 00
	Autome.....	do do			72 25
	A. D. Morgan.....	do do			21 00
	Johny.....	do do			110 66
	Al Sam.....	do cook			30 50
	W. S. Jennett.....	Paid wages			1,263 65
	do	Board of party			6 50
	do	Board and lodging for surveyor			20 00
	do	do party			65 75
	do	Paid for transport			70 00
	W. S. Jennett.....	Passage of W. S. Jennett and party			2 25
	Steamer "E. Boscowitz"	Paid transport			3 00
	J. W. Edgson.....	do			4 50
	Al Lang.....	do			4 50
	S. A. Dickinson.....	do			4 50
	W. H. Wilkinson.....	do			4 50
	R. A. Arundel.....	do			4 50
	J. W. Edgson.....	do			5 00
	A. D. Morgan.....	do			3 00
	Al Sam.....	do			15 00
	Steamer "Red Star"	Passage and meals of survey party			65 00
	do "Jubilee"	do			102 10
	C. P. Railway Co.	Railway fares			14 50
	J. P. Burgess.....	Two ranging pickets, camp table and other supplies			19 00
	Clarke & Nicholson	Tinware supplied			27 65
	Clarke & Nicholson	Stores			61 93
	P. McQuade & Son.....	Tents and other outfit supplies			

W. S. Jennett.....	Paid for sundry do	6 00
M. W. Watt & Co.....	Stationery.....	11 00
W. S. Jennett.....	Petty cash disbursements.....	69 53
"Daily Colonist".....	Printing 1,000 vouchers.....	10 00
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	2 55
J. P. Burgess.....	Two ringing pickets and painting.....	7 00
Hudsons Bay Co.....	Repairs to canoe.....	12 00
		5,750 85
<i>Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.</i>		
For Salary as surveyor, 12 months to June 30, 1889.....		
E. M. Skinner.....	Wages as head chainman.....	1,800 00
G. R. Porter.....	do second chainman.....	130 32
H. E. Boulton.....	do cook.....	384 96
F. E. Lusty.....	do axeman.....	333 99
J. Ball.....	do do.....	85 15
W. H. Porter.....	do do.....	120 00
J. D. Cameron.....	do do.....	221 66
Jim (Indian).....	do canoe-man, with canoe.....	162 00
M. L. Nicholson.....	do do.....	119 35
J. M. Curtis.....	do second chainman.....	184 00
J. Rowan.....	do do.....	100 00
G. Komano.....	do canoe-man.....	255 00
Julian.....	do do.....	69 00
Piel.....	do do.....	6 00
Leo.....	do do.....	1 50
F. A. R. Mountain.....	do do.....	109 33
J. A. Watson.....	do do.....	109 33
J. Hursb.....	do do.....	109 33
William.....	do do.....	16 50
Timothy.....	do do.....	16 50
George.....	do do.....	16 50
Joseph.....	do do.....	16 50
Tom.....	do do.....	25 50
E. M. Skinner.....	Petty cash disbursements.....	5 00
G. M. Donald.....	Board and lodging for survey party.....	26 75
E. M. Skinner.....	Board for party.....	6 00
R. Watkins.....	Board and lodging for survey party.....	23 75
Skinner & Dunthorn.....	Provision of E. M. Skinner and party.....	8 50
E. M. Skinner.....	Paid for transport.....	15 50
Steamer "Anah.....	Freighting canoe.....	56 25
do.....	Provision of E. M. Skinner and party.....	8 50
E. M. Skinner.....	Sundry outfit supplies.....	66 24
F. McQuade & Son.....	Tents and outfit supplies.....	9 65
J. B. Holmes.....	Cooking utensils.....	43 00
E. F. Marvin & Co.....	Tent and flag.....	11 10
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	67 14
James Bay Post House.....	Repairing canoe.....	
Carried forward.....		5,985 01
		59,703 99

RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	cts.	%	cts.
		Brought forward.....	5,485 01		5,750 85	50,763 99
		<i>Surveys Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Expenditure under E. M. Skinner—Concluded.</i>				
	J. P. Burgess.....	For Repairing boxes and two ranging pickets.....	7 00			
	E. M. Skinner.....	Petty cash disbursements.....	14 75		6,006 76	
	S. P. Tuck.....	For Salary as surveyor three months to 31st August, 1888.....			450 00	
	W. A. Baillie Graham.....	Surveying three Indians reserves at Kootenay.....			200 00	
		Total Expenditures for surveys.....				12,107 61
		<i>Reserve Commission.</i>				
	P. O'Reilly.....	For Salary as commissioner, 12 months to 30th June, 1889.....	3,499 92			
	A. H. Green.....	Salary as surveyor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889.....	1,350 00			
	J. Phillips.....	Wages as chainman and axeman.....	200 00			
	Peter.....	do guide, with canoe.....	30 00			
	W. Hunt.....	do interpreter and guide.....	22 00			
	E. W. Brodie.....	do do.....	50 00			
	P. Veau.....	do pilot.....	6 00			
	O. Morrison.....	Salary as interpreter.....	63 00			
	Thomas.....	Wages do.....	12 50			
	Tom.....	do do.....	10 00			
	Meskill.....	do do with horse.....	48 00			
	A. Tubb.....	do chainman and axeman.....	74 19			
	William.....	do interpreter.....	42 50			
	Moquima.....	do guide.....	7 00			
	F. G. Wolfenden.....	Copying conversation between Reserve Commissioner and Indians at Metlakatla, Fort Simpson and Nias River.....	12 00			
	S. A. Roberts.....	Copying documents in the Indian Office, Victoria.....	10 50			
	A. H. Green.....	Board allowance.....	375 00			
	P. O'Reilly.....	do do.....	780 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Provisions.....	4 75			
	The Marine Department.....	Supplies for Mr. Green at different times.....	195 00			

F. H. Price.....	do	Board of Mr. Green and party on steamer "Sir J. Douglas"	61 46
T. Daly.....	do	Board and lodging for Mr. Green	4 50
Lequime Bros.....	do	do	8 00
H. Johnstone.....	do	do	8 00
John Christian.....	do	do	12 25
G. D. Jones.....	do	do	20 50
Bligh & Lyne.....	do	do	7 00
Thos. Ellis.....	do	do	4 00
C. P. R. Navigation Co.....	do	Sundry supplies	10 00
W. Hunt.....	do	Freight on stationery from Ottawa	16 35
Joseph.....	do	Freight on stationery from Ottawa	3 00
Timothy.....	do	do	5 00
J. R. Edwards.....	do	Hire of canoe and crew	13 00
G. Kinsada.....	do	do	22 00
Charley.....	do	do	48 00
Stephen.....	do	do	48 00
George.....	do	do	8 00
Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway.....	do	Railway fares	13 00
Victoria Transfer Co.....	do	Horse hire	4 75
H. Johnstone.....	do	Hire of wagon and horses	33 00
Steamer "Yosemite".....	do	Fares on steamer	35 00
C. P. Railway Co.....	do	Railway fares	18 00
D. Nicolson.....	do	Transport	15 50
J. A. Schubert.....	do	Horse hire	82 00
T. D. Short.....	do	Charter of steamer "Jubilee" on Okanagan Lake for use of Reserve	4 00
D. C. Cummings.....	do	Commissioner and party at different times	19 00
T. Ellis.....	do	Four fares on steamer "Red Star"	81 00
L. Bavier.....	do	Transport	9 00
Thomas.....	do	Hire of wagon and horses	58 50
Schubert Bros.....	do	Transport	10 00
A. H. Green.....	do	do	25 00
P. O'Reilly.....	do	do	27 00
Scoutdale.....	do	do	38 75
Jimmy.....	do	do	195 60
De la Motte and Marine.....	do	Railway and Pullman fares from Victoria to Ottawa and return	30 00
C. Fenne.....	do	Transport	33 00
T. N. Holden & Co.....	do	Charter of steamer "Sir James Douglas" 2nd Aug to 10th Sept, 88	2,000 20
The "Colonist".....	do	Keep of Government horses	36 00
Victoria Postmaster.....	do	Stationery	22 20
A. H. Green.....	do	Printing vouchers	7 00
Hudson Bay Company.....	do	Postage stamps	35 00
Tom.....	do	Postage stamps	12 02
T. Daly.....	do	Sundries for office	4 00
Lequime Bros.....	do	Outs and fuel for office	6 00
H. Johnstone.....	do	Sundries	21 50
W. Bickford.....	do	do	1 00
	do	Repairs to office furniture	2 00
	do	Repairs to office furniture	8 75
		Carried forward	10,696 53

RETURN B. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	c/s.	c/s.	c/s.
		Brought forward	10,696 53		71,211 60
		RESERVE COMMISSION— <i>Concluded.</i>			
		For One electric lamp and lamp fittings	4 75		
	I. Weiler	Express charges on stationery	1 75		
	Dominion Express Co.	Expenses incurred in proceeding from Puget Sound and Portland			
	W. A. Russell	in connection with the purchase of a steamboat for the Indian			
		Department	55 90		
	C. P. R. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	7 65		
	J. Schl.	One office desk with compartments for records	45 00		
		Total Expenditure, Reserve Commission			10,811 58
		do in British Columbia			82,923 18
		Appropriation brought forward from page 32			85,174 64
		Expenditure			82,923 18
		Balance unexpended			2,251 46

RECAPITULATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Appropriation for General Purposes.....	63,837	64				
Expenditure.....	59,703	99				
Unexpended.....	11,837	00				
Appropriation for Surveys.....	12,407	61				
Expenditure.....						4,133 65
Over-Expended.....						
Appropriation for Reserve Commission.....	9,500	00				
Expenditure.....	10,811	58	570	61		
Over-Expended.....			1,311	58		
Total amount over-expended on Surveys and Reserve Commission.....					1,882	19
Balance unexpended on the whole Appropriation.....					2,251	46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
51 Vic., c. 2.	Sundry persons.	ANNUITIES UNDER TREATIES.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2.			148,865 00	
		Balance transferred from 1887-88.			27,084 00	
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>			175,949 00	
		8 Chiefs, each \$25.	200 00			
		28 Headmen, each \$15.	420 00			
		2,394 Indians, each \$5.	11,970 00			
		Arrears.	545 00			
		Miles Cochrane, arrears for years 1871-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84.	74 00			
		St. Peter's Band.	61 00			
		Albert Cochrane, arrears for 1871-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85.	64 00			
		Mrs. Margaret Work <i>nee</i> Saunders, arrears for 1871-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80.	70 00			
		John Saunders, arrears for 1873-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89.	50 00			
		of No. 361, St. Peter's Band.	50 00			
		Commutation of annuity.	50 00			
		Mrs. Catherine Ann Michaud, No. 336, St. Peter's Band.	50 00			
		Miss Mary Elizabeth Clouston, No. 511.	50 00			
		Miss Catherine Gilliland, No. 77.	13,557 00			
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
		6 Chiefs.	150 00			
		24 Headmen.	360 00			
		6,878 Indians.	3,220 00			
		Arrears.	120 00			
		A. Doeharne, arrears for 1887, self and wife, No. 15, Elk and Flow Lake Band.	10 00			
		J. G. Tait, arrears for five years, 1886 to 1890, No. 13, Lake Manitoba Band.	25 00			
		Carried forward.	3,455 00			
			17,512 00		175,949 00	

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	Cts.	%	Cts.
		Brought forward.....			17,512 00	175,919 00
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	Sundry persons.....	29 Chiefs.....	725 00			
		84 Headmen.....	1,260 00			
		2,698 Indians.....	13,490 00			
		Arrears.....	340 00			
				15,815 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
		22 Chiefs.....	550 00			
		82 Headmen.....	1,245 00			
		3,914 Indians.....	19,570 00			
		Arrears.....	1,065 00			
		Xavier LeMere, arrears for seven persons, 1882, No. 14, Muscow- quon's Band.....	35 00			
		J. A. Markle, paid annuity to No. 42, South Quill's Band, 1888.....	5 00			
				23,310 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
		9 Chiefs.....	225 00			
		24 Headmen.....	360 00			
		2,960 Indians.....	14,800 00			
		Arrears.....	320 00			
		J. Reader, cash advanced to pay arrears to Half-broods, Pas Agency.....	130 00			
				15,835 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
		16 Chiefs.....	400 00			
		54 Headmen.....	810 00			
		3,242 Indians.....	16,210 00			
		Arrears.....	680 00			
		Annities (being the first payments to new adherents to the Treaty at Green Lake)— 2 Chiefs at \$32.....				64 00

8 Headmen at \$22	176 00
367 Indians at \$12	4,404 00
Mrs. M. L'Arondelle, arrears for 4 persons, 1883, No. 16, Stragglers	20 00
Marguerite Ouellette, arrears for 2 persons, 1884, Battleford Agency	10 00
J. McCallum, arrears of annuity No. 11, 6 persons, 1881 to 1888	280 00
J. Deschamps do do 3, 7 do 1880	315 00
Paul Desrochers do do 13, 1882 to 1888	35 00
Margaret Jeanlain do do 5 do	35 00
NOTE.—These four Indians belong to Kopowmiskemen's Band at Green Lake.	
Commutation of annuity:	
Alexandre Loyer, No. 132, daughter of No. 5, Michel's Band	50 00
Margaret Cardinal, No. 11, Beaver Lake Band	50 00
Matilda Cardinal, No. 11, Lac La Piche Band	50 00
Mrs. D. Leblanc, No. 99, Attackacoop's Band	50 00
23,639 00	
Treaty No. 7.	
8 Chiefs	200 00
15 Headmen	675 00
5,723 Indians	28,615 00
Arrears	95 00
Emma Jones, arrears of annuity, 1877 to 1888	67 00
do commutation of annuity	50 00
29,702 00	
Total Expenditure.	125,813 00
Balance unexpended.	50,136 00

NOTE.—The following amounts were withheld from rebel Indians at the payments of 1888:

Saddle Lake	180 00
Battleford	7,295 00
Union Lake	5,615 00
Peace Hills	100 00
Duck Lake	1,305 00
Carlton	1,360 00
	16,155 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supdt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
51 Vic., c. 2 and 52 Vic., c. 2		AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.							
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2						26,651 00	
		do 52 Vic., c. 2						345 00	
		EXPENDITURE.						26,996 00	
51 Vic., c. 2 and 52 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co.	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>							
		For Supplies delivered under contract							
		1 order for Russian River Band					131 37		
		1 order for hardware for Russian River Band					85 00		
		1 hay rake and renewal part, Long Plain Band					19 43		
		1 mower for Long Plain Band					43 65		
		Freighting cob mill					65 00		
		Paid for repairs to implements					3 00		
							8 35		
								355 70	
51 Vic., c. 2 and 52 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co.	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>							
		For Freightage supplies						7 50	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>							
		For Supplies delivered under contract, 1887-88							
		do do 1887-88					10 00		
		do do 1888-89					5 00		
							242 80		
								257 80	
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>							
51 Vic., c. 2 and 52 Vic., c. 2	J. McCrae, H. Robertson, Massey Mfg. Co., Pachan, W. Lockley	For 1 grindstone, mounted					1 50		
		Sundries for repairs					23 85		
		Repairs and renewal parts					53 65		
		do to plough points					5 00		
		do to ploughs					30 05		

C. McCasker	Casting and repairs	6 00
H. Steele	Blacksmithing	3 25
Mullolland, Bros.	Sundries for thrasher	8 50
Watson Mfg. Co.	Repairs to reapers	25 78
J. E. Davoust	Blacksmithing	4 50
D. A. McDonald	Renewal part of reapers	75 20
J. D. Shihald	Iron and coal	18 00
J. A. Marshall	Mower skins and sections	16 80
J. Laue	Repairs to waggon	6 50
T. Yemdle	do	6 00
W. Brass	Blacksmithing	35 75
L. Courtois	Making wooden ox collars	15 00
Routh & Love	do	15 00
L. Courtois	1,900 lbs. iron	89 73
Van Allen & Angus	Burning charcoal	10 00
do	Renewal parts for machine	49 80
J. McEwen	Plough beams	24 00
G. Armatage	Steel, iron and coal	65 02
O. W. Evans	Treating sleighs and repairs	10 50
do	Cad and tin	18 50
J. A. Kerr	Repairs	2 25
Hudson Bay Co.	Tool and iron supplied	75 68
S. L. Piper & Son	Supplies delivered under contract	3,357 20
S. & H. Forbridge	do	42 43
Merrick & Anderson	do	316 41
Ball Farming Co.	do	44 94
S. H. Caswell	1 steam thrasher	1,000 00
Mullolland & Bros	12 hay fork handles	3 00
W. Robertson	2 spinning wheels and other supplies	21 35
A. W. Taylor	1 hand roller	37 00
H. A. Vford	1 wagon	68 56
Merrick & Anderson	2 plough beams and clevises	15 37
do	1 harvester and 3 waggons	272 50
do	1 cook stove for Chief Cope	31 50
do	2 scales	18 70
Massy Mfg. Co.	1 mower and rake	100 00
H. Reed	2 pairs sweat pads	3 00
H. S. Wellbrook	Plough beams and handles	36 65
Manwaring & Wright	4 yaltons machine oil	3 20
J. H. Ashburn	Gravel and ties	21 00
J. Howzell	3 double waggons	210 00
C. E. Fiddis	1 wagon	78 00
R. D. McNaughton	1 cook stove for Red Thunder	18 15
J. W. Smith	10 ladders	0 80
S. H. Caswell	10 ladders	7 50
Patterson & Bro	12 plough handles	6 00
Buchanan & Co	Hatpins, leather and hoods	8 50
Sundry persons	Freighting	169 91

7,290 51

Carried forward

7,821 51

96,996 00

R.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	c		c		c	
			¢	cts.	¢	cts.	¢	cts.
		Brought forward	7,821	51	23,996	00		
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.						
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>						
	S. & H. Barbridge	For harness delivered under contract			40	00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	8 ox collars			37	00		
	G. F. Munroe	Paid for sundries for Indians			38	00		
	J. Reader				2	13		
							117	13
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>						
	Massey Mfg. Co.	For repairs and renewal parts			80	90		
	Ross & Bros.	Sundry supplies			15	75		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract, 1887-88			138	36		
	C. McCusker	Renewal parts			4	75		
	G. P. Sanderson	Repairing thresher and renewal parts supplied			25	50		
	P. G. Baber & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract			91	00		
	P. G. Gray	1 mower given to Louis Ball			122	40		
	J. H. Ashtown	Brands, dies and members supplied			29	25		
	J. A. Kerr	2 closets of tools and other supplies			88	50		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract, 1888-89			5,920	17		
	do	Renewal parts			10	42		
	H. Richardson	1 pitman for mower			6	65		
	S. & H. Barbridge	Harness supplied under contract			280	45		
	N. L. Piper & Son	Contract supplies			5	15		
	E. Looby	Brands supplied and repairing machinery			15	75		
	Gray & Fielders	Renewal parts for mower and reaper supplied			15	20		
	A. Cole	Repairing machinery			8	00		
	I. McCall	do and brands			20	50		
	H. S. Westbrook	3 pair plough handles			3	00		
	A. McKenzie	Renewal parts for reaper and mowers			26	50		
	The Commercial Bank of Manitoba	1 steam engine and thresher supplied Chief Pagan and Band			1,000	00		
	A. Macdonald	Supplies for repairing machinery			9	02		
	C. P. Railway Co.	Freight charges on engine and thresher			53	00		
	Mahaffy & Clinksill	do			1,214	00		
	do	Sundry supplies for repairs to machinery			12	22		

do	2 oilers.....	0 50
Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Contract supplies.....	31 15
Prince Bros.	Rubber packing for thresher.....	2 00
R. W. Dubuque.....	2 oilers, and repairs to threshers.....	8 25
I. G. Baker & Co.	Iron supplied.....	7 74
Westbrook & Fairchild.....	8 plough beams.....	9 75
I. G. Baker & Co.	3 horse seeders delivered at Bathford under contract 1882-83.....	270 00
W. Stohar & Co.	4 hoes.....	1 20
Van Allen & Augur.....	29 plough points.....	80 00
J. W. Smith.....	Renewal parts for thresher.....	13 85
G. Ellis.....	Repairing implements.....	20 15
Joseph Norn.....	Blacksmithing.....	10 00
Sundry parties.....	Freighting.....	137 35
		9,794 98
	<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>	
I. G. Baker & Co.	For 1 wheel for hawking plough.....	4 50
J. B. Smith.....	Repairing mowers, and renewal parts.....	24 80
Iron.....	24 large poles for hay rack.....	8 75
W. F. Foster.....	Brands and blacksmithing.....	62 75
I. G. Baker & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.....	192 00
do	Sundry supplies.....	8 15
N. L. Piper & Son.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	39 55
J. W. Smith.....	Tools supplied.....	7 65
J. H. Ashdown.....	Brands and dies.....	1 50
Hobson's Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.....	1,217 90
Jarrett Bros.	Brands.....	10 00
E. & C. Gurney Co.	1 scale and stamping.....	100 02
S. & H. Burdick.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	113 00
J. D. Quail.....	2 carbines and renewal parts for waggon.....	11 75
J. D. Sillard & Co.	2 waggon.....	136 00
Patterson & Bow.....	Renewal parts.....	88 29
A. R. Springett.....	Paid for sharpening pit saws.....	7 50
R. McCrea.....	Blacksmithing.....	3 50
A. S. Grady.....	do.....	1 25
F. Houno.....	Making 2 set cart harness.....	3 00
Sundry parties.....	Freighting.....	55 82
	Total Expenditure.....	2,549 37
	Balance unexpended.....	29,282 99
		6,713 01

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th JUNE, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VAN KOUCHINET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

C—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	¢	cts.	¢	cts.
		SEED GRAIN.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic, c. 2.				3,570 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
	J. Scott.....	For Seed potatoes.....		8 00		
	J. A. Summers.....	Seeds supplied for distribution.....		34 00		
	Chester & Co.....	Garden seeds.....		4 55		
	H. Sturton.....	1 bushel onions supplied for seed.....		1 50		
	A. M. Muckle.....	Paid for seed corn.....		36 65		
	Indians.....	Seed potatoes.....		10 50		
	G. Tucker.....	do. wheat.....		43 50		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		5 00	142 80	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	W. Sifton.....	For Seed potatoes.....			315 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Seed potatoes, seed wheat, barley and oats.....		462 31		
	Chester & Co.....	Seed supplied.....		31 65		
	W. Oliver.....	Storage and shipping seed for Indians.....		49 10		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		242 49	784 95	
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	J. Clempson.....	For Seed potatoes.....		32 00		
	Joseph Mountain Trading Co.....	Turnip seed.....		2 00		
	W. S. Grant.....	Paid for seed potatoes.....		27 20		
	C. Guchrist.....	20 barrels wild rice.....		200 00		

Seeds supplied for distribution.		
J. A. Simmers.....	160 sacks for distribution of seed.	605 50
W. Sutherland.....	Seed wheat.....	14 40
J. B. Lloyd.....	do.....	180 00
Lame, Fox.....	do.....	18 00
J. P. Webster.....	Seed oats.....	28 00
J. Beyer.....	do barley.....	5 60
W. B. Moore.....	do oats.....	24 00
J. Greenlay.....	do potatoes.....	30 00
A. Gaddie.....	do wheat.....	14 80
Routh & Co.....	do do.....	124 00
Flax seed.....	do.....	25 10
Seed potatoes.....	do.....	75 00
Sutherland & Aberton.....	do.....	66 34
J. D. Silbald & Co.....	do peas and rye.....	34 00
R. D. McNaughton.....	do do.....	35 00
R. Green.....	do do.....	18 00
J. Hollis.....	do do.....	44 35
Indians.....	do wheat and potatoes.....	87 15
J. M. Laurie.....	do do.....	3 25
W. Hudson.....	do do.....	12 50
T. Baylen.....	do do.....	15 00
V. Grempeaux.....	do do.....	9 25
G. Ramville.....	do do.....	8 00
M. Morrison.....	do do.....	12 40
N. Morrison.....	do do.....	6 25
W. May.....	do do.....	5 25
W. G. Pettigell.....	Turnip seed.....	26 00
J. Milligan.....	do.....	3 00
J. R. Packett.....	Seed potatoes.....	16 78
Taylor Bros.....	do.....	20 00
James McNaughton.....	do.....	37 00
E. A. W. R. McKenzie.....	do potatoes.....	32 00
Kerr & Young.....	do do.....	1 00
A. McNab.....	do do.....	19 80
A. Arken.....	do do.....	25 00
A. Chet.....	do do.....	12 75
J. Green.....	do wheat.....	26 50
Hood & Tay Co.....	do do.....	11 20
J. J. Mann.....	do do.....	3 00
McKay & Singarick.....	do do.....	7 62
W. Metcalfe.....	do do.....	333 09
Sundry persons.....	do do.....	
Total.....		3,339 74
For Seed test dose.....		
do do.....	do do.....	93 75
do do.....	do do.....	273 10
do do.....	do do.....	115 00
do do.....	do do.....	126 90
do do.....	do do.....	608 75
Freighting.....		
Total.....		4,191 38
Carried forward.....		3,570 00

Treated Nov. 6.

C—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.
		Brought forward					4,191	38		3,570 00
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i>								
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>								
		For Seed potatoes.....								
	J. B. Desroches.....	do wheat.....				118				00
	T. Hunter.....	do potatoes.....				7				50
	D. Rose.....	do oats, barley, wheat and potatoes.....				30				00
	Indians.....	do do.....				133				38
	X. Plante.....	do potatoes.....				25				00
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do barley and turnip seed.....				149				00
	J. Dreaver.....	do oats.....				30				00
	Urta & Longfellow.....	do potatoes.....				427				15
	A. D. McNab.....	do wheat.....				30				00
	J. Lepotac.....	do barley.....				23				00
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Paid Indians for picking over seed potatoes.....				6				00
	Caswell Bros.....	Seed peas.....				8				75
	W. Platt.....	do oats.....				8				40
	A. McNab.....	do potatoes, oats and barley.....				93				45
	R. Melver.....	do barley.....				18				69
	J. Turner.....	do wheat.....				10				00
	T. Humphrey.....	do potatoes.....				8				87
	W. Stobart & Co.....	do do.....				45				00
	S. German.....	do wheat.....				2				00
	S. Steinhauser.....	do do.....				13				75
	T. O. Davis.....	do barley and potatoes.....				24				89
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....				98				37
								1,382		11
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>								
		For Seed potatoes.....								
	Indians.....	Unloading car of potatoes.....				60				00
	Leeson & Scott.....	Seeds.....				15				00
	J. A. Summers.....	Seed potatoes.....				27				50
	J. Bell.....	do oats.....				34				72
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do potatoes.....				165				00
	J. McFarlane.....	do do.....				214				23
	J. McNab.....	do do.....				35				57

A. L. Cameron .....	.....	.....	2 58
Lindsay & Cutting .....	.....	.....	120 00
J. Bamernan .....	.....	.....	35 90
Sundry persons .....	.....	.....	24 51
Clover and timothy seed.....	.....	.....	.....
Seed potatoes.....	.....	.....	.....
do barley and oats.....	.....	.....	.....
Freighting.....	.....	.....	735 01
Total Expenditure.....	.....	.....	6,258 50
Over-expended .....	.....	.....	2,688 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

D.—INDIANS OF MANTOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%
51 Vic., c. 2.....		CATTLE AND Pigs.							
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2.....							
		Balance from 1887-88.....							
		EXPENDITURE.							
		<i>Treaty Nos. 1 and 2.</i>							
		No expenditure.							
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>							
		For Freight charges on cow from Fort Francis to North West Bay.....							
		do							
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>							
		For 1 bull.....							
		Driving cattle.....							
		1 ox.....							
		H. Finch.....							
		R. H. Wiggins.....							
		B. Lawford.....							
		C. McDougall.....							
		Skrimpe & Pryon.....							
		Big Darkness.....							
		W. McIntosh.....							
		D. B. Ross.....							
		G. Cook.....							
		J. Hollis.....							
		F. W. Denny.....							
		C. Pratt.....							
		T. Huslop.....							
		P. Gallagher.....							
		Moose Mountain Trading Co.....							
		Fielders & Edmiston.....							
		2 bulls.....							
		2 heifers.....							
		50 heifers and 2 bulls.....							
		100 70							
		76 00							
		3,463 20							

<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		
McKenzie & Smith..... Hudson Bay Co.,	For Transport of cow. Freighting cattle.....	24 60 51 00
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>		
Louis..... D. L. Clark..... Norris & Carey..... Barker & Damals..... A. Cameron..... W. Stollant & Co.,	For Driving cattle..... 4 oxen with harness, 26 do and 8 cows 6 do 1 bull and 2 cows 2 oxen 2 do 2 do 2 do 6 sows and 1 boar, 50 heifers and 3 bulls 4 oxen 2 heifers 1 bull 1 oxen C. M. Damals, A. Doug P. Robinson H. Mitchell Fiddlers & Edmiston J. Wright J. Norris.....	12 00 300 00 2,480 00 430 00 140 00 135 00 125 00 120 00 58 00 1,590 00 310 00 70 00 85 00 270 00 60 00 80 00 60 00 240 00 50 00 260 00
		6,895 00
J. D. Sibbald & Co.,	For 9 oxen..... Driving cattle.....	787 50 10 00
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>		
Total Expenditure.....		11,363 55
Balance over expended.....		3,352 65

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Suplt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

C. P. Railway Co. Sundry persons.	Railway fares of Indians. Freighting.	Treaty No. 4.	4 60 104 14	5,667 82	15,754 16	10,106 76	354,319 00
Regina Milling Co.	For 977 sacks flour (contract)						
Joyner & Elkington.	1,4757 do do				1,576 65		
Ogilvie Milling Co.	1,574 do do				3,425 65		
Moose Mountain Trading Co.	174 do do				3,159 01		
Indians.	50 do do				391 50		
J. Reaman.	50 do do				150 00		
The Assinippi Milling Co.	200 do do				107 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	150 do do				455 00		
Mitchell & Bucknell.	50 do do				462 00		
J. Taylor.	11,830 lbs. beef (contract)				141 25		
J. P. Hill.	16,173 do do				880 17		
Routh & Love.	14,693 do do				1,135 13		
J. G. Turfitt.	1,375 do do				1,112 09		
Gray & Bell.	2,687 do do				135 76		
W. L. Atherton.	2,194 do do				138 83		
R. Irvine.	1,437 do do				156 50		
N. Holson.	1,445 do do				115 00		
W. A. Heath.	1,745 do do				139 60		
W. A. Atherton.	2,519 do do				176 33		
J. Turton.	54 do do				3 78		
J. Jackson.	4,927 do do (contract)				344 89		
O. Soup.	101 do do				10 10		
J. Milligan.	600 do do				42 00		
P. Pelletier.	1,000 do do				71 00		
A. Gaudier.	560 do do				39 76		
Sheep.	198 do do				35 35		
Joseph LeRat.	851 do do				60 63		
Nepelapness.	340 do do				21 14		
P. Pelletier.	1,408 do do				100 00		
Kahke-wis-tah-w.	986 do do				70 00		
W. H. Lee.	1,127 do do				80 01		
Sagwayson.	600 do do				39 00		
Old Englishman.	280 do do				26 98		
J. Elliott.	108 do do				33 22		
Keshane.	1,317 do do				115 02		
E. J. Brooks.	511 do do				37 87		
Star Blanket.	1,000 do do				240 00		
	689 do do				48 23		
	Loss, cost of hay supplied				15 19		
A. McDonald.	2 Voke oxen for beef				3 01		
G. Lawford.	5 steers for beef				280 00		
	Carried forward				150 00		
					15,754 16		
					10,106 76		
					354,319 00		

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.		cts.		cts.	
			%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.
		Brought forward.....	...	15,754 16	10,106 76	354,319 00		
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.						
		Treaty No. 4—Continued.						
		637 lbs. beef.....		43 79				
	Dry Walker.....	2 oxen to replace cattle killed for beef.....		100 00				
	J. Delanger.....	do do do.....		60 00				
	Row Legs.....	1 ox do do.....		50 00				
	Antoine Sayer.....	1 ox do do.....		50 00				
	Etonappi.....	1 ox do do.....		35 00				
	Moses.....	1 cow do do.....		45 01				
	P. Cahill.....	1 ox do do.....		135 00				
	A. A. Drumick.....	2 oxen do do.....		119 59				
	N. Holson.....	5 do do do.....		300 00				
	A. McDonald.....	2 do do do.....		35 99				
	E. A. W. R. McKenzie.....	2 do do do.....		40 00				
	L. Thompson.....	2 heifers do do.....		140 00				
	Star Blanket.....	1 ox do do.....		45 00				
	J. Hewitt.....	2 oxen do do.....		85 00				
	Camille Hay.....	1 ox do do.....		130 00				
	B. Henri.....	1 cow for beef.....		30 00				
	J. Burton.....	1 yoke oxen for beef.....						
	Manetonin.....	1 cow for beef.....						
	Peckonch.....	1,177 lbs. beef.....	85 33					
		Less—cost of hay supplied.....	62 36					
	Muscowpetung.....	1 cow for beef.....		22 97				
	Muscowcapo.....	1 heifer for beef.....		30 00				
	Lone Child.....	1 steer do.....		15 00				
	J. Hollis.....	7,850 lbs. beef.....		35 00				
	H. R. Lambert.....	26,613 do.....		549 50				
	W. M. Child.....	Beef supplied.....		1,862 91				
	D. Anderson.....	750 lbs. beef.....		2 20				
	Montack.....	For 1 steer for beef.....		52 50				
		Less cost of hay supplied.....	40 00					
			7 18					
	G. B. Wallace.....	15,971 lbs. beef.....		32 82				
	Etonappi.....	1 ox for beef.....		1,133 93				
				50 00				

R. Shore.	1	do	60 00
1-in-5-cum-1-petung	546 lbs. beef.	58 76	
L. Contous	109 do	7 63	
R. Crawford	989 do	39 34	
H. Smith	1,167 lbs. pork	75 85	
J. Hislop	871 do	60 97	
R. D. McNaughton.	702 do	47 39	
H. Forgeson	9 lbs. beef.	0 90	
J. Pratt	828 do	37 96	
Louis O. Soap	1,035 do	73 48	
Tah-way-ke-se-quahe	490 do	33 60	
G. Gordon	780 do	54 60	
Koniquan	650 do	45 50	
W. Carnant	940 do	73 20	
Kese-quay-wah-shuk	1 ox to replace cattle killed for beef.	50 00	
Kerr & Young	2 oxen	90 00	
Pekanech	1 ox	40 00	
Standing Buffalo	1 ox	40 00	
Daniel Collins	1 ox	60 00	
Comte Fer de Raffine.	4 oxen	280 00	
A. McDonald	1 bull	63 00	
T. Horsfield	1 heifer	28 00	
W. A. Henbach.	2 do	46 00	
J. Pratt	1 ox	45 00	
Skeopias	1 heifer	24 00	
J. Hollis.	do	51 00	
Joyner & Elkington	1 ox	12 00	
Indians	3,000 lbs. bran.	63 75	
W. G. Pettigell	Dressing hides	332 49	
S. H. Caswell	Medicines	115 30	
P. Hoare	977 lbs. bacon.	6 50	
Dr. F. Gauvreau	Board and lodging of Indians	20 13	
T. Kavanaugh	450 vaccine points	15 00	
W. Hall, M. D.	Threshing barley	9 01	
Tuning & Hoskins	Medicine	58 52	
Prime McDonald & Co.	Provisions supplied to Indians at Regina.	36 00	
W. A. Henbach	300 yards print	38 20	
I. G. Baker & Co.	301 do	38 20	
Manwaring & Wright	89,593 lbs. bacon	11,815 77	
Prime McDonald & Co.	Lumber supplied to Indians.	10 00	
W. F. Buchanan	do	29 00	
A. E. Munson	1,000 lbs. bacon	580 00	
J. Milligan.	Medicines supplied.	2 00	
W. May	500 lbs. fish.	20 00	
A. Crowe	3 hides for Shoe leather	7 50	
J. St. Denis	1 do	2 50	
G. Strang	2 do	5 00	
L. Fleumand	616 lbs. fish	2 50	
P. B. Langer	2,426 do	12 92	
		12 52	
Carried forward			
10,106 76			
35,838 86			
354,319 00			

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
		Brought forward.....		10,106 76		354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Treaty No. 4—Concluded.</i>				
		For 901 lbs. fish.....				
	Saugwais.....	Paid for 1 gallon milk for sick Indians.....	18 08			
	Rev. W. Nicolls.....	Medicines supplied for sick Indians.....	0 30			
	E. H. Scott, M.P.....	Provisions and ammunition do.....	20 40			
	E. A. Baker & Co.....	Fish hooks, powder and shot supplied Indians.....	7 19			
	J. A. Kerr.....	Tea and tobacco.....	14 38			
	Sutherland & Alberton.....	35 bushels lime.....	3 50			
	T. Murray.....	Provisions supplied destitute Indians.....	10 50			
	T. W. Asplin.....	Sundries.....	5 92			
	E. M. Robinson & Co.....	do.....	2 90			
	J. Hollis.....	1 hide for shoe leather.....	2 50			
	The Moose Mountain Trading Co.....	Bacon and tea.....	5 77			
	J. Mulligan.....	Tea and tobacco.....	8 50			
	J. A. Mackle.....	Paid for provisions for Indians.....	0 45			
	W. Sutherland.....	Tea and tobacco.....	3 50			
	W. Cruickshank.....	Bacon supplied to Indians.....	1 65			
	J. M. Garland.....	Contract supplies.....	3,479 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	4,174 98			
	do.....	Sundry supplies.....	303 32			
	do.....	10 ox hides supplied for foot gear.....	22 50			
	J. A. Mackle.....	Paid for sundry supplies.....	7 20			
	Mowat Bros.....	322 lbs. bread supplied to Indians at Regina.....	24 64			
	A. G. Thorburn.....	Provisions supplied to Indians.....	3 00			
	L. Floumard.....	Making 16 nets.....	32 00			
	G. Fidd.....	225 yards print.....	29 00			
	E. A. W. R. McKenzie.....	Sundry supplies.....	18 60			
	Dawson, Dole & Co.....	Medicines.....	201 98			
	do.....	3 double trusses for Indians and other supplies.....	10 25			
	Palmer & Joslyn.....	Lumber supplied for making boats.....	8 66			
	C. P. Railway Co.....	Transport of Indians.....	16 15			
	Gray & Bell.....	4 oxen to replace those killed for beef.....	225 00			
	J. Clementson.....	Sundry supplies for making boats.....	0 45			
	A. G. Thorburn.....	do.....	2 00			

W. H. Lee.	10 hides for foot gear.	20 00
J. W. Smith	Ammunition given to Indians.	1 80
J. Bonds	Supplying material and erecting house for Chief Yellow Quill.	65 00
F. Moulder	Meals and lodging for Indians.	4 25
J. Taylor	Cutting 25 acres crop for Indians.	15 00
L. Flannan	Making 4 coats and saddles.	18 00
A. Hamilton	125 bushels lime supplied to Indians for whitewashing.	9 00
Sundry persons.	Freighting.	1,175 76
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		45,897 94
The Mitchell Drug Co.	For Medicines.	173 37
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies given to destitute Indians winter of 1887-88, at the Pas Agency.	504 10
do	Contract supplies.	4,689 63
do	Sundry.	1,040 96
J. C. Gordon	Medicines.	15 65
C. Thompson	Paid for medicines.	4 40
Mrs. E. Macdonald.	do.	13 07
Sundry persons.	Freighting.	2 60
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>		6,393 18
Norris & Carey	For 5,181 lbs. beef.	569 91
P. Gallagher & Sons.	94,571 do.	8,702 63
W. Filders	85,561 do.	8,560 67
F. W. Fildmore	2,567 do.	282 37
E. Cass.	2,181 do.	218 10
G. Hutton.	1,115 do.	122 65
R. Isbister.	100 do.	32 00
T. McKay	325 do.	18 00
W. Robb & Co.	6,022 do.	602 20
	Less for care of cattle.	319 00
Wylid A. Bourke	10,179 lbs. beef.	283 20
H. L. Leeks	5 pigs in lieu of beef.	733 53
Indian.	755 lbs. beef.	50 00
Filders & Fildmore	1,537 do.	70 00
James Aylwin	3,166 do.	152 70
John Wright	892 do.	316 60
W. G. Wilson	17 do.	71 36
Norris & Carey	2 cows and 11 oxen for beef.	1 70
T. Dwyer	1 ox for beef.	980 00
W. Stodard & Co.	2 oxen and 1 cow for beef.	80 00
E. Cass	8,297 lbs. beef contract 1887-88.	125 00
P. Gallagher & Sons.	9,318 do.	829 50
H. Mitchell.	9,216 do.	871 23
	Carried forward.	616 23
		23,747 98
		62,397 88
		3,4319 00

EXPENDITURE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE—Continued.			
			For	cts.	cts.	cts.
C. Plante.....			734 lbs. beef		23,747 98	
J. M. R. Neely.....			730 do			354,319 00
W. J. Barker.....			1,805 do			
Yellow Mud Blanket.....			825 do			
Norris & Carey.....			2 oxen to replace cattle killed for beef.			
R. McIvor.....			do			
W. Stewart & Co.....			3 do and 1 cow			
L. Davell.....			2 do			
B. Veum.....			4 do			
Bargrave & Sissons.....			2 do			
W. C. McKay.....			4 do			
C. M. Damais.....			16 do			
Fielders & Edmiston.....			1 ox			
H. L. Loucks.....			2 cows			
G. Goodfellow.....			1 ox			
T. Dewar.....			1 ox			
E. Taylor.....			1 ox			
J. Benoit.....			14,541 lbs. bacon.			
Hudson Bay Co.....			564 do			
F. W. Padmore.....			250,655 do			
L. G. Baker & Co.....			45 sacks flour.			
Joyner & Ellington.....			955 do			
Regina Milling Co.....			54 do			
A. Macdonald.....			446 do			
B. D. McPherson.....			25 do			
E. Leblanc.....			5,463 do			
Orfere Milling Co.....			33 do			
D. McLeod.....			20 do			
A. Macdonald & Co.....			44 do			
Norris & Carey.....			1,793 do			
Hudson Bay Co.....			14 do			
E. Labonne.....			28 do			
J. Aylwin.....			9 do			
W. Macdonnell.....						

	For 11 sacks flour			
F. W. Padmore	240	do	56 00	
D. H. McMillan & Co.	38	do	488 10	
Malady & Clinkskill	15	do	119 70	
Prince Bros.	3,219	lbc. flour	60 00	
Indians			90 13	
A. B. Mackay		Medicines supplied	3 82	
Curry Bros.		Transport and board of released prisoners	21 85	
P. Daly & Co.		Medicines	752 28	
Dawson, Hole & Co.		do	317 43	
W. J. O'Donnell		Paid for hay and straw	10 00	
Dr. E. Gauvreau		Vaccine points	97 76	
T. Lacroix		Forage	17 75	
do		do	1 00	
Rev. Pere Faumond		Threshing 8,112 bushels grain	170 56	
J. Dwyer		Provisions	1 48	
N. McDonald		61 lbs. tea	19 20	
Walters & Baker		Transport of Indians	4 00	
T. Hunter		do	10 00	
A. McKay		Contract and other supplies	7,388 49	
Hudson Bay Co.		2 tons hay supplied to Indians	20 00	
W. C. Gillis		Sundry supplies	26 00	
F. W. Padmore		1,000 shingles	16 00	
P. G. Gray		Supplies delivered under contract	3,000 86	
L. G. Baker & Co.		Barley and hay supplied	20 00	
J. Ferguson		Sundry supplies	51 60	
N. McDonald		Provisions	2 10	
A. A. Grant		Transport of Indians	11 30	
C. P. Railway Co.		do	13 00	
Dawson & Scott		do	1 75	
E. Dwyer		Provisions	2 80	
Kakaso		do	3 50	
Norris & Cory		1 bushel given to Chief Sampson as a reward for good behavior	20 00	
J. L. S. Leclerc		Forage	3 50	
A. P. Fisher		do	3 50	
G. Fisher		do	3 00	
P. Bonar		Board and lodging for Indian	5 00	
C. Teator		Wool while attending this line mail	11 50	
Tuning & H. H. H.		Sundry	196 15	
P. de Lamoignon		Making of harness	17 35	
Bear & Co.		Food for deer	1 50	
W. MacLean		Medicine	9 00	
P. G. Gray		1,200 lbs. timber supplied Chief Faumond	18 00	
J. Aylwin		Sundry	57 60	
W. G. Pattison		Medicine	171 15	
S. Whitford		Making of harness	16 00	
Malady & Clinkskill		Sundry	1 60	
John Walter		do	2 10	
Wheat & Macdonald		1,000 lbs. timber given to Chief Sampson for shooting house	61 00	
John Sampson		500 lbs. timber given to Chief McMillan	13 00	
		Carried forward	115,593 37	
			62,387 8	
			351,319 00	

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	cts.	%	cts.
		Brought forward			62,397 88	354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Continued.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i>				
		For Sundries supplied sick Indian				
		Repairs to Chief Mistawasis house				
		Vaccine				
		Madame				
		3,000 slings supplied Chief Atahkakoops			1 50	
		Rent of house for Indian for one week			30 00	
		Expenses connected with burial of the murdered squaw Rosalie			16 00	
		25 lbs. rope			4 75	
		Repairing Chief Atahkakoops house			15 00	
		Contract supplies			1 50	
		Freighting			20 00	
					5 00	
					7,863 07	
					5,921 11	
					129,565 30	
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
		<i>North Blackfoot Reserve.</i>				
		For Beef supplied under contract, 1887-88, 25,313 lbs.				
		Less—21 hides, at \$2.00			2,109 41	
					42 00	
		263,661 lbs. beef delivered under contract			2,067 41	
		Less—271 hides			17,565 08	
		<i>South Blackfoot Reserve.</i>				
		For 31,657 lbs. beef delivered under contract, 1887-88				
		Less—28 hides, at \$2.00			2,638 08	
					56 00	
		375,155 lbs. beef delivered under contract, 1887-88			2,582 08	
		Less—363 hides, at \$2.00			24,559 38	
						27,141 46

Blackfoot Reserves Generally.

Dr. E. Gauvreau.....	For 700 vaccine points.....	31 60	
Dawson, Bole & Co.....	Medicines.....	349 45	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Tea and tobacco.....	2 50	
N. J. Lindsay.....	Medicines.....	31 51	
S. W. Traff.....	do.....	13 88	
Regina Milling Co.....	35 sacks flour supplied under contract, 1887-88.....	72 42	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	2 oxen to replace cattle killed for beef.....	175 00	
Guelph Milling Co.....	2,902 sacks flour.....	5,862 04	
T. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	533 61	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	515 78	
John M. Garland.....	Contract supplies.....	1,371 36	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	58 82	
			9,020 00
Leeson & Scott.....	For 16,153 lbs. beef supplied under contract, 1887-88.....	81,453 77	
	Less.....	10 80	
	For cattle killed on prairie.....	32 00	
	For 16 hides, at \$2.00.....	42 80	
			1,110 97
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	1 cow for beef.....	60 00	
Hall Trower & Co.....	111,251 lbs. beef supplied under contract, 1887-88.....	8,629 10	
	Less.....	1 25	
	For cattle killed on prairie.....	62 39	
	For 135 hides, at \$2.00.....	11 35	
		192 91	
A. Grant.....	Contract supplies.....	637 00	
Calgary Lumber Co.....	1,645 lbs. bacon.....	35 12	
do.....	do.....	2 50	
L. G. Boler & Co.....	do.....	129 05	
W. G. Portman, Jr.....	35 lbs. for lining for white washing.....	15 50	
John Field.....	967 lbs. flour.....	1,046 25	
Dawson, Bole & Co.....	do.....	271 06	
J. Walker.....	Contract supplies.....	732 91	
Regina Milling Co.....	Flour and tea.....	40 21	
D. H. McMillan & Fret.....	Contract supplies.....	117 82	
John M. Garland.....	Less.....	16 01	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Amount deducted for duties paid.....	13,761 49	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	69,556 01	
	Carried forward.....	191,963 18	354,319 00

W. G. Pottingell.....	Medicines.....	125 00
Dawson, Hole & Co.....	do.....	88 47
A. W. Blesdell & Co.....	do.....	1 50
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Contract supplies.....	445 80
do.....	Tea and tobacco.....	12 50
Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies.....	445 26
do.....	300 sacks flour.....	1,110 78
do.....	Provisions and clothing.....	26 06
Regina Milling Co.....	1,015 sacks flour (contract).....	2,545 42
John M. Garland.....	Contract supplies.....	710 06
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	41 36
		61,581 86
<i>Piqua Reserve.</i>		
Waldrond Ranch Co.....	For 29,771 lbs. beef supplied under contract, 1887-88.....	2,180 92
do.....	Less 28 hides, at \$2.00.....	56 00
		21,047 32
	352,084 lbs. beef.....	720 00
	Less 360 hides, at \$2.00.....	
Big Swan.....	528 lbs. beef.....	23,327 32
W. G. Pottingell.....	Medicines.....	36 06
Dawson, Hole & Co.....	do.....	128 32
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	do.....	61 53
Regina Milling Co.....	310 sacks flour (contract).....	813 20
Hudson Bay Co.....	358 do.....	909 53
do.....	351 do.....	1,313 79
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Contract and other supplies.....	279 54
do.....	do supplies.....	255 81
John M. Garland.....	12 sacks flour.....	51 00
Sundry person.....	Contract supplies.....	223 23
	Freighting.....	25 20
		29,885 88
		170,751 36
	Total Expenditure.....	302,657 51
	Over period.....	8,338 54

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Indy Sup't. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889,
 ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

EXPENDITURE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.			
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		Clothing.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 51 Vic, c. 2.			6,400 00	
		Balance from 1887-88.			288 76	
					6,688 76	
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Department of Justice. For Clothing manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary for Indians of Treaty 3 and 6.			3,347 00	
		Sundry persons. Freight and clothing.			151 40	
		Total Expenditure.			3,498 40	
		Balance unexpended.			3,190 57	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indians Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

C—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				
			£	s.	d.	cts.
		Brought forward	3,501	65		58,000 00
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Continued</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 1</i> Continued.				
		For Salary as Teacher at Noddy Creek, for March quarter, 1889.				
	Frances Falcon.	1 Blackboard	21	00		
	P. Thomas	Lumber and blackboard cloth	2	00		
	G. Mortimore	Lumber and nails for Fort Alexander School (Roman Catholic)	1	45		
	F. Robinson	School books for distribution in Manitoba Superintendency	57	77		
	Fanny Stevens	Salaries for Schools at Manitoba Superintendency	553	45		
	Hodgson, Sumner & Co.	Blackboard cloth	6	30		
	Ferguson & Co.	Repayment of travelling expenses, Winnipeg to Fort Alexander.	3	70		
	A. W. Kincaid	do do do Cumberland	10	50		
	Rev. J. W. Davis	Biscuits supplied under contract.	32	65		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Grant to aid in erecting Schoolhouse at Muckles Creek Reserve.	295	21		
	Rev. R. McKenzie		100	00		
						1,028 11
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
		For Salary as Teacher at Lake Manitoba, for June, September, and				
	W. Coutt	December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	375	00		
	Rev. G. Bruce	Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, for June, September and				
	W. Anderson	December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	390	00		
		Salary as Teacher at Lower Fairford, for June, September and				
	G. Storr	December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	375	00		
		Salary as Teacher at Crane River, for June quarter, 1888, and				
	W. Adam	part of December quarter, 1888	131	65		
		Salary as Teacher at Crane River, part of December quarter, 1888				
	C. Sanderson	and March and June quarters, 1889	177	57		
		Salary as Teacher at Little Saskatchewan, for June, September				
	F. Storr	and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	355	00		
		Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, for June and September				
	F. L. Hunt	quarters, 1888	134	52		
		Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, for December quarter, 1888				
	W. Adam	and March and June quarters, 1889	183	57		
		Salary as Teacher at Waterhen River, for June and September				
		quarters, 1888	150	00		

6.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	c/ds.			
			£	s	d	cts.
		Brought forward	2,483	89	29,186	21 58,660 00
EXPENDITURE Continued.						
Treaty No. 3 Continued.						
	W. E. Jefferson.....	For Salary as Teacher at Hungry Hall, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	218	18		
	G. Prewer.....	Salary as Teacher at Frenchman's Head, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	225	00		
	J. Spence.....	Salary as Teacher at Frenchman's Head, for June quarter, 1888.....	75	00		
	C. E. Kelly.....	Salary as Teacher at Grassy Narrows, for June, September and December quarters, 1888.....	135	49		
	C. J. Holland.....	Salary as Teacher at Little Forks, for June quarter, 1889.....	45	91		
	H. Gosling.....	Services as Teacher at Wabigon, for September quarter, 1886.....	11	40		
	R. B. Grant.....	Salary as Teacher at Assabaska, for June quarter, 1889.....	75	00		
	Jacob Hose.....	Supplies, &c., for Lac Seul Schoolhouse.....	39	69		
	J. McIntyre.....	Stoves and elbows for Lac Seul Schoolhouse.....	2	25		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies for do.....	3	80		
	Jacob Hose.....	Supplies for Islington Schoolhouse.....	10	90		
	T. Marks & Co.....	Saddles and boots do.....	10	52		
	J. McPherson.....	Supplies for Frenchman's Head Schoolhouse.....	15	04		
	J. McPherson.....	Supplies for Wabigon Schoolhouse.....	6	89		
	J. McPherson.....	Food for repairs at Manitou Rapids Schoolhouse.....	1	85		
	J. McPherson.....	Food for door of Hungry Hall Schoolhouse.....	0	40		
	J. McPherson.....	Freighting supplies.....	23	86		
	J. McPherson.....	Biscuits supplied under contract.....	189	12		
	J. McPherson.....	Provisions to Indians working at Wabigon Schoolhouse.....	9	07		
	J. McPherson.....	Repayment of transport to Little Forks.....	10	65		
	J. McPherson.....	Provisions to Indians of Islington Band while building Schoolhouse.....	16	70		
	J. McPherson.....	Slates and pencils supplied at Lac Seul Schoolhouse.....	1	44		
	J. McPherson.....	Books and ink supplied.....	3	15		
	J. McPherson.....	Paid freight charges on books.....	1	82		
	J. McPherson.....	2 yards black board cloth for Assabaska Schoolhouse.....	3	30		
			3,625	72		
		Less—Refund of value of biscuits used by the School Teacher at Wabigon.....	4	68		
					3,621	04

Rev. H. McKay	For Grant to the Round Lake Boarding School, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	1,561 85
C. J. Pritchard.....	Salary as Teacher at Poorman's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	375 00
J. Slater.....	Salary as Teacher at Day Stars Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	375 00
O. Owens.....	Salary as Teacher at George Gordons Reserve, Day School, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	500 00
do	Salary as Teacher at George Gordons Reserve, Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889.....	228 97
do	1st prize for management of School.....	75 00
J. G. Burgess.....	Salary as Teacher at Birdtail Sioux Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888.....	180 00
D. H. McVicar.....	Salary as Teacher at Cotes Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888, and part of March quarter, 1889.....	56 25
J. Black	Salary as Teacher at Cotes Reserve, Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889.....	167 31
G. A. Laird.....	Salary as Teacher at Riding Mountain, for September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	806 31
D. H. McVicar.....	Salary as Teacher at Oak River Sioux Reserve, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	390 00
W. A. Burton	Salary as Teacher at Little Boarding School, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	150 01
G. G. McLaren	Salary as Teacher at Fife Hill's Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889.....	169 16
A. Campbell	Salary as Teacher at Keesaukouse Reserve, for March and June quarters, 1889.....	120 00
F. Jacobson	Salary as Teacher at Pine Creek, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	109 62
Rev. J. A. Dupont	Salary as Teacher at Keesau Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	375 00
S. Azarov	Salary as Teacher at Muscowequiam Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889.....	375 00
F. W. Dumbay	Salary as Teacher at Muscowequiam Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	225 00
do	2nd prize for management of School.....	500 00
J. McLean	Salary as Teacher at Assiniboine Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	60 00
R. N. Thomas	Salary as Teacher at Little Black River Reserve, for June and September quarters, 1889.....	375 00
J. R. Thomas	Salary as Teacher at Keweenaw Reserve, for June quarter, 1888.....	150 00
		75 00
	Carried forward.....	7,604 51
		25,876 25
		58,600 00

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				
			£	cts	£	cts
		Brought forward.....	7,604 51		23,807 25	58,650 00
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Continued.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 4. Continued.</i>				
	Rev. W. S. Moore.....	For Grant to the Muscowequamis Reserve Boarding School, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....				
	Isabella Rose.....	Salary as Teacher at Piopots Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	1,130 43			
	H. F. Donnelly.....	Salary as Teacher at Pasquabis Reserve, for June quarter, 1888.....	375 00			
	Christian Dalum.....	Salary as Teacher at Standing Buffalo Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	75 00			
	do.....	Salary as Teacher at Standing Buffalo Reserve Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889.....	375 00			
	J. Taylor.....	20 bushels lime for Schoolhouse on Poornams Reserve.....	43 05			
	James Brown.....	Completing Schoolhouse on Poornams Reserve and supplying desks and benches.....	10 00			
	J. H. MacCaull.....	Lumber supplies for Schoolhouse on Poornams Reserve.....	100 00			
	S. H. Caswell.....	Lumber and do do.....	130 70			
	Indian.....	Allowance for rent of Schoolhouse at do do.....	47 30			
	R. D. McNaughton.....	Lumber for Schoolhouse at Striped Blanket Reserve.....	8 00			
	D. McDougall.....	Wages for working on Schoolhouse on Striped Blanket Reserve.....	43 52			
	H. G. Walsh.....	Making furniture.....	41 25			
	J. H. MacCaull.....	Lumber and supplies for Schoolhouse on Day Star Reserve.....	6 50			
	Keesquon.....	do do.....	37 10			
	J. Slater.....	Building addition to Schoolhouse on Day Star Reserve.....	10 00			
	James Slater.....	Cutting and hauling logs for addition to Schoolhouse on Muscowequamis Reserve.....	18 00			
	J. H. MacCaull.....	Lumber supplied for addition to Schoolhouse Muscowequamis Reserve.....	37 50			
	G. J. Goldie.....	Freighting supplies for Muscowequamis Reserve.....	190 50			
	D. Stewart.....	do lumber for Schoolhouse on Muscowequamis Reserve.....	22 50			
	J. Peebles.....	Work as carpenter for Schoolhouse on Muscowequamis Reserve.....	17 40			
	W. Clarke.....	Plastering in Schoolhouse on Muscowequamis Reserve.....	128 06			
	J. Haiken.....	Freighting material for Schoolhouse on Muscowequamis Reserve.....	27 00			
	T. Murray.....	60 bushels lime for Schools on Muscowequamis and George Gordon's Reserve.....	21 33			
			21 00			

J. H. McCaul	Lumber supplied for addition and repairs to Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve.	192 37
J. Pratt	Wages for working on Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve.	13 75
A. McNabb	Freighting lumber do do	45 68
do	do do	55 25
W. Clarke	25 days labor on Plastering Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve.	48 30
J. Brass	Digging a cellar under new addition of Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve.	10 00
T. Brown	Freighting material for Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve.	22 50
G. Wild	Wages as carpenter for working at Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve.	54 00
Hudson Bay Co.	Lime, &c., furnished for Schoolhouse on Kees Reserve. Little.	13 15
Indians	Repairs to Schoolhouse, Keesee-konse Reserve.	10 68
Rev. A. Robson	Grant to aid in erecting a building for Boarding School on Hills Reserve.	450 00
Fraser	Plastering and banking Schoolhouse on Okanese Reserve.	8 00
J. B. Lash	Paid for lumber and repairing Schoolhouse on Standing Buffalo Reserve.	25 00
Pachanan & Co.	Lumber for School Teachers' quarters on Keesee-konse Reserve.	26 61
J. Stevenson	Freighting lumber to Keesee-konse Reserve.	7 00
Sundry persons	Express charges on School books.	172 25
Dominion Express Co.	Slates supplied.	2 75
W. G. Pettigell	Sample slates.	25 50
R. D. Richardson	Books and supplies for Schools for distribution throughout the North West.	1 75
Fanny Stevens	North West	1,322 75
Hud on Bay Co.	Biscuits, soap and towelling supplied under contract.	172 19
South A. F. & Co.	Stoves coal for Pequot Schoolhouse.	72 12
A. B. A. H. Woot	Slates for School on Riding Mountain Reserve.	1 92
J. M. G. and	Soap and towelling supplied under contract.	205 61
		11,452 11
Treaty No. 5.		
T. Hogg	For Salary as Teacher at The Pas Reserve, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1888.	381 00
D. Allen	Salary as Teacher at Black River Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888.	300 00
F. A. Morrison	Salary as Teacher at Cumberland Reserve, for March and June quarters, 1888.	142 34
W. F. J. B. and W. G. Co.	Salary as Teacher at Grand Rapids Reserve, for March quarters, 1888.	37 83
do	Salary as Teacher at Grand Rapids Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888.	245 47
Robert Malcom	Salary as Teacher at Bay of the Indians Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888.	50 00
J. Ruedel	Salary as Teacher at Okanese-konse Reserve, for September quarter, 1888.	67 85
B. Clarke	Salary as Teacher at Hills Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888.	125 07
	Salary as Teacher at Pequot Station, for December quarter, 1888.	36 90
Carried forward		2,043 15
		28,259 39
		28,660 00

Twenty No. 5.

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.					
			¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
		Brought forward.....	1,366	15	38,259	39	58,600 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.					
		Treaty No. 5—Concluded.					
G. Garrick.		For Salary as Teacher at Cross Lake Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889.....	300	00			
D. Allan.		Salary as Teacher at Hollow Water River, June quarter, 1888.....	75	00			
H. O. Leslie.		Salary as Teacher at Hollow Water River, March and June quarters, 1889.....	150	00			
E. W. Lys.		Salary as Teacher at Black River, June quarter 1888.....	75	00			
Robert Miles.		Salary as Teacher at Moose Lake Reserve, March and June quarters, 1888.....	165	00			
C. Tweedle.		Salary as Teacher at Moose Lake Reserve, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889.....	219	04			
C. J. Bouchette.		Salary as Teacher at Norway House, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June, 1889.....	272	61			
E. Papanakis.		Salary as Teacher at Norway House, March and June quarters, 1888.....	150	00			
G. Parkinson.		Salary as Teacher at Norway House, Rossville Mission, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889.....	225	00			
J. W. Butler.		Salary as Teacher at Berens River, June and September quarters, 1888.....	70	62			
E. West.		Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, March and June quarters, 1888.....	21	51			
A. W. Ross.		Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, September and December quarters, 1887, March and June quarters, 1888.....	133	92			
G. Frewer.		Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889.....	300	00			
F. A. Disbrowe.		Salary as Teacher at Jack Head, June quarter, 1888.....	293	57			
C. J. Bouchette.		Salary as Teacher at Jack Head, June quarter, 1888.....	75	00			
G. V. Macrae.		Stovepipes and elbows for Schoolhouse, Hollow Water Reserve. 1 stove and pipes for Fisher Reserve Schoolhouse. do for Poplar River Schoolhouse. Blackboard cloth and ink for schools. 1 pair window sash for Schoolhouse at Black River. Sashes and blackboard cloth.....	2	05			
E. & G. Gurney Co.		do	16	73			
do		do	14	68			
G. C. Mortimore.		do	13	20			
F. H. Watson.		do	1	15			
Ferguson & Co.		do	3	00			
D. Allan.		Paid Indians repairing Schoolhouse at Hollow Water River.....	9	30			

Brown & Hutchinson.....	Furniture for Pas Schoolhouse.....	50 10
Hudson's Bay Co.....	Soyepipes for Grand Rapids Schoolhouse.....	1 80
North-West Navigation Co.....	Freight of supplies to Hollow Water River, and Poplar River.....	4 80
T. Hart.....	do do do travelling expenses to the Pas.....	57 65
C. J. Bonchett.....	do do Jack Head.....	43 00
E. W. Lys.....	do do the Pas.....	11 40
W. G. Gow.....	Biscuit supplied under contract.....	80 90
Hudson's Bay Co.....	Rations to Indians erecting Schoolhouse, Pas Reserve.....	627 87
do do do.....	Shundry supplies at Moose Lake Schoolhouse.....	96 38
F. A. Disbrowe.....	Blackboard for Poplar River Schoolhouse.....	33 20
J. Reader.....	Expenses incurred in connection with schools at Pas Agency.....	1 00
		30 29
		4,976 01
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>		
J. Dandelin.....	For Salary as Teacher at Pomduaker's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	375 00
do.....	Balance due December quarter, 1886.....	36 00
do.....	Gift prize for management of school.....	20 00
W. J. Hope.....	Salary as Teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve (Protestant), for June, September and December quarters, 1888.....	225 00
P. J. Callahan.....	Salary as Teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve (Roman Catholic), for June quarter, 1889.....	75 00
W. Todd.....	Salary as Teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve (Roman Catholic), for March quarter, 1889.....	75 00
John Hope.....	Salary as Teacher at Thunderchild's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	375 00
Rev. A. E. Cowley.....	Salary as Teacher at Fort Chipewyan, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	300 00
do.....	Salary as Teacher at Irene Training School, Vermillion, for March, June and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	250 00
E. M. Dunlop.....	Salary as Teacher at John Smith's Reserve, for March quarter, 1888.....	75 00
M. Wilson.....	Salary as Teacher at John Smith's Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	267 57
do.....	Gift prize for management of school.....	10 00
Samr Teacher.....	Salary as Teacher at Leech Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	375 00
J. Z. Desautel.....	Salary as Teacher at Ermineskin's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888.....	225 00
J. Bibbeman.....	Salary as Teacher at Ermineskin's Reserve, March quarter, 1889.....	75 00
Z. Gaborlan.....	do do do 1889.....	75 00
T. Rolsdale.....	do do Storey Plain Reserve (Roman Catholic), June quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.....	225 00
	Carried forward.....	3,058 82
		43,235 40
		58,660 00

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				
			£	cts.	£	cts.
		Brought forward	3,456	85	43,255	40
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i> —Continued.				
M. Anderson		For Salary as Teacher at Stoney Plain Reserve (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889				
A. A. Kinquette		Salary as Teacher at Alexander Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889	375	00		
A. Grey		Salary as Teacher at Alexander's Reserve, for June quarter, 1889	300	00		
E. R. Steinbauer		Salary as Teacher at Saddle Lake, June quarter, 1888	75	00		
R. B. Steinbauer		Salary as Teacher at Saddle Lake, September quarter, 1888, and June quarter, 1889	72	12		
Rev. J. M. Lestance		Grant to St. Albert's Orphanage, September and December quarters, 1887; March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	111	06		
F. B. Glass		Salary as Teacher at Battle River, March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	3,450	00		
do		3rd prize for management of school	291	18		
C. E. Somerset		Salary as Teacher at Bear's Hills, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	30	00		
J. Gabbion		Salary as Teacher at Bear's Hills (Roman Catholic), December quarter, 1888	190	85		
O. German		Salary as Teacher at White Fish Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	75	00		
C. A. Lindsay		Salary as Teacher at Good Fish Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889	154	92		
H. Vachon		Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake (Roman Catholic), June quarter, 1888	176	64		
D. D. McDonald		Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	75	00		
Christina J. McKay		Salary as Teacher at Mistowasis Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	375	00		
M. J. P. Pasquette		Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	375	00		
L. Ahenakew		Salary as Teacher at Stoney Lake Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	375	00		
					375	00

58,160 00

J. M. R. Noody	Salary as Teacher at Sandy Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	500 00		
do	Prize for management of school	10 00		
Mary Price	Salary as Teacher at Red Pheasant, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	375 00		
Ellen R. Applegarth	Salary as Teacher at Moosomin's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	375 00		
Minnie McCannell	Salary as Teacher at Stoney Reserve, Battleford, June and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	300 00		
Agnes Haynes	Salary as Teacher at Stoney Reserve, Battleford, September quarter, 1888	75 00		
Mrs. W. R. Tucker	Salary as Teacher at White Cap's Reserve (Stony), December quarter, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	80 01		
F. Lafoet	Salary as Teacher at Beaudy and Okeanosis's Reserves, December quarter, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	167 31		
Paul Labossiere	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake (Roman Catholic), September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	300 00		
Rev. F. Colapton	Salary as Teacher at Lac La Biche, September and December quarters, 1887, and March, June and September quarters, 1888	375 00		
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting supplies	12 80		
Sundry persons	Freighting	12 40		
J. Dandelin	Repayment of travelling expenses, Battleford, Que., to Battleford Reserve	137 00		
A. V. Riquetto	Repayment of travelling expenses, Battleford, Que., to Alexander Reserve	101 55		
Madame A. Chink-skill	Sundries for repairs to schoolhouse	9 30		
Ross Piper	Locks for schoolhouses	3 55		
S. Wharton	Makeup desk for Blue Quill's schoolhouse	3 50		
F. G. Gray	1,000 feet lumber for Presbyterian Mission Schoolhouse, Stoney Plain	20 00		
Mowat Bros.	10 lbs. pilot board for school children, White Cap's Reserve (Stony)	11 75		
W. G. Gilmich	13 tables for school children, White Cap's Reserve (Stony)	1 35		
J. A. Whitman	Freighting lumber for schoolhouse at White Cap's Reserve	56 00		
F. A. Baker	Supplies for schoolhouse, White Cap's Reserve	29 10		
J. J. Simpson	do	101 16		
Rev. A. Andrews	do	91 74		
Hudson Bay Co.	Balance of grant for schoolhouse, White Cap's Reserve	35 57		
A. McDermott & Co.	Shoes, tape and cotton for schoolhouse, Onion Lake Reserve	363 42		
F. G. Baker & Co.	Chair and coal for schoolhouse, Onion Lake Reserve	21 57 71		
Hudson Bay Co.	Paint and thread applied under contract	398 14		
J. M. Garland	do	1 37		
Rev. F. P. Fournier	Sewing and travelling do	110 86		
Prince, Pass	100 lbs. for schoolhouse, John Smith's Reserve	65 75		
F. McGee	Lumber for schoolhouse, Beaudy and Okeanosis Reserve	32 00		
Pratt & Co.	do do Sweet corn Receive	38 86		
Ross Piper	Bedding and table for Mankin's schoolhouse	76 45		
do	Food for Saddle Lake schoolhouse	16 69		
do	Needle and supplies for Saddle Lake schoolhouse			
do	Lumber for Great Fr. Lake schoolhouse			
Carried forward				16,516 79
				13,235 40
				29,751 00

G. INDIANS OF MANTOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

12

[PART II.]

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.					
			cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
		Brought forward			16,346 29	13,237 40	58,030 00
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Concluded.</i>					
		<i>Treaty No. 6. Concluded.</i>					
Ross Bros.		For Nails and supplies.	10 85				
Fraser & Co.		Lumber for Whitefish Lake schoolhouse.	55 90				
Ross Bros.		Nails, &c.	16 25				
					16,509 29		
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
E. R. Steinhilber		For salary as Teacher at Morley, Nov. 2, March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.	280 50				
S. Youmans		Salary as Teacher at Morley No. 1, June and September quarters, 1888.	91 65				
Lizzie Hollowell		Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 1, December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.	101 34				
J. A. Youmans		Grant to Macdonnell. On passage, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.	1,555 00				
H. W. Gibbon Stocken,		Salary as Teacher at North Blackfoot Reserve, June quarter, 1888.	75 00				
A. Rollier		Salary as Teacher at South Blackfoot Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.	375 00				
Agnes Tins		Salary as Teacher at Old Sun's Reserve, June, September and Dec- ember quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889.	265 60				
F. Swanson		Salary as Teacher at Old Sun's Reserve, June quarter, 1889.	75 00				
S. J. Stocken.		Salary as Teacher at Big Sun's Reserve, June quarter, 1889.	375 00				
Rev. H. T. Bourne		Salary as Teacher at Piagam Reserve (Protestant), June, Septem- ber and Dec. quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.	375 00				
D. Foisy		Salary as Teacher at Piagam Reserve (Roman Catholic), June, Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.	387 00				
E. Wells		Salary as Teacher at Blood Reserve (Protestant), September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889.	56 97				
H. W. Gibbon Stocken.		Salary as Teacher at Scurry Reserve, September, and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.	390 00				
do		5th prize for management of school.	302 00				
E. F. Miller		Salary as Teacher at Blood Reserve (Protestant), December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.	243 00				

E. M. Legal.....	123 28
G. P. Railway Co.....	11 29
Sundry persons.....	112 75
L. G. Baker & Co.....	811 83
D. Brodie.....	52 28
Wolf Ear.....	139 60
A. F. Grady.....	14 60
Rev. E. Lacombe.....	400 00
Thompson Bros.....	2 80
Hudson Bay Co.....	925 63
V. Robie.....	89 80
J. W. Tins.....	161 36
A. Grant.....	3 60
Stanbury & Colquhoun.....	263 87
L. G. Baker & Co.....	21 75
W. Lange.....	29 22
P. McLaren.....	117 16
M. Holway & Co.....	13 09
J. D. Quail.....	6 00
T. H. Stebbins.....	2 00
Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Co.....	80 09
D. Carter.....	12 21
A. McFarlane.....	17 32
J. M. Garland.....	297 16

8,117 67

67,982 36

9,322 36

Salaries together at Blood Reserve (Roman Catholic), March and
June quarters, 1889.

Freighting supplies.....
Freighting.....
Biscuits supplied under contract.....
Freighting lumber for Schoolhouse, Red Crow's Reserve.....
430 logs for Schoolhouse on Red Crow's Reserve.....
1 galvanizd iron chimney for Schoolhouse, Red Crow's Reserve.....
Grant to aid in erecting Schoolhouse on Blood Reserve.....
6 doz. slates for Sarcow Reserve.....
Biscuits supplied under contract.....
Repayment of travelling expenses, Montreal to Glendon.....
Lumber and shingles for Old Sun's Reserve Schoolhouse.....
1 saw and handle, Jacob's Schoolhouse, Stony Reserve.....
Lumber and shingles for Church of England Schoolhouse, Blood
Reserve.....
Supplies for Church of England Schoolhouse, Blood Reserve.....
Assistant Carpenter at Blood Reserve Schoolhouse.....
3,980 feet lumber for Schoolhouse at Blood Reserve.....
290 bushels lime for Schoolhouse at Blood Reserve.....
2 pairs window sashes for Schoolhouse at Blood Reserve.....
Stabling and feed for horses freighting supplies for Schoolhouse on
Blood Reserve.....
Lumber for Schoolhouse on Sarcow Reserve.....
Lumber on Schoolhouse at Sarcow Reserve.....
Hardware for Schoolhouse on Sarcow Reserve.....
Soap and towelling delivered under contract.....

Total Expenditure.....

Over Expenditure.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINGLAI,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supdt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

II—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.					
			\$	cts	%	%	cts
		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.					
		Legislative Appropriation, under 51 Vic, c. 2					95,889 00
		Balance from 1887-88.					16,338 73
							112,227 73
		EXPENDITURE.					
		QC'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.					
		<i>Scholarships and Wages.</i>					
		For Salary as Principal, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	1,200 00				
		do Assistant, do 1889	800 00				
		do Teacher, do 1889	480 00				
		do Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	600 00				
		do Carpenter, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	720 00				
		do Medical Officer, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	360 00				
		Wages as Baker, July, 1888 to 30th June, 1889	420 00				
		do Night Watchman and furnace man, from 13th October to 30th June, 1889	314 50				
		Wages as Blacksmith, 2 months to 31st August, 1889	100 00				
		do do from 17th September, 1888, to 11th May, 1889	392 30				
		Wages as Matron, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	400 00				
		do do do 1889	210 00				
		do do do 1889	120 00				
		do do do 1889	120 00				
		do do do 1889	111 00				
		Wages while building bake oven, carpenter shop and other buildings.	1,286 02				
		Wages, farm laborer	52 00				
		Wages, Mrs. Blondeau	6 30				
		Plumbing in boys lavatory.	65 00				
		Wages, A. Nolan	6 00				
		Making moccasins.	1 68				
		Wages as Blacksmith, from 13th May, to 30th June, 1889.	80 65				
							7,938 55

Food.

Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies.	2,331 69
do	1,657 1/2 lbs. beef	116 02
F. St. Denis	846 lbs. fish	40 40
Z. Blondeau	1,380 do	61 20
R. Paget	1,545 lbs. beef	108 15
J. Mayer & Elkington	547 sacks flour	939 90
L. Bowcher	1,174 1/2 lbs. beef	82 21
G. Gaffie	291 do	71 19
J. Petras	987 do	20 37
H. R. Lambert	20,874 do	1,458 59
A. Tremblay	1,565 lbs. fish	78 95
L. G. Baker & Co.	4,511 lbs. bacon	586 24
F. St. Denis	1,906 lbs. beef	91 12
J. Nolan	667 do	46 69
M. Desjarlais	624 lbs. fish	31 20
J. Zinkan	Lard	2 00
W. H. Finemoy	Butter	1 80
W. Suderland	Sundry supplies	11 80
A. Bulford	Butter	1 50
S. Blondeau	1,187 lbs. fish	59 35
		6,117 37

Clothing.

Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies	51 80
McCarthy A. Co.	Boat supplied	177 55
W. Finemoy	1 gross boots, laces	3 50
J. M. Guilford	Contract supplies	1,100 78
		1,975 63

Furnishing.

Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies	1,182 20
G. H. A. Bellson	do	32 80
J. Fallon	1 yd. red sea pump	2 85
Hall Bros.	Mach. and tools for paper	3 00
Southey & Vinton	Washing machine	6 50
Mathewland Bros.	1 bed	106 00
J. Burns	Cooking range	287 57
J. A. Kerr	Sundries for 1 yr.	82 19
E. & C. Curvey Co.	10 lbs. supplies for 1 yr.	31 50
J. Robertson & Co.	Sundries and lard	19 08
J. W. Smith	do	10 00
P. A. D. Vinton	Lard, Charcoal and napkins	9 60
Hudson Bay Co.	12 doz. tin cans, 1 boat, 1 oil, 1	27 50
A. Bulford	2 pig	13 00
		1,846 88

Carried forward

19,062 55

112,297 24

Miscellaneous.

For Freightage		
C. P. Railway Co.	Medicines	16 81
Hall, Bros.	Lumber supplied	7 63
Thompson & Nelson	Sundry supplies	824 16
Sutherland & Aulterton	do	39 43
Hudson Bay Co.	Paid for freighting and express charges	237 13
Rev. J. Fingernard	Sundry supplies	75 65
G. H. V. Bailey	41 gallons coal oil, 5 gallons fish oil	94 49
J. P. Beauchamp	Pickets and rails	21 90
A. Hamelin	Blacksmith's coal and iron supplied	57 50
J. McEwen	1 horse	298 29
W. Johnstone	Sundry supplies	135 00
J. Dillon	Rent of 4 hay sections	20 29
D. McDonald	Horse hire	25 00
J. Grant	2 washing machines	26 10
C. W. Dennis	Services of animals	6 00
G. Goffie	Renewal parts for pump	7 00
R. McDonald & Co.	1,500 lbs barbed wire and staples	1 25
J. H. McCaul	Lumber and tar paper supplied	120 72
E. & C. Garney Co.	Removal parts for stove	913 68
A. Laroque	Cutting and binding 22 acres grain	3 41
S. H. Caswell	Nails	33 00
Brine, McDonald & Co.	Shingles and nails	14 90
L. B. Perrault	Thrashing 7 1/2 bushels grain	174 30
Martin & Betheridge	6,800 bricks	23 92
O. W. Evans	1 steel die and copper spring wire	102 00
J. H. Ashdown	Express charges	71 83
Dominion Express Co.	2 wheels and 1 axle tree for buckboard	9 38
J. McEwen	Nails	3 15
J. W. Smith	Repairing clock	13 00
Stenshorn & Co.	Cats supplied	3 50
W. Johnstone	22 cords wood	1 00
A. Crowe	31 do	11 37
J. Ducharme	11 do	65 00
Indians	Sundry supplies	6 50
F. Vandervee	Suet	2 50
Ramsay & Wood	1,325 lbs. bran	11 00
Joyner & Elkington	1 force pump with coupling and pipe	2 76
J. Chisholm	31 cords wood	21 29
N. Welsh	2 do	25 00
J. Simpson	1 do	62 00
Tractor Press	Luk	1 00
Dawson, Tubb & Co.	Medicines	5 30
J. Polpras	41 cords wood	30 18
Z. Blondan	27 do	82 25
J. Ducharme	225 rails	53 50
		4 50

Carried forward

3,738 25

21,913 31

119,997 23

J. Gathley.....	do carpenter, 14 months to 30th June, 1889.....	700 00
S. S. Simpson.....	do farmer, 14 months to 30th June, 1889.....	630 00
E. Gilbert.....	do cook and baker, 14 months to 30th June, 1889.....	321 25
Amie Spaers.....	do seamstress, 14 months to 30th June, 1889.....	280 00
M. McKinnon.....	do blacksmith, 11 months to 31st March, 1889.....	485 00
Susan Baptiste.....	do Waggon.....	280 00
Elizabeth.....	do do.....	7 50
H. Bosky.....	do Wages.....	176 00
T. Clouston.....	do do.....	34 50
A. Schmieder.....	do do.....	50 00
J. Wolf.....	do do.....	7 00
Alexan.....	do do.....	26 00
W. Favel.....	do do.....	15 00
William.....	do do.....	90 00
B. Lyons.....	do do.....	58 00
H. G. Baldwin, M.D.....	do Medical attendance, October, 1886, to May, 1887.....	100 00
P. Aylen, M.D.....	do Vaccinating pupils.....	10 75
<i>Food.</i>		6,191 04
P. Gallagher.....	For 18,735 lbs. beef (Contract).....	1,735 85
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2,000 lbs. bacon do.....	288 00
Regina Milling Co.....	100 sacks flour do.....	1,100 00
J. A. Kerr.....	do Sundry supplies.....	97 81
A. McDonald.....	do do.....	111 42
Madhaff & Chinkskill.....	do do.....	60 35
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	930 63
I. G. Baker & Co.....	100 lbs. biscuit.....	9 00
Indian.....	13 tons for.....	13 00
<i>Clothing.</i>		1,318 16
McCarthy & Co.....	For 1 pair's boots.....	5 40
Madhaff & Chinkskill.....	32 felt hats.....	21 00
A. McDonald.....	1 pair shoes.....	2 50
I. G. Baker & Co.....	clothing supplied.....	271 02
Rev. F. P. Wilson.....	100 pairs men's shirts.....	63 00
John M. Crawford.....	100 pair boots.....	253 00
	Clothing supplied under contract.....	3,683 31
<i>Furnishings.</i>		1,286 26
J. L. Orme & Son.....	For 1 reel organ furnished under contract.....	115 00
J. Burns.....	do Cooking range.....	310 00
S. S. Steensma.....	do do.....	12 40
Carried forward.....		14,825 76
		39,675 96
		112,927 23

II.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£		s		d	
			£	s	£	s	d	c
		Brought forward.....	11,825	75	30,675	96	112,227	23
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i> RATLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.— <i>Continued.</i> <i>Furnishing—Con.</i>						
		Sewing machine needles.....		437				40
	Dawson, Hole & Co.	Medicines.....					6	50
	do	Sundry supplies delivered under contract.....					15	55
	S. & H. Forbridge	do					23	43
	N. L. Piper & Son	do					39	66
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	do					114	90
	A. Macdonald	do					240	96
	J. Pandrum	do					15	00
	P. Lamont	3 pigs.....					2	50
	Hudson Bay Co.	1 Skaters' Code.....					1,075	07
	do	Sundry supplies delivered under contract.....					50	00
	B. Prince	1 cow.....					50	00
	D. Taylor	1 do.....					15	65
	J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies.....					3	00
	I. G. Baker & Co.	4 augers.....					100	35
	Fanny Stevens	School books.....					71	35
	J. Robertson & Co.	Sundry supplies.....					5	50
	Smith & Ferguson	1 set stock dies.....					80	00
	Pawick & Selator	10 household fire extinguishers.....					27	87
	R. & C. Gurney Co.	Sundry supplies.....					160	00
	R. Wyle	4 cows.....					40	00
	C. Gallagher	1 cow.....						
					2,590	80		
		Management.						
	H. Richardson	For postage stamps.....					41	21
	Hudson Bay Co.	Transport of pupils.....					11	25
	P. Bear	do					28	50
	C. H. Black	Postage stamps.....					0	35
	Dawson, Hole & Co.	do					0	70
	H. Richardson	Telegrams.....					7	85
	A. Macdonald	do					4	30

102 16

Jim Crooked Neck	Transport of pupils.	8 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Moosemin	For 10 bushels wheat	10 00
Rev. T. Clarke	Paid for vegetable and flower seeds	5 00
J. Nolin	Rails and pickets	116 25
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	23 35
Rev. T. Clarke	Paid timber dues on rails and posts	24 00
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	38 93
J. Lamoureux	100 tons coal	1,200 00
B. Primer	Lumber	112 54
J. H. Storer	Perriage	25 90
A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies	319 51
E. Thomas	16 bushels lime	14 70
Nepahat	do	6 00
Thunderchild	do	72 00
Malaffy & Chinkskill	Sundry supplies	272 42
Mulholland Bros.	Tools and other supplies for blacksmith shop	478 38
Prince Bros.	Lumber	91 31
Malaffy & Chinkskill	do	1,378 80
J. Hollister	Repairing harness	4 00
Indians	121 tons hay	294 50
T. Dean	7,400 bricks	115 00
J. A. Macrae	Paid for prizes for pupils	5 00
Mosquito	261 cords wood	600 30
C. H. Black	Sundry supplies	2 00
Pawson, Tubb & Co.	Medicines	3 60
Abraham	234 bushels charcoal	59 75
J. G. Olive	Work done on buildings at Industrial School	350 00
I. G. Baker & Co.	Sundry supplies	8 70
J. W. Smith	10 lbs. wire staples	1 00
Abraham	130 bushels charcoal	32 50
Standing Horse	20 do	5 00
Thunder Child	40 do	10 00
Okemen Kapt	28 do	7 00
Adam	61 do	15 25
P. Lamoit	Subscription to boy and girls papers	10 50
P. Lamoit	Subscription to "Charities" and "St. Nicholas"	12 00
W. J. Brotherton	15 pairs to check	1 50
John Gray	7 ton hay	19 00
R. W. DeLong	8 shingle for chimney	1 00
Rev. T. Clarke	Travelling expenses	10 00
Canadian Express Co.	Railway freight, Joseph How, blacksmith, Winnipeg to Swift Current	13 50
James Robertson & Co.	Iron supplies	318 25
Sundry persons	Travelling and expenses	67 17

6,277 00

23,795 81

Carried over and added

63,471 77

112,227 23

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Cds.		cts.		cts.	
			%		%		%	
		Brought forward.....			68,471 77		112,227 23	
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Continued.</i>						
		High River Industrial School.						
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>						
	Rev. E. Claude.....	For Salary as Principal, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889.....		1,200 00				
	C. Deunghy.....	do Assistant do do.....		480 00				
	P. Auve.....	Balance of Salary, 1st Jan., 1888 to 7th Sept., 1888.....		219 50				
	E. Picard.....	Salary as Farmer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889.....		720 00				
	Sister Cleary.....	do Carpenter do do.....		480 00				
	do Magonn.....	do Matron do do.....		400 00				
	do Magonn.....	do Cook do do.....		240 00				
	N. J. Lindsay, M. D.....	Medical Officer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889.....		195 50				
	Amelia Drans.....	Wages as servant.....		180 00				
	D. Letendre.....	do do.....		180 00				
	A. Croteau.....	do as shoemaker.....		250 00		4,515 00		
		<i>Food.</i>						
	Sonles & Co.....	For 844 lbs. beef.....		92 84				
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Sundry supplies (Contract).....		812 21				
	do do.....	1,138 lbs. bacon do do.....		188 18				
	do do.....	10,348 lbs. beef do do.....		1,046 80				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies.....		509 66				
	Regina Milling Co.....	148 sacks flour.....		326 02				
	G. F. & J. Galt.....	Sundry supplies.....		140 50		3,086 21		
		<i>Clothing.</i>						
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Sundry supplies.....		170 97				
	A. Grant.....	do do.....		9 53				
	A. Carson.....	9 lbs. leather.....		5 40				
	P. MacNunn.....	45 lbs. sole leather.....		15 75				
	J. M. Garland.....	Sundry supplies.....		534 45		756 10		

Furnishing.

Martin & Co.....	For 1 sewing machine.....	45 80
Martin Bros.....	Crockery and other supplies.....	46 85
G. E. Jacques.....	3 clocks.....	415 50
N. L. Piper & Son.....	Sundry supplies.....	41 38
L. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....	91 50
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do.....	28 70
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	253 08
R. A. Bagg.....	26 sheep.....	130 00
S. W. Trott.....	1 mortar and pestle.....	4 00
A. Grant.....	Sundry supplies.....	16 85
W. Macdon.....	1 clinical thermometer.....	1 75
W. Latimer.....	1 cattle brand.....	3 00
J. Bauman.....	27 suckers.....	3 37
P. Lemont.....	1 Slater's code.....	2 50
J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry supplies.....	36 50
Ontario Pump Co.....	Hose and couplers.....	14 50
R. Ferguson.....	20 iron bedsteads.....	190 00
Fanny Stevens.....	School books.....	51 00
Fenwick and Slaters.....	10 household fire extinguishers.....	80 00
Little Bow Cattle Co.....	1 bull.....	60 00

1,126 88

Management.

Rev. E. Clamb.....	For Expenses incurred bringing pupils to school.....	17 75
do.....	Paid for postage stamps.....	15 00
do.....	Travelling expenses.....	52 70
W. H. Ford.....	Transport of pupils.....	22 00
Rev. F. Leche.....	Paid for transport of pupils.....	13 50
Mrs. P. Beattie.....	do.....	14 50
J. Ducharme.....	do.....	1 00
Joan Lehoucq.....	Board and instruction of pupils provisions to be sent to the Industrial School at High River.....	192 00
R. Foy.....	Postage stamps.....	15 25

106 71

Miscellaneous.

Rev. E. Clamb.....	For 1 horse.....	100 00
Missy M. Chouinard.....	1 buckboard and one set single harness.....	80 00
D. Plamondon.....	Plumbing.....	13 15
W. Latimer.....	Black roofing.....	23 25
T. H. Stedman.....	Horse shoe.....	15 00
A. Grant.....	Sundry supplies.....	3 60
L. G. Baker & Co.....	62 tons coal.....	992 00
L. Slattery.....	Setting up thrashing machine and thrashing.....	10 00

Carried forward.

9,929 90

63,471 77

113,297 23

II.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

ACTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	CASH.			
			£	d.	s.	p.
		Brought forward	1,297	30	9,920	23
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Continued.</i>				
		HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. <i>Continued.</i>				
		<i>Miscellaneous. Concluded.</i>				
		Paid for sundries.....	1	65		
		2 tons of bran.....	48	00		
		27 sacks.....	3	24		
		Medicines.....	19	00		
		Lumber.....	266	08		
		Sundry supplies.....	18	15		
		Medicines.....	68	30		
		30 cords wood.....	232	50		
		Board of man employed freighting supplies.....	15	25		
		Feed and stabling.....	11	50		
		4 plough handles.....	4	00		
		50 lbs. spikes.....	2	50		
		Travelling expenses from Calgary to report on fire protection necessary.....	8	50		
		Lumber.....	14	86		
		Leather and other supplies.....	43	65		
		Railway fares.....	12	86		
		Freighting and express charges.....	67	49		
		Total expenditure.....			2,433	63
						12,354 53
		REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
		For heating well and grounds.....	2	25		
		Legal services re site.....	33	00		
		Ploughing 81 acres.....	202	50		
		Maple seed.....	10	65		
		2,242 lbs barbed wire and staples.....	189	86		
		60 bushels seed wheat.....	66	00		
		25 lbs. nails.....	1	25		
		T. Brown.....				
		Scott & Hamilton.....				
		W. Simpfon.....				
		Keth & Co.....				
		J. A. Kerr.....				
		H. Le-Jeune.....				
		J. W. Smith.....				
		Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Co.....				
		P. & J. Macnamara.....				
		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....				
		Sundry persons.....				

J. Longbridge	Building fence	18 20		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freight charges on fence posts	487 20		
T. Young	Freighting posts from station	56 00		
Public Works Dept.	Expended in erecting Industrial School buildings	1,006 91	5,039 45	
Public Works Dept.	Expended in erecting Industrial School buildings at Sts. Paul's, Man.	4,872 54	9,222 10	
	Total expenditure		90,987 85	
	Unexpended balance		21,239 88	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINGLAIK,
Accountant.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				
			£	d	s	cts.
		SURVEYS.				
		Legislative appropriation under 51 Vic, c. 2.				6,500 00
		Balance from 1887-88.				3,181 20
						9,684 20
		EXPENDITURE.				
	A. Sheppard	For Expenses of survey Muskeg Lake Reserve.				
		Rations.	161	25		
		Transport.	40	25		
		Repairs.	51	00		
		Horse food.	5	00		
		Stationery.	16	25		
		Preparing plans.	5	00		
			30	00		
			308	75		
			200	00		
		Less advance in 1887-88.				
						108 75
	J. C. Nelson	73½ days rations disallowed in accounts of 1887-88.				110 02
		Expenditure on surveys of Indian Reservation, Treaty 7, pay-list and rations.				
		Transport.	1,976	05		
		Camp equipment.	425	90		
		Stationery.	131	80		
		Miscellaneous.	3	87		
			175	35		
			2,713	06		
		Less cash advanced in 1886-87.				1,000 00
		Less cash advanced in 1887-88.				364 71
						1,364 71
	A. W. Ponton	Expenditure on surveys of Indian Reservations in Treaty 2, 3 and 4, pay-list and rations.				
		Transport.	934	19		
		Camp equipment.	186	45		
		Stationery.	77	95		
			3	75		
	C. P. Aylen	Services, copying plans and making out returns from 4th Decem- ber, 1888, to 25th April, 1889.				1,202 34
						606 00

C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting and transport	183 69	
Smiddy persons	do	4 50	
H. Reed	Advance on account of survey expenses	2,895 31	
	Total expenditure		6,458 87
	Balance unexpended		3,225 33

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY
FOR
PAYMENT.

TO WHOM PAID.

SERVICE.

cts.

%

cts.

%

cts.

%

cts.

%

WAGES OF FARMERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVES.

Legislative Appropriation, under 51 Vic., Chap. 2 33,122 00
 Balance from 1887-88 2,914 47

36,036 47

EXPENDITURE.

Farm No. 4, Crooked Lake.

E. McNeill For Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 71, 13 months to 30th June, 1889. 300 00
 J. Nicol Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 72, 12 months to 30th June, 1889. 480 00
 J. A. Sutherland Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 73, 13 months to 30th June, 1889. 520 00
 A. J. Colman Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 74, 13 months to 30th June, 1889. 300 00
 Sundry persons Labor performed 315 00
 2,125 00

Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.

S. Hockley For Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 79, 14 months to 30th June, 1889. 700 00
 D. McIntosh Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 80, 13 months to 30th June, 1889. 650 00
 Sundry persons Labor performed 419 25
 1,769 25

Farm No. 5, File Hills.

R. McConnell For Wages as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 30th June, 1889. 300 00
 Sundry persons Labor performed 107 69
 497 69

Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.

J. H. Gooderham For Wages as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 30th June, 1889. 650 00
 L. Couture do do 650 00

T. J. Fleetham Sundry persons	do Labor performed	do do	650 00 761 82
<i>Farm No. 7, Indian Head.</i>			
J. C. Halford Sundry persons	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 30th June, 1889 Labor performed		515 00 332 26
<i>Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.</i>			
L. Marion J. Wilson Sundry persons	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 30th June, 1889 do Labor performed		520 00 320 00 290 00
<i>Farm No. 9, Pinopol's Reserve.</i>			
B. McKinnon Sundry persons	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889 Labor performed		720 00 621 81
<i>Farm No. 10, Carlton.</i>			
G. Chadwick Sundry persons	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889 Labor performed		730 00 346 50
<i>Farm No. 11, English Hills.</i>			
O. F. Orr J. H. Price Sundry persons	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889 do Labor performed		840 00 700 00 140 00
<i>Farm No. 12, Battle River.</i>			
J. Fitzpatrick G. D. Gopall Sundry persons	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889 do Labor performed		700 00 840 00 350 75
<i>Farm No. 13, Jack's Fork Creek.</i>			
G. E. Applegarth A. Saffern Sundry persons	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889 do Labor performed		700 00 700 00 280 00
Carried forward			16,940 08
			36,636 47

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				
			¢	¢	¢	¢
		Brought forward.....			16,550 08	36,033 17
		EXPENDITURE <i>Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Farm No. 14, Onion Lake.</i>				
		For Wages as Interpreter, 3 months to 31st July, 1888.....			105 00	
		Sundry persons.....			129 00	
						225 00
		<i>Farm No. 15, Frog Lake.</i>				
		No Expenditure.				
		<i>Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake.</i>				
		For Wages as Farm Instructor, 15 months to 30th June, 1889.....			750 00	
		do do 13 do do.....		650 00		
		Less, expenses of transport of family and effects.....		25 00		
		Sundry persons.....			625 00	
					57 13	
						1,432 13
		<i>Farm No. 17, River qui Barre.</i>				
		For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889.....			700 00	
		Sundry persons.....			391 96	
						1,091 96
		<i>Farm No. 18, Peace Hills.</i>				
		For Wages as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889.....			600 00	
		do do do do.....			480 00	
		Sundry persons.....			1,106 72	
						2,186 72
		<i>Farm No. 19, Stony Reserve.</i>				
		For Wages as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889.....				420 00
		<i>Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve.</i>				
		For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889.....			630 00	
		do do do do.....			630 00	

Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	2,130 95	3,300 95
<i>Farm No. 21, Piegan Reserve.</i>			
W. Middleton.....	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 1st May, 1888, to 8th August, 1888.....	147 11	
J. W. Smith.....	do 7th August, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.....	488 05	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	1,544 52	2,179 69
<i>Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve.</i>			
J. Wilson.....	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889.....	700 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	2,854 50	3,554 50
<i>Farm No. 26, Sarcee Reserve.</i>			
J. Caplaine.....	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 1st to 23rd May, 1888.....	26 92	
W. M. Baker.....	do 13 months to 30th June, 1889.....	475 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	635 50	1,117 42
<i>Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain.</i>			
C. Laidford.....	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889.....	700 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	165 00	865 00
<i>Rolling River Reserve.</i>			
M. Bell.....	For Cutting Lax.....	5 00	
<i>Cuts Reserve.</i>			
R. Macneil.....	For Supervising Indians at farm work.....	17 95	
John Kerr.....	do and as blacksmith.....	94 35	
<i>Total Expenditure.....</i>			
Balances on hand.....		31,155 76	
		1,880 71	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
PAYMENTS

TO AND FROM PAID.

SERVICE.

SUPPLIES FOR FARMERS AND LABORERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN
RESERVES.

Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic. c. 2.....

16,413 00

FARM MAINTENANCE.

Farm No. 3, Crooked Lake.

Ogilvie Milling Co.....	322 17
Hudson Bay Co.....	117 55
I. G. Baker & Co.....	114 00
Rent & Lease.....	212 82
Merrick & Anderson.....	9 95
N. L. Piper & Son.....	11 63
J. M. Garland.....	30 04
J. A. Bartholomew.....	120 00
J. A. Sutherland.....	1 65
Wadsworth.....	6 00
E. & C. Gurney Co.....	20 50
Massy Manufacturing Co.....	20 00
T. G. Lyons.....	3 00
S. & H. Forbridge.....	116 20
Smith & Brigham.....	13 42
G. Powell.....	106 59
Indians.....	1 50
Van Allan & Agur.....	4 90
	1,570 62

For 135 sacks of flour supplied under contract,.....
Supplies delivered under contract,.....
855 lbs. bacon supplied under contract,.....
3,420 lbs. beef do.....
1 box stove and tinware supplied under contract,.....
Stove pipes and tinware do.....
Supplies delivered under contract,.....
1 horse.....
Paid for casting for mower,.....
Rent of a house for instructor,.....
1 platform scale.....
Renewal parts for mowers,.....
1 man axle for mower,.....
Harness, whips, holdalls, &c., supplied under contract,.....
1,500 lbs. bran,.....
323 bushels oats.....
Freighting.....
2 side springs.....

Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.

Hudson Bay Co.....	2 52
do.....	429 61
Regina Milling Co.....	44 42
I. G. Baker & Co.....	80 37
Merrick & Anderson.....	27 60
H. Cargo.....	33 75
J. A. Kerr.....	51 00

For 2 nose bags,.....
Supplies delivered under contract,.....
21 sacks flour supplied under contract,.....
623 lbs. bacon supplied under contract,.....
3 box stoves and tinware supplied under contract,.....
73 bushels oats.....
1 chest of tools,.....

N. L. Piper & Co.	Lamps and tinware supplied under contract.	6 74
S. & H. Borbridge	Horse blankets and supplies delivered under contract.	30 46
H. R. Lambert	1,884 lbs. beef supplied under contract.	75 36
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing.	19 65
J. Nixon	Repairs to harness.	6 40
R. Mackay	100 bushels oats.	25 00
Indians	1,000 lbs. bran.	5 00
M. Samuvel	Attending horses.	2 50
Form No. 5, Pine Hills.		
Sweet & McDonald	For 1 set double harness.	39 20
J. L. McLean	1 horse.	130 00
N. L. Piper & Son	Tinware supplied under contract.	2 58
S. & H. Borbridge	Horse blankets supplied under contract.	13 70
L. G. Baker & Co.	180 lbs. bacon supplied under contract.	23 76
J. G. Baker & Co.	15 sacks flour supplied under contract.	27 75
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing.	3 00
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.	87 82
Form No. 6, Touchwood Hills.		
S. H. Cassin	For Nails & Co. for warehouse.	3 70
R. W. Hart	200 barrels oats.	70 00
C. H. Cassin	100 barrels.	65 00
J. H. Hart	1 horse.	125 00
J. H. Hart	5,016 lbs. hay.	353 22
J. H. Hart	50 sacks flour supplied under contract.	102 30
M. L. A. Anderson	2,000 lbs. beef supplied under contract.	34 80
H. R. Lambert	1,000 lbs. beef supplied under contract.	118 35
N. L. Piper & Son	Tinware supplied under contract.	19 10
S. & H. Borbridge	Horse blankets and supplies supplied under contract.	12 19
L. G. Baker & Co.	620 lbs. bacon supplied under contract.	85 05
J. H. Hart	100 lbs. flour supplied under contract.	25 00
S. G. S. Cassin	100 lbs. flour and buttering line.	15 75
G. H. Hart	1 horse.	3 00
Cassidy & Co.	1 horse.	5 32
J. H. Hart	1 horse.	16 00
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing.	3 00
M. L. A. Anderson	1 horse.	15 00
M. L. A. Anderson	1 horse.	9 35
J. D. S. Cassin	1 horse.	6 25
T. G. H. Hart	1 horse.	8 00
J. H. Hart	1 horse.	5 00
J. M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract.	22 93
		1,501 01
		1,265 52
		16,443 00

RECEIPTS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

ACCOUNT BY	TO GOVERNMENT	SERVICE.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Payable to					
		Freight forward	1265.52		16,445.00
		FARM MAINTENANCE— <i>Continued.</i>			
		<i>Farm No. 2, Indian Head.</i>			
		For 22 sacks flour supplied under contract.			10.26
		270 lbs. bacon supplied under contract.			35.37
		Hay for horses.			4.50
		30 bushels lime.			22.50
		Supplies delivered under contract.			172.33
		1,080 lbs. feed.			71.25
		Supplies delivered under contract.			1.70
		Blacksmithing.			11.20
		Threshing grain.			24.00
					366.11
		<i>Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.</i>			
		For 1 buckboard.			65.00
		Hire of horses for threshing.			4.00
		11 sacks flour supplied under contract.			114.80
		1 cow.			10.00
		6 chains.			5.40
		1 stove.			9.00
		Twine supplied under contract.			1.37
		Supplies delivered under contract.			2.03
		600 lbs. bacon supplied under contract.			88.20
		Supplies delivered under contract.			341.61
		1 clock.			6.00
		1 box stove.			17.00
		Shoring horse.			1.00
		Blacksmithing.			3.75
		100 lbs. sugar.			12.50
		Supplies delivered under contract.			13.26
		Freighting.			2.32
					730.57

Farm No. 9, Pingol's Reserve.

For 47 sacks flour supplied under contract.....	35 48
50 bushels oats.....	25 00
Blacksmithing.....	0 80
do.....	14 10
do.....	7 78
Stabling and feed for horses.....	5 35
1,980 lbs. beef supplied under contract.....	63 24
1,500 feet lumber.....	37 50
Freighting.....	18 25
	294 40

Farm No. 10, Carlton.

For Repairing farm house.....	29 00
22 sacks flour supplied under contract.....	79 61
Supplies for tent.....	16 19
270 lbs. bacon supplied under contract.....	40 23
1,080 lbs. beef supplied under contract.....	86 10
Threshing grain.....	15 00
Hay and grain for farm horses.....	1 70
Timber supplied under contract.....	31 60
Supplies delivered under contract.....	9 33
Rations supplied.....	281 11
Supplies delivered under contract.....	12 00
Blacksmithing.....	0 66
Supplies delivered under contract.....	26 25
Freighting.....	623 31

Farm No. 11, Eagle Hills.

For Tent.....	13 35
Supplies delivered under contract.....	2 50
	16 05

Farm No. 12, Battle River.

For supplies delivered under contract, 1887-88, for distribution, Farms, 11, 12, 13.....	29 16
Supplies delivered under contract, 1887-88, for distribution, Farms, 11, 12, 13.....	761 93
do.....	361 00
do.....	37 60
do.....	133 60
do.....	31 66
do.....	10 53
do.....	36 82
do.....	8 80
Supplies supplied.....	1,757 90
	6,215 96
	16,143 00

Carried forward

K—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%
Brought forward.....		1,797 90		6,215 96		16,143 00	
FARM MAINTENANCE—Continued.							
<i>Farm No. 13, Battle River. Concluded.</i>							
L. G. Baker & Co.....	1,620 lbs. bacon for distribution, Farms, 11, 12, 13.	292 47					
J. A. Kerr.....	1 stove door.....	2 25					
J. Storer.....	Ferrage.....	8 50					
J. M. Garland.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	79 56					
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	1 53					
				2,122 21			
<i>Farm No. 13, Jack Fish Creek.</i>							
Malouff & Chinkskill.....	For Sundry supplies.....	4 70					
A. Macdonald.....	do.....	1 47					
J. S. Post.....	Attending sick horse.....	5 00					
				11 17			
<i>Farm No. 13, Fort Pitt.</i>							
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	For 24 sacks flour supplied under contract.....	77 07					
L. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	41 79					
W. J. Barker.....	1,080 lbs. beef supplied under contract.....	132 30					
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	121 87					
				373 03			
<i>Farm No. 15, Frog Lake.</i>							
No Expenditure.							
<i>Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake.</i>							
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Transport of Mr. Grasse, Calgary to Saddle Lake.....	125 00					
Mooswah.....	Rent of house, 12 months.....	20 00					
Ross Bros.....	1 cooking stove and pipes and other supplies.....	63 95					
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	29 sacks flour.....	116 58					
Van Allen & Agur.....	Renewal parts for reaper and mower.....	5 50					
P. Pruden.....	Services with Commissioner.....	5 00					
M. Jackson.....	8 cords wood.....	14 00					

Peter Shirt.....	5 tons hay.....	25 00
J. McDonald.....	Lumber.....	85 65
N. L. Piper & Son.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	19 86
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....	118 76
E. Nevison.....	1 set single harness supplied, Farmer Grasse.....	16 00
S. & H. Portbridge.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	19 32
J. A. Mitchell.....	1 horse supplied, Farmer Grasse.....	125 00
W. Fishers.....	820 lbs. lard supplied under contract.....	82 00
M. S. Inglis.....	do.....	62 00
I. G. Baker & Co.....	300 lbs. bacon.....	61 20
A. Macdonald & Co.....	Crockery supplied.....	3 16
A. Steinhamer.....	4 tons hay.....	20 00
E. Anderson.....	Hire of buckboard for use of Farmer Grasse.....	7 50
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	145 68
Mosswah.....	5 cords wood.....	7 50
Merrick, Anderson & Co.....	4 stoves and other supplies delivered under contract.....	94 75
Indians.....	Firewood.....	3 25
J. Pritchard.....	Hire of horse and buckboard.....	15 00
Mrs. Rat.....	Rent of building for sturgeon.....	16 50
John Walter.....	Shatts and springs for buckboard.....	13 00
John M. Garland.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	5 62
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	35 69

1,338 11

From No. 1, River qui Burne.

E. Leach.....	For blacksmithing.....	22 25
Ogilvie, Millin & Co.....	20 sacks flour.....	100 33
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	76 53
do.....	300 lbs. bacon supplied under contract.....	56 70
A. Macdonald & Co.....	50 bags flour.....	30 00
N. L. Piper & Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	1 70
W. J. O'Donnell.....	For blacksmithing.....	26 50
Hudson Bay Co.....	For blacksmithing.....	158 01
S. & H. Portbridge.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	21 01
Merrick & Anderson.....	do.....	0 30
J. Leach.....	Refrigerator.....	12 00

511 39

From No. 2, River Hille.

Ogilvie, Millin & Co.....	For blacksmithing.....	214 72
G. Leach.....	For blacksmithing.....	6 00
F. W. Padbury.....	For blacksmithing.....	25 63
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For blacksmithing.....	118 76
do.....	For blacksmithing.....	113 11
Sundry persons.....	For blacksmithing.....	10 00
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	286 69

Carried forward

16,413 00

K. INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

ANNUAL
FOOD
PAYMENT

TO V. HOAL PARD.

SERVICE.

et

et

et

et

Brought forward 813 24 10,375 17 16,113 00

FARM MAINTENANCE—Continued.
Farm No. 18, Pease Hills. Concluded.

S. A. H. Toolbridge, ..	For supplies delivered under contract	18 05
Merrick & Anderson ..	Tools supplied under contract	10 50
S. J. Steinhorn ..	Black ..	6 15
W. Fishers ..	3,000 lbs. feed supplied under contract	306 00
Harriet Bros.	Blacksmithing	5 60
John Walker, ..	do ..	2 00
John M. Garland, ..	Supplies delivered under contract	31 27
		1,225 11

Farm No. 19, Monkgriffe.

Lowson & Scott	For 1,350 lbs. feed supplied under contract	110 70
I. G. Baker & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	6 94
S. W. Troit	1 horse ..	100 00
Lowson & Scott	1 saddle and bridle ..	29 50
G. Lloyd ..	Blacksmithing ..	2 00
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting ..	2 75
		251 90

Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve.

C. P. Railway Co.	For Blacksmithing ..	11 81
I. G. Baker & Co.	2,303 lbs. feed delivered under contract ..	158 71
Griffin Milling Co.	50 sacks flour ..	101 00
W. D. Sloan ..	Churning well ..	5 00
G. Murdoch ..	Supplies ..	5 00
S. L. Piper & Son ..	Supplies delivered under contract ..	15 27
I. G. Baker & Co.	do ..	179 11
Hudson Bay Co.	do ..	260 79
S. & H. Barbridge ..	do ..	59 14
H. Davis, ..	Blacksmithing ..	7 50
Merrick & Anderson ..	Supplies delivered under contract ..	7 48
W. Maloney, ..	1 buckboard ..	75 00

John M. Garland.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	29 15	948 32
<i>Farm No. 24, Pagan Reserve.</i>			
Wahroind Rancho Co.....	For 3,262 lbs. beef (contract).....		
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....	223 24	
M. Lagrandeur.....	1 horse.....	68 00	
O. E. Browning Co.....	1,573 lbs. oats.....	130 00	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	43 sacks flour (contract).....	23 59	
D. Alson.....	1,362 lbs. oats.....	116 96	
J. P. Ford.....	Repairing saddle, harness and supplies.....	24 09	
N. W. Coal & Navigation Co.....	Transport of Farmer Smith and wife.....	32 50	
C. P. Railway Co.....	do.....	55 09	
J. W. Smith.....	Traveling expenses.....	47 20	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Transport of wife of J. W. Smith and effects.....	15 75	
Indians.....	6,911 lbs. oats.....	37 50	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	121 16	
N. E. Piper & Son.....	do.....	233 16	
Merrick & Anderson.....	do.....	8 05	
J. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....	9 25	
J. D. Quail.....	3,376 lbs. oats.....	62 58	
W. G. Pettengill.....	1 pair shafts for buckboard.....	6 00	
J. W. Smith.....	11 gallons castor oil.....	6 72	
Hudson Bay Co.....	64 lbs. fire proof paint.....	6 10	
S. A. H. Forbridge.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	237 98	
Spuler.....	do.....	9 35	
R. J. Parker.....	1 cords wood.....	28 00	
John M. Garland.....	6 halts.....	6 00	
Sundry persons.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	0 80	
	Freight.....	2 00	
			1,501 17
<i>Farm No. 25, Blood Reserve.</i>			
N. W. Coal & Navigation Co.....	For Railway fare.....	6 50	
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....	71 00	
Wahroind Rancho Co.....	3,281 lbs. beef supplied under contract.....	226 31	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....	18 70	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	do.....	189 08	
J. Black.....	1 cord wood, 2 lbs. soap.....	401 15	
T. H. Stockman.....	1 lb. do.....	155 32	
S. A. H. Forbridge.....	Saddles and feed for horses.....	125 00	
Merrick & Anderson.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	5 00	
	do.....	13 30	
	do.....	25 05	
	do.....	12 13	
	Carried forward.....	1,291 84	16,413 00

27. <i>Carriages</i>					12 25
Cambridge.....					16 00
John Turton.....					126 00
R. D. McNaughton.....					1 20
Morris & Anderson.....					77 72
W. Lockley.....					20 55
John M. Garland.....					24 06
				748 17	
Parts of harness supplied.....					
2,000 lbs. bran.....					
2,800 lbs. feed.....					
6 panes glass.....					
Supplies delivered under contract.....					
Blacksmithing.....					
Supplies delivered under contract.....					
Total Expenditure.....					18,074 83
Over-expended.....					1,631 83

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY
FOR
PAYMENT.

TO WHOM PAID.

SERVICE.

STOCK.

Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic, c. 2.

EXPENDITURE.

Bird Tail Creek.

Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract.	484 18
S. L. Piper & Son.	do	16 20
J. Laue.	1 wagon axle.	5 00
T. Veauille.	Repairs to implements.	4 00
R. W. Patterson.	1 sheep.	10 00
A. B. McKinnon, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians.	5 00
John M. Garland.	Supplies delivered under contract.	27 36

Oak Lake.

McDonald & Balton.	For Repairs to implements.	10 00
S. & H. Berbridge.	Supplies delivered under contract.	7 92
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting.	6 80

Oak River.

Dawson, Pale & Co.	For Medicines.	15 31
T. R. Todd.	30 bushels seed wheat.	30 00
C. J. Lange, M. D.	Medical attendance.	8 00
W. G. Pettigell.	Medicines.	12 95
J. A. Markle.	Paid interpreter.	2 50
Dominion Express Co.	Express charges.	0 65

Qu'Appelle.

For Salary as medical officer, 8 months, to 31st December, 1888.

M. M. Seymour, M.D.		66 64
J. A. Kerr.		2 80
Timming & Hoskins.	14 lbs. rope.	1 50
Regina Milling Co.	100 sacks flour supplied under contract.	170 00
I. G. Baker & Co.	2,000 lbs. bacon.	258 00
O. G. Edwards, M.D.	Medical attendance.	5 00
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract and other supplies.	206 59

3,772 00

551 74

18 72

69 41

Whitecap's Band, Moosewood.		15 44
Medicine.....		26 36
Supplies delivered under contract.....		752 33
For Wages as Farm Instructor, 6 months to 30th November, 1888.....		
Stabling and feed for horses.....		240 00
35 bushels potatoes.....		16 00
1 yoke oxen, with harness.....		14 00
1,121 lbs. beef.....		120 00
Medical attendance.....		78 68
Beef and harkack.....		160 00
30 sacks flour.....		1 46
Vaccine points and medicine.....		53 85
552 1/2 lbs. beef.....		51 95
Sundry supplies.....		38 74
do.....		11 33
do.....		111 65
do.....		169 95
do.....		170 00
1 bull and two oxen.....		6 00
Sundry supplies.....		5 60
do.....		285 00
110 sacks flour supplied under contract.....		39 49
258 lbs. beef.....		53 06
Board and lodging of Mr. McCallum.....		8 00
Removed carts for implements and repairing same.....		16 25
775 lbs. beef supplied under contract.....		51 25
Hire of team for use of Mr. McCallum.....		18 00
Board and lodging of do.....		1 00
Medicines.....		5 06
2 calves.....		30 00
2 do.....		30 00
2 do.....		10 00
1 do.....		16 50
1 do.....		15 00
3 do.....		13 00
2 do.....		30 00
Lumber.....		2 50
do for schoolhouse.....		126 00
Freighting.....		6 39
Total expenditure.....		2,971 71
In paid.....		3,406 91
.....		305 69

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

J. McInyre.....	do	do	do	do	500 00
W. G. Gow.....	do	do	do	do	232 50
	For Services as Acting Indian Agent at the Pas, 13th December, 1887, to 16th May, 1888.....				250 00
N. Chastellaine.....	do	do	do	do	1,300 00
L. J. A. Leveque.....	Salary as Interpreter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889.....				700 00
E. Jean.....	do	do	do	do	585 00
Miss F. McIntosh.....	do	do	do	do	1,200 00
J. A. Markle.....	Salary as Agent, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.....				975 00
W. E. Jones.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
John J. Campbell.....	do	do	do	do	1,200 00
A. McDonald.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
H. L. Reynolds.....	do	do	do	do	1,200 00
J. B. Lash.....	do	do	do	do	1,200 00
H. Keith.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
W. S. Grant.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
R. S. McKenzie.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
J. Finlayson.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
T. J. Williams.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
				(The overpayment of \$100 has been refunded.)	
G. G. Mann.....	Salary as Agent, 14 months, to 30th June, 1889.....				1,300 00
J. A. Mitchell.....	do	do	do	do	1,166 66
W. C. de Tadmard.....	do	do	do	do	1,200 00
S. B. Lucas.....	do	do	do	do	1,200 00
F. C. Cornish.....	do	do	do	do	1,166 66
M. Pegg.....	do	do	do	do	1,400 00
W. Pocklington.....	do	do	do	do	1,050 00
A. R. Springett.....	Salary as Acting Agent, 14 months, to 30th June, 1889.....				1,100 00
F. H. Paget.....	do	do	do	do	1,200 00
W. Anderson.....	do	do	do	do	300 00
J. W. Jewett.....	do	do	do	do	300 00
J. J. Campbell.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
A. W. Le Comptez.....	do	do	do	do	1,000 00
J. P. Wright.....	do	do	do	do	750 00
A. E. Lake.....	do	do	do	do	750 00
H. A. Carruthers.....	do	do	do	do	600 00
A. P. Vankoughnet.....	do	do	do	do	600 00
A. W. Taylor.....	do	do	do	do	636 77
W. Silbahl.....	do	do	do	do	300 00
L. E. Herdinaf.....	do	do	do	do	510 00
J. R. Marshall.....	do	do	do	do	650 00
H. R. Henderson.....	do	do	do	do	423 33
S. M. Dickinson.....	do	do	do	do	472 00
J. Lawrence.....	do	do	do	do	280 00
E. B. Black.....	do	do	do	do	750 00
C. W. H. Sanders.....	do	do	do	do	700 00
W. Graham.....	do	do	do	do	750 00
D. Pierce.....	do	do	do	do	750 00
	Carried forward.....				68,013 24
					135,849 71

J. J. McFayden, M.D.	do	20 00
J. H. Telford, M.D.	do	605 00
O. G. Edwards, M.D.	do	74 00
W. T. Cody, M.D.	do	53 00
H. N. Bain, M.D.	do	56 25
A. B. McKinnon, M.D.	do	26 50
T. Hanson, M.D.	do	2,801 01
G. T. Orron, M.D.	do	1,088 50
Dr. Macdonald	do	5 00
Dr. Spencer	do	5 00
H. L. McInnis, M.D.	do	300 00
A. R. Turnbull, M.D.	do	3 50
Supt. A. E. Perry	do	5 00
W. J. Roche, M.D.	do	7 00
S. T. McAdam, M.D.	do	274 55
E. H. Scott, M.D.	do	3 50
A. J. Routledge, M.D.	do	15 25
T. H. Edmundson, M.D.	do	100 00
A. E. Porter, M.D.	do	60 00
Rev. L. Lebert	do	150 00
W. Adan	do	30 00
Rev. G. Bruce	do	185 00
Mrs. E. Macdonald	do	80 00
Rev. W. P. McHaffie	do	120 00
Colin Thompson	do	52 00
A. McDonald	do	60 00
Agnes McLean	do	45 00
J. H. Adam	do	900 00
F. Home	do	180 00
S. Geddes	do	320 00
S. Lister	do	320 00
R. Pratt	do	170 00
S. Thomas	do	190 00
J. Caldwell	do	435 00
J. L. Lebert	do	295 19
D. Malt	do	600 00
F. Stewart	do	15 00
D. Whitford	do	85 00
A. McKay	do	10 00
C. Pratt	do	10 00
W. Daniel	do	119 68
F. Cope	do	525 00
W. McNab	do	10 71
J. Pringle	do	17 50
E. Flemmard	do	29 17
R. W. Gibson	do	5 00
F. Flemmard	do	
J. J. Campbell	do	
Paid Interpreter		
Carried forward		91,136 14
		135,819 71

M- INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

EXPENDITURE—Continued.		1895-96.	
Brought forward.....		91,136 14	135,849 11
Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.			
For Services as Interpreter.....			
J. Simpson.....	do.....	106 14	
W. Taylor.....	do.....	12 68	
P. Tat.....	do.....	40 00	
P. Beaudoin.....	Wages as Interpreter.....	385 00	
Rev. J. L. Sottow.....	Services as Interpreter.....	2 00	
D. T. Thompson.....	do.....	137 49	
F. Fisher.....	Wages as Interpreter and Teamster.....	310 00	
J. A. Markle.....	do.....	2 00	
F. Dufresne.....	Services as Interpreter.....	1 00	
J. A. Mitchell.....	do.....	13 12	
Jack.....	do.....	6 00	
G. Deaver.....	do.....	53 30	
W. Cummings.....	do.....	35 37	
N. Hayden.....	do.....	1 50	
R. Sanderson.....	do.....	480 00	
G. Napais.....	do.....	840 00	
J. Coventry.....	Wages as Caretaker at Regina.....	585 00	
J. Carney.....	Wages as Storeman.....	150 00	
J. V. Kildahl.....	do.....	52 00	
T. Taylor.....	do.....	13 00	
D. A. McLean.....	Wages as Teamster.....	5 00	
J. Enliste.....	do.....	30 00	
R. Oullette.....	do.....	27 00	
R. A. Lepper.....	do.....	105 00	
J. Simpson.....	do.....	211 78	
F. Smith.....	do.....	275 50	
W. Chaffee.....	do.....	42 50	
E. J. Martin.....	do.....	145 00	
J. Prass.....	do.....	45 00	
W. Neilson.....	do.....	24 00	
A. McLean.....	do.....	15 00	
J. Malcolmson.....	do.....		
J. Ross.....	do.....	15 00	

J. F. Smith.....	do	140 00
W. Sepena.....	do	60 00
H. L. Reynolds.....	Paid wages.....	60 00
L. Cantin.....	Wages.....	100 00
J. Scott.....	do as painter.....	140 00
J. Goodman.....	do	90 00
J. Peters.....	do	169 23
J. G. Scott.....	do as carpenter.....	587 91
J. Walker.....	do attending horses.....	30 00
J. L. McDonald.....	do as carpenter.....	77 00
J. Zink.....	do	5 00
H. Martineau.....	Paid wages.....	10 35
A. M. Muckle.....	do	5 75
W. H. T. Olive.....	do as carpenter.....	24 00
W. A. Seed.....	do	325 00
N. Seavey.....	Keep of cattle at Sandy Bay.....	12 00
S. Pritchard.....	Carrying mail.....	10 00
G. M. Pierson.....	Paid for carrying mails in 1887-88.....	31 00
N. Millotte.....	Wages.....	3 00
W. Peart.....	do messenger at Regina.....	120 00
J. L. Sandford.....	do	24 00
A. J. McNeill.....	Paid for carrying messages.....	4 00
F. R. Byche.....	Wages as packer and shipper.....	165 00
H. King.....	do	54 25
J. L. McDonald.....	do	108 00
M. McDonald.....	Inspecting samples of contract supplies.....	30 00
R. Watson.....	Repairing stove.....	7 15
J. H. Asplechin.....	Wages.....	5 00
J. Johnson.....	Services as messenger.....	0 25
W. J. Robertson.....	Services mining 70 tons coal.....	105 00
D. Gies.....	Wages.....	305 15
F. C. Galt.....	do	18 00
Emilio Lefebvre.....	do	3 50
P. Polak.....	do as busseger at Regina.....	10 00
W. J. Hartin.....	Paid wages of men working at farm house.....	27 00
D. C. Robertson.....	Carrying mail.....	35 00
J. C. Martin.....	Wages.....	25 00
P. B. Leggett.....	do	20 00
L. Thompson.....	do	10 00
S. Seaborn.....	do	31 50
E. Rose.....	Wages as messenger at Regina.....	150 48
S. F. Reed.....	Balance of wages due C. R. Leamy.....	61 25
Mrs. Margaret Leamy.....	do	38 82
C. F. P. Conyngham.....	Services as postable.....	18 00
A. M. Robertson.....	Carrying telegram.....	2 00
W. M. McDonald.....	Paid for carrying telegram.....	28 00
G. M. Pierson.....	Services as driver.....	1 00
S. Whittmore.....		

Carried forward

102,251 71

135,849 71

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.				
			¢	cts.	¢	cts.
			Brought forward.....		102,254 51	135,849 71
		EXPENDITURE Continued.				
		<i>Salaries, Wages, Medical Attendance Continued.</i>				
		Wages.....			3 00	
E. Anderson.....		Scrubbing office.....			20 00	
M. Anderson.....		Legal services.....			5 00	
V. A. Robertson.....		Professional services.....			8 00	
J. M. Creaner, V. S.....		Wages as blacksmith.....			45 37	
W. F. Johnston.....		Transport of mail.....			6 50	
W. Stobart & Co.....		Wages.....			18 00	
R. Webster.....		Carrying mail and interpreting.....			15 00	
P. Fleminand.....		do.....			50 00	
J. Gaults.....		Cutting hay.....			10 00	
J. R. McKay.....		Examining horses purchased by Commissioner.....			10 00	
J. M. Creaner, V. S.....		Services of self and team at threshing.....			65 00	
J. McInnes.....		Wages.....			20 00	
S. Whitford.....		do.....			1 25	
J. W. Smith.....		do.....			132 00	
F. Jumeau.....		do.....			70 00	
J. M. O'Donnell.....		do.....			28 00	
A. Stevenson.....		Forwarding letter re annuity payments.....			6 20	
Hudson Bay Co.....		Services as messenger at Regina.....			20 00	
B. Peart.....		do.....			39 52	
W. Simpson.....		Wages as herder.....			240 00	
J. MacInnes.....		Wages while assisting at threshing.....			10 00	
J. B. Sandford.....		Wages for self and horses while assisting at threshing.....			67 31	
J. Potras.....		Wages.....			90 31	
P. Maskell.....		do.....			16 91	
N. Lange.....		do.....			6 00	
W. Duquette.....		do.....			70 75	
J. M. Dixon.....		do.....			30 00	
H. Dunbar.....		do.....			46 00	
L. Lovell.....		do, as messenger.....			2 50	
F. Seemann.....		Services assisting at annuity payments.....			80 50	
H. Belanger, jr.....		Wages.....			11 00	
S. Pritchard.....		do.....			7 50	
N. Landrie.....						

T. Shueed.....	do	4 70
A. C. Patterson.....	Services shipping supplies.....	74 50
P. Tate.....	Wages.....	40 00
S. Whitford.....	do.....	47 50
H. Pruden.....	do.....	2 00
Louison.....	do.....	21 12
Simon.....	do.....	5 00
J. Hourigan.....	Paid wages.....	82 50
Hon. E. Dowdwy.....	do.....	5 00
J. McCallough.....	do.....	65 00
A. Buck.....	Services inspecting leather goods.....	25 00
S. Pelly.....	Care of Government cattle at Birch River.....	25 00
A. Kelly.....	do.....	25 00
M. McAnley.....	do.....	12 00
A. C. Anderson.....	Services as messenger.....	2 50
J. Williams.....	Carrying mail.....	5 00
J. La Clair.....	Distributing provisions to Indians.....	5 00
J. Jessie.....	Services at guide.....	10 00
A. Downey.....	Wages.....	48 00
L. Williamson.....	do.....	35 75
N. Millette.....	do.....	22 00
J. Dumlar.....	do.....	125 19
B. de Roche.....	do.....	35 00
J. Stewart.....	do.....	15 00
H. King.....	do.....	45 00
J. A. Sawyer.....	Services copying plans of Indian Reserves.....	40 00
J. B. Lejeune.....	do.....	40 00
E. Chaffin.....	do.....	40 00
C. O. Sneed.....	do.....	40 00
A. Moody.....	do.....	40 00
E. Kirchmann.....	do.....	32 00
E. Stevens.....	do.....	32 00
J. Foran.....	do.....	32 00
J. Cherry.....	do.....	24 00
J. Gilsbach.....	Driving cattle.....	6 00
Akens, Culver & Co.....	Legal services.....	16 58
D. O'Connor.....	Advance for professional services, Regina vs. Thomas.....	100 00
J. Fraser.....	Wages.....	15 00
John McKillop.....	Service looking after timber on Russian River Reserve.....	41 00
J. C. Nelson.....	Paid for services ofundry parties, autographing and tracing plans.....	95 00
J. Williams.....	Distributing supplies.....	5 00
John Cameron.....	Services as constable.....	90 70
Hugh Dood.....	do.....	6 75
R. Morn.....	Services mowing wild rice.....	6 00
J. McCracken.....	Paid wages.....	8 00
A. K. Black.....	Service distributing provisions for Indians.....	15 00
C. P. Acheson.....	Balance due for services, 1st Feb. to 25th April, 1889.....	168 00
M. Sverright.....	Services hunting for Gray herons.....	8 00

Carried forward

105,270 43

135,819 71

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	% cts.		% cts.	% cts.
			%	cts.	%	cts.
		Brought forward.....	105,270 43		135,849 71	
		EXPENDITURE—Continued				
		<i>Salaries, Wages, Medical Attendance—Concluded.</i>				
	R. T. Haggard.....	Inspecting scales.....	2 10			
	J. Whitford.....	Wages.....	26 00			
	A. A. MacLennan.....	Professional services, Regina vs. Galbraith.....	15 00			
	W. C. Hunter.....	do Renton vs. Halkett.....	10 00			
	J. Deaver.....	Carrying mail.....	2 00			
	A. House.....	Wages.....	1 85			
	Indians.....	Carrying mails, assisting carpenters, tanning, interpreting, scrubbing offices and other labor.....	1,638 90		107,029 78	
		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>				
	Hon. E. Dewdney.....	For travelling expenses.....	92 25			
	H. Reed.....	do.....	986 20			
	A. E. Forget.....	Travelling expenses.....	177 25			
	W. McArthur.....	do.....	1,196 65			
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	Travelling expenses.....	1,347 22			
	do.....	Cash advanced since accounted for.....	500 00			
	A. McGibbon.....	Travelling expenses.....	1,649 42			
	J. A. Macrae.....	do.....	1,166 00			
	G. A. Beatonway.....	do.....	865 55			
	E. McCall.....	Balance of travelling expenses on tour of inspection, season of 1888.....	176 92			
	do.....	Travelling expenses.....	127 45			
	do.....	Advance for travelling expenses on tour of inspection, season of 1889.....	1,000 00			
	A. McDonald.....	Travelling expenses.....	432 80			
	H. Keith.....	do.....	447 10			
	S. B. Lucas.....	do.....	56 00			
	J. B. Lash.....	do.....	555 00			
	John J. Campbell.....	do.....	452 30			
	W. Pocklington.....	do.....	540 00			
	W. G. de Balinhard.....	do.....	262 00			

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	c/d			
			¢	¢	¢	¢
		Brought forward.....	31,255 66	107,036 78	135,819 71	
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Travelling Expenses—Continued.</i>				
	J. Taylor.....	For Board allowance.....	10 00			
	A. C. Patterson.....	Travelling expenses.....	15 70			
	C. W. H. Sanders.....	do.....	12 65			
	J. M. Scott.....	do.....	19 35			
	J. G. Scott.....	do.....	11 10			
	A. J. McNeill.....	do.....	306 70			
	J. V. Kiddall.....	do.....	47 50			
	H. A. Carmuthers.....	do.....	400 85			
	F. Hoare.....	do.....	46 00			
	J. A. Sutherland.....	do.....	13 00			
	D. McIntosh.....	do.....	3 75			
	S. Swinford.....	do.....	4 00			
	S. Hackley.....	do.....	9 00			
	W. D. Perley.....	do.....	7 50			
	C. Lawford.....	do.....	34 65			
	H. B. Hodgins.....	do.....	19 00			
	W. Chaffee.....	do.....	8 25			
	D. T. Thompson.....	do.....	1 50			
	J. Pritchard.....	do.....	13 00			
	J. Carney.....	do.....	82 50			
	Str. Wendigo.....	Passage of Chief.....	4 00			
	N. W. Coal & Nav. Co.....	Transport of officials.....	19 50			
	A. McKay.....	Transport of Inspector Betonway from Onion Lake to Saddle Lake.....	25 00			
	Rev. Pere Gendreau.....	Travelling expenses from 26th June to 22nd September, 1888, on trip through North-West Territories.....	729 65			
	H. Pelanger.....	Transport of W. Gow while paying arrears of annuity.....	51 75			
	Manitoba & N.-W. Ry Co.....	Railway fares of officials.....	14 95			
	J. A. Markle.....	Paid railway fares of Indians.....	1 20			
	J. Cameron.....	Board of Indians.....	2 25			
	F. Otton.....	Transport of officials.....	45 00			
	Leeson & Scott.....	do.....	227 60			
	C. P. Railway Co.....	Transport of Officials and Indians.....	1,807 56			
	Hudsons Bay Co.....	Livestock, oats and other supplies.....	79 64			

do	Transport of Official.....	143 66
do	Expenses in connection with paying arrears of annuity for 1886, to half breeds.....	214 15
J. Sampson.....	6 bushels barley.....	6 00
Royal Stage Line.....	Transport of Mr. Pocklington, McLeod to Lethbridge.....	7 00
F. Shaw.....	Transport of W. Anderson, furniture and family, Edmonton to Calgary.....	118 10
W. Anderson.....	Transport of family, Edmonton to Regina.....	154 70
A. A. Daig.....	Board of O'Brien at Regina 2 days.....	4 00
O. Derome.....	Ferriage.....	3 50
A. P. Fisher.....	do.....	25 00
G. Fisher.....	do.....	4 50
T. Lacier.....	do.....	14 20
J. L. S. Letellier.....	do.....	2 50
A. Mackay.....	Paid ferrage.....	3 00
R. S. McKenzie.....	do.....	0 75
Rev. Pere Fourmond.....	Ferriage.....	1 50
J. H. Storer.....	do.....	50 65
J. Wilson.....	Paid ferrage.....	1 75
R. S. McKenzie.....	Paid expenses of farmer and horse while at exhibition with Indians.....	7 25
F. Ogilvie.....	Advance to constable.....	10 00
C. McKillop.....	Expenses incurred while prosecuting trespassers.....	23 35
L. Kelly.....	Travelling expenses.....	10 00
S. Beach.....	Horse hire.....	7 50
J. Pirchard.....	do.....	68 00
J. Baptiste.....	do.....	13 50
Indian.....	do.....	9 75
R. Johnston.....	do.....	36 00
Cannell & Burke.....	do.....	7 25
R. C. McDevall.....	do.....	1 00
C. Howson.....	do.....	61 00
J. E. Rensson.....	do.....	36 00
H. H. Sanderson.....	do.....	17 50
T. McLaugherty.....	do.....	20 00
J. D. Shubald & Co.,	do.....	131 61
T. Copeland.....	Oats and bran.....	3 00
J. Sedgewick.....	Oats.....	12 00
W. Tat.....	do.....	37 10
Beth & Gwynne.....	do.....	11 00
J. Bell.....	do.....	1 25
Madady & Child Lill.....	Oat and hay.....	62 60
Hargrave & Sons.....	do.....	9 50
M. McCauley.....	Oat and horse hire.....	97 20
J. Kelly.....	do hay.....	17 75
J. Gibbons.....	Oats.....	22 65
E. Drayvor.....	do.....	9 31
Walters & Baker.....	do.....	83 02
W. Ward.....	do.....	12 75

Carried forward.

37,028 22

107,026 78

133,849 71

Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage		
For Advertising		
Levis "Le Quotidien"	do	22 80
Welland "Telegraph"	do	6 00
Montreal "Shareholder"	do	30 00
Winnipeg "Call"	do	114 50
On Appleby "Progress"	do	43 40
Toronto "Canadian Ad-		
vance	do	12 00
Medford "Mirror"	do	17 00
Toronto "Merchant and		
Manufacturer	do	12 00
Toronto "World"	do	102 00
Brockville "Times"	do	48 00
Brighton "Elsie"	do	13 20
Hagersville "News"	do	13 20
Toronto "Dominion Mo-		
chanical and Milling	do	18 00
News	do	7 80
Thornbury "News"	do	60 40
Macleod "Gazette"	do	7 80
Bryson "Equity"	do	7 80
Winnipeg "Siftings"	do	53 70
Medicine Hat "Times"	do	87 40
Toronto "Catholic Re-		
view"	do	30 00
St. Catharines "Journal"	do	57 00
Sudborth "Sun"	do	17 40
Peterborough "Review"	do	18 00
St. Thomas "Times"	do	30 00
St. Boniface "Le Man-		
ifeste"	do	91 68
Morrisburg "Courier"	do	17 40
Montreal "Gazette"	do	60 00
Owen Sound "Times"	do	13 00
Canadian "Military Ga-		
zette	do	30 00
Windsor "Review"	do	19 80
Sherbrooke "Le Premier		
Mont	do	19 20
Frontier "Reques-		
sentative"	do	13 20
Mitchell "Advertiser"	do	17 40
Guelphe "Herald"	do	57 00
Smith's Falls "Independent		
and"	do	7 80
Toronto "National"	do	20 00
Whitby "Gazette"	do	16 20
Stratford "Herald"	do	15 60
Carried forward		1,348 48
		146,018 26
		135,849 71

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
		Brought forward	1,348 48	116,018 26	135,849 71	
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Continued.				
		For Advertising	17 40			
	Almonte "Times"	Pictou "Gazette"	13 24			
	Nasau "Beaver"	do	17 56			
	London "Catholic Record"	do	27 00			
	Sherbrooke "Gazette"	do	17 40			
	Gatineau "Journal"	do	13 20			
	Collingwood "Enterprise"	do	15 60			
	Messenger	do	17 40			
	Orillia "Packet"	do	6 40			
	Preserville "Le Jour"	do	9 00			
	St. Catharines "Visitor"	do	16 20			
	Goderich "Star"	do	27 00			
	Toronto "Canadian Manufacturer"	do	48 00			
	Hamilton "Spectator"	do	30 00			
	Toronto "Presbyterian News"	do	4 80			
	New Hamburg "Independent"	do	13 20			
	Galt "Reporter"	do	65 00			
	Montreal "Le Monde"	do	17 40			
	Windsor "Chronicle"	do	252 40			
	Calgary "Herald"	do	33 00			
	"Courier in Canada"	do	82 80			
	Kingston "News"	do	21 60			
	Hamilton "Stock Journal"	do	20 40			
	North Sydney "Herald"	do	6 00			
	Dunnville "Gazette"	do	83 45			
	Prince Albert "Times"	do	66 00			
	"La Minerve"	do	17 40			
	Port Hope "Times"	do	16 80			
	L'Orignal "Advertiser"	do				

"The Colonial Standard"	do	4 40
Markham "Sun"	do	19 80
"Canadian Magazine"	do	12 30
Saskatchewan Herald	do	71 50
Quebec "Le Canadien"	do	12 00
Quebec "L'Evenement"	do	12 00
Edmonton "Bulletin"	do	61 20
Montreal "Journal of Commerce"	do	30 00
Charlham "Planet"	do	18 00
Regina "Leader"	do	115 44
Rapid City "Spectator"	do	83 48
Saskatoon "Record"	do	27 90
Minneapolis "Tribune"	do	32 71
Moosemin "Courier"	do	38 32
Winnipeg "North-West Review"	do	50 75
Brandon "Mail"	do	32 10
Fort Gt. Assiniboine "Victor"	do	50 50
Ottawa "Citizen"	do	34 80
Leithbridge "News"	do	31 60
Montreal "Monitor"	do	27 90
Winnipeg "Sun"	do	38 10
Hull "Dispatch"	do	10 80
Aylmer "Times"	do	9 60
Ottawa "Le Canadien"	do	31 80
"La Vallée d'Ottawa"	do	31 80
Portage la Prairie "Review"	do	49 32
Toronto "News"	do	51 00
Canadian "Mining Review"	do	6 00
Albion "Gleaner"	do	9 00
Levin "Le Quotidien"	do	50 10
Calgary "Southern Star"	do	9 60
Bellefleur "Intelligencer"	do	30 00
Armstrong "Chronicle"	do	9 60
Dundas "Standard"	do	9 60
Brantford "Gleaner"	do	25 20
Port Hope "Gleaner"	do	12 60
Port Maitland "Observer"	do	11 10
St. Marys "Journal"	do	9 60
Shawville "Examiner"	do	12 00
Stratford "Times"	do	9 60
Strathroy "Dispatch"	do	9 60
Arion "Free Press"	do	8 40
Richmond Hill "York Herald"	do	8 40

Carried forward

16,018 26

135,819 71

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH—WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				
			cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
		Brought forward.....	3,511 15	146,018 26	135,819 71	
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegraphs and Postage—Continued.</i>				
	Toronto "Canadian	For Advertising.....	10 80			
	Edmonton "Advertiser"	do.....	9 60			
	Brandon "Telegram"	do.....	20 40			
	Brandon "News"	do.....	25 50			
	Brandon "Witness"	do.....	10 80			
	Montreal "Printed Union"	do.....	12 00			
	Oshawa "Vindicator"	do.....	9 60			
	London "Free Press"	do.....	29 60			
	Carleton Place "Central	do.....	9 60			
	Canadian"	do.....				
	Calcutta "Grand River	do.....				
	Saskatoon	do.....				
	Quebec "Mercure"	do.....	7 20			
	Ottawa "Journal"	do.....	34 80			
	"The Nor West Farmer"	do.....	34 80			
	The Manitoba "Free	do.....	39 60			
	Press"	do.....				
	Winnipeg "Standard"	do.....	170 50			
	Winnipeg "Canadian"	do.....	9 60			
	Farmer's Friend	do.....	7 20			
	Eganville "Enterprise"	do.....	9 60			
	New Hamburg "Volk-	do.....				
	blatt	do.....	9 60			
	Fraserville "Progress"	do.....	10 80			
	Toronto "Irish Cana-	do.....				
	dian"	do.....	18 00			
	Toronto "Advertiser"	do.....	18 00			
	Sarnia "Canadian"	do.....	9 60			
	Cornwall "Standard"	do.....	12 00			
	Calgary "Tribune"	do.....	31 20			
	Exeter "Times"	do.....	9 60			
	Peterborough "Canada	do.....				
	Lambert	do.....	9 00			

Wentworth Telegraph	do	7 20
do	do	31 20
Toronto "Sentine"	do	12 00
do	do	81 00
Toronto "Hardware"	do	12 00
Toronto "Canadian Greener"	do	12 00
Toronto "Monetary Times"	do	18 00
Prescott "Messenger"	do	9 60
Toronto "Dominion Churchman"	do	18 00
Smith's Falls "News"	do	9 60
Barland Lithographic Co.	do	73 60
The "Call" Printing Co.	do	2 00
Queen's Printer	do	2 617 39
P. Lamont	do	47 30
L. G. Baker & Co.	do	12 50
Thomson Bros.	do	12 00
Smith & Ferguson	do	15 40
C. H. Black	do	26 75
A. Macdonald	do	0 40
R. D. McNaughton	do	0 95
S. H. Caswell	do	5 75
E. I. Cam	do	4 25
G. C. Mortimore	do	15 50
H. Ward	do	1 20
Linton Bros.	do	7 00
C. J. Atkinson	do	4 00
A. McKay	do	2 50
A. Campbell	do	3 55
Malady & Clark Holl.	do	5 20
Ferguson & Co.	do	1 85
Hudson Bay Co.	do	2 00
Government Stationery Office	do	1,891 51
Telegraph & Signal Office	do	83 67
C. P. R. Telegraph Co.	do	1,037 20
H. Richardson	do	8 15
A. J. McNeill	do	0 15
H. J. Revie	do	1 65
J. Wilson	do	0 15
J. A. Markle	do	2 31
M. Begg	do	6 65
J. C. Irvine	do	530 00
Postmaster, Macleod	do	60 00
J. Aylmer	do	40 02

Carried forward

10,819 93 / 166,618 26 / 135,842 71

M.—INDIANS OF MANTOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	REMARKS.
AT THEOLITIA FOR PAYMENT.				
	Brought forward.....	10,849.43	116,018.26	135,849.71
EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
<i>Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage</i> Continued.				
G. C. King.....	For Postage stamps.....	10.00		
R. Richardson.....	do.....	15.00		
H. Wood.....	do.....	50.00		
P. Peanpre.....	do.....	45.00		
A. Von Lindburgh.....	do.....	49.65		
T. Hishop.....	do.....	31.00		
R. Patterson.....	do.....	88.70		
R. Crawford.....	do.....	24.18		
A. McKay.....	do.....	18.00		
A. D. Osborne.....	do.....	39.00		
J. A. McLaughlin.....	do.....	11.50		
A. Fisher.....	do.....	36.00		
W. Sutherland.....	do.....	11.00		
J. Henderson.....	do.....	206.36		
D. J. Campbell.....	do.....	10.00		
E. N. Matley.....	do.....	15.00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	11.41		
J. A. Whitmore.....	do.....	414.50		
R. B. Way.....	do.....	5.25		
H. Richardson.....	do.....	50.08		
F. D. Wilson.....	do.....	16.00		
F. Finn.....	do.....	3.00		
A. Wood.....	do.....	10.00		
V. Peanpre.....	do.....	15.00		
W. G. Gow.....	Paid for postage stamps.....	5.25		
M. Begg.....	do.....	10.00		
R. S. McKenzie.....	do.....	3.00		
J. Finlayson.....	do.....	7.00		
G. McPherson.....	do.....	7.35		
E. Ogletree.....	do.....	47.43		
J. A. Markle.....	<i>Rent, Light and Fuel.</i>			
	For Rent of office, 1st April, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.....	250.00		

A. M. Muckle.....	do	1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.....	200 00
F. Ogilvie.....	do	do	200 00
H. Martinan.....	do	do	200 00
G. McPherson.....	do	1st July to 20th December, 1888.....	34 00
R. J. N. Piller.....	do	1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.....	200 00
J. McInyre.....	do	do	200 00
A. Mackay.....	do	do	200 00
J. Reader.....	do	do	200 00
Less—Travelling expenses, Grand Rapids to Winnipeg.....			21 10
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	Rent of Winnipeg office, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.....	178 90
J. McCreken.....	do	Rent of office, 1st October, 1888, to 31st March, 1889.....	800 00
J. M. Skelton.....	do	Battleford.....	100 00
G. T. Marsh.....	do	do	70 00
T. E. Martin.....	do	Rent of house for Interpreter.....	42 50
G. A. Montgomery.....	do	do	48 00
H. Wood.....	do	do	72 00
R. Gibson.....	do	Rent of Post Office box.....	1 75
W. Anderson.....	do	do	130 00
Hudson's Bay Co.....	do	store-house at Battleford.....	21 25
S. Steinhauser.....	do	do	80 00
F. Otton.....	do	buildings at Fort Pelly.....	30 00
R. Prince.....	do	do	133 35
J. Cameron.....	do	house used by farmer at Whitefish Lake.....	15 00
E. Thompson.....	do	do	12 00
Ball Telephone Co.....	do	store-house at Long Plain.....	24 00
W. Sutherland.....	do	do	86 00
J. A. Whitmore.....	do	do	1 00
J. A. Kerr.....	do	do	5 00
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	Post Office box.....	21 57
Indian.....	do	do	3 65
H. Reed.....	do	eggalls, coal oil.....	1,292 30
R. S. McKenzie.....	do	do	7 50
N. W. Campbell and Naviza tion Co.....	do	do	15 50
Marvelling A. Wright.....	do	do	16 17
H. Leckie.....	do	do	9 00
J. Kelly.....	do	do	9 00
W. T. Ramsay.....	do	do	253 39
Fuel and light allowance, 3rd August, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.....			0 50
Paid for wood permit.....			1,053 70
74 tons coal.....			316 75
90 tons soft coal.....			91 00
7 tons wood.....			103 84
24 137 1/2 bushels.....			64 50
10 tons coal.....			80 00

6,683 12

161,863 00 155,849 71

Carried forward

VI.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				
			\$	cts.	%	cts.
		Brought forward		164,843 00		135,849 71
		EXPENSES—Continued.				
		Agency Expenses.				
	Walton Ranch Co.	For 890 lbs. beef for Agents' rations.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	1,124 do do	63	12		
	Leach & Scott	180 do do	279	12		
	Full, Tronice & Co.	900 do do	16	20		
	J. F. Hall	2,160 do do	72	00		
	J. F. Hill	1,080 do do	151	20		
	H. R. Lambart	3,240 do do	74	25		
	J. Turtin	1,316 do do	226	80		
	Cochrane Ranch Co.	240 do do	61	70		
	W. Fielders	1,800 do do	15	81		
	W. J. Barker	1,800 do do	180	00		
	M. S. Hughes	2,160 do do	220	30		
	Wald & Bourke	2,880 do do	216	00		
	F. Cass	1,328 do do	201	60		
	Ogilvie Milling Co.	390 sacks flour for Agents' rations	122	24		
	Regina Milling Co.	177 do do	1,166	71		
	Moose Mountain Trading Company	24 do do	412	00		
	Joyner & Ellington	65 do do	54	00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	6,019 lbs. bacon for agents' rations.	124	65		
	W. Hargrave	Rent of post office drawer	893	26		
	Smith & Ferguson	Medicines for horses	3	00		
	J. Reader	Sundries	2	40		
	W. Maclean	Sundry expenses	12	75		
	W. Cruckshank	Condition powders	52	37		
	"Globe" Printing Co.	Subscription to Edmonton "Bulletin," Regina office	4	50		
	"Mail" Printing Co.	Sundries	1	00		
	Manitoba Free Press	Subscription, Regina office	3	30		
	Regina "Leader"	do do	5	00		
	S. H. Caswell	do do	5	00		
	O. Hall	1 horse shoe knife	4	00		
	T. Oran	Medicines for horse	0	55		
		2 barrels	1	90		
			6	00		

Delivered under contract.

E. B. Read	Supplies	10 00
J. Bannerman	Sundries	1 94
orris & Carey	1 cow	50 00
A. Cameron	1 do	30 00
A. Macdonald	1 tin walnut stain	0 35
Winnipeg "Call"	Subscription, Regina office	5 00
J. R. Kelly & Co	Office furniture and repairs	149 96
W. G. Pettigrew	Sundries	13 15
Joyner & Elkington	Oats	30 11
Chief Enoch	Hay	18 00
E. R. Rogers	Sundry supplies	69 30
Malbaffy & Clinkskill	Sundries	10 65
Winnipeg "Sun"	Subscription, Regina office	5 00
R. D. McNaughton	Sundries	2 45
A. W. Smith	do	145 25
"Saskatchewan Herald"	Subscription, Regina office	2 50
P. Lamont	Sundry supplies	156 68
D. J. Campbell	Rent of post office	10 00
R. B. Ferguson	Furniture, matting and repairs	215 33
Indians Bay Co.	Contract and other supplies for agents' rations	4,143 51
J. A. Kerr	Sundries	321 75
A. F. Grady	Sundry supplies	1 25
Timming & Hoskins	do	59 76
Walters & Baker	15 lbs. sugar	5 85
I. G. Baker & Co.	Contract and other supplies	781 98
Muillolland & Bros.	1 filter and lightning rods	46 75
R. T. Barker	Furniture	20 00
Merrick & Anderson	Contract supplies	180 17
O. Hall	Medicines	1 35
J. McNeven	1 pig	6 00
N. L. Piper & Son	Contract supplies	76 78
S. J. Stenholm	Clocks and repairs	37 50
H. Robertson	Hinges	1 50
L. O. Davis	Sundries	3 30
T. J. Agnew	do	32 75
Scott & Leche	Furniture and other supplies	114 85
S. & H. Beardsley	Harness supplied under contract	37 21
J. C. Irvine	Rent of post office drawer	11 00
J. Hines	1 office lamp	1 65
G. G. Wood & Co.	1 letter press	9 10
Ross Bros.	Sundry supplies	7 75
Routh & Love	Medicines	9 10
E. & C. Garvey Co.	1 Union scale and other supplies	21 02
J. H. Ashdown	1 tin pot and other supplies	37 00
C. J. Atkinson	Subscription to Regina "Journal"	1 50
D. C. Robertson	Stovepipe	8 90
"Henderson's Pocket Gazette"	Subscription	1 00
	Carried forward	11,681 33
		161,863 00
		135,849 71

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				
			£	cts.	£	cts.
		Brought forward.....	11,684	33	164,863	00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				135,849 71
		<i>Agency Expenses—Concluded.</i>				
	Henderson's Directory Co.....	For 3 copies of directory.....				
	"The North West Farmer".....	Subscription for 24 copies for agents.....	15	00		
	"The Winnipeg Sun".....	Subscription, Regina office.....	21	00		
	A. F. Grady.....	Sundries.....	8	00		
	J. Brown.....	Making furniture.....	6	10		
	John M. Garland.....	Contract supplies.....	12	00		
			112	01		
					11,838	41
		<i>Outfit and Repairs.</i>				
	S. & H. Barbridge.....	Sundry supplies for the inspectors and the different agencies.....	251	53		
	J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry supplies.....	29	25		
	R. Green.....	3 horses for use at Regina.....	510	00		
	Riddell & Bell.....	1 horse for Edmonton Agency.....	130	00		
	Colonization Store Co.....	2 rubber sheets and other supplies.....	6	51		
	W. Henderson.....	Sundry supplies for inspectors and other officials.....	145	02		
	J. R. Kelly & Co.....	1 outfit for Mr. Reynolds.....	30	00		
	E. H. Irish.....	1 tent for Mr. Macrae.....	10	00		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	1 provision box for Mr. Macrae.....	8	00		
	C. Howson.....	1 pair horse covers and sundries.....	6	50		
	Sweet & McDonald.....	1 pair buckboard springs for Fife Hills Agency.....	1,025	00		
	J. Moody.....	1 team horses and 8 buckboards.....	44	00		
	H. Reed.....	Sundry supplies and repairs to harness.....	185	00		
	S. H. Caswell.....	1 mare for Onion Lake Agency.....	5	00		
	A. Lundburgh.....	Paid for making tent.....	15	00		
	R. Johnston.....	For 1 tent for Mr. Jones, Fort Pelly Agency.....	250	00		
	W. H. Cooper.....	1 team horses for Mr. Jones, Fort Pelly Agency.....	105	00		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 buckboard and harness for Mr. Jones, Fort Pelly Agency.....	10	05		
	E. Newison.....	Sundry supplies and repairs.....	12	00		
	Robt. & Co.....	Rearing wagon, Battleford Agency.....	1	00		
	J. R. McPhail.....	1 sundrie.....	35	23		
		Harness and sundry repairs.....	60	00		
		1 tent and boat sails supplied Agent Martineau.....	2	00		
		1 camp stove for Inspector Macrae.....				

W. Stohart & Co.	Sundry supplies.	16.94
J. D. Quail	Repairing buckboard at Bartlettford.	4.00
O. F. Orr	1 robe supplied Inspector Macrae.	10.00
R. H. Bratton	Repairing buckboard at Duck Lake.	3.50
L. G. Baker & Co.	Sundry supplies.	0.40
G. H. Perley	20 patent camp chairs.	43.25
The Windsor Ranch Co.	1 team horses for Blood Agency.	300.00
Mrs. G. Dwyer	Making tents for Carlton Agency.	5.50
The Hingson-Smith Arms Co.	1 toboggan for transport service, Inspector McCall.	6.50
J. A. Mitchell	1 buckboard and double and single harness for Saddle Lake Agency.	165.00
W. Crutchank	1 pair of blankets and lining buffalo robes.	4.00
J. Reeder	Paid sundry outfit supplies.	25.00
H. Keith	For Travelling outfit purchased.	407.00
G. Murdoch	Harness supplied, Edmonton Agency.	35.00
T. O. Davis	2 robes supplied, Agent Finlayson.	20.00
C. E. D. Wood	Registration fees on brand.	1.21
J. P. Ford	Repairing harness, Blood Agency.	14.75
J. Leahy	do do Edmonton Agency.	4.25
Routh & Lowe	1 pair bits.	0.30
Rankin & Allen	1 robe.	12.00
R. J. N. Pither	Paid for repairs to canoe.	2.00
H. Thomas	For repairs to boat, Pas Agency.	3.00
J. McIntyre	1 canoe supplied, Mr. McCall.	25.00
S. Whitford	2 single sledges supplied, Saddle Lake Agency.	25.00
N. W. Mountford	2 horse-blankets and other supplies.	7.15
J. W. Ashdown	Sundry supplies.	2.53
J. H. Abley	Painting buckboard at Regina.	8.00
J. Simpson	Repairing tent.	0.75
Madally A. Chuk-kill	Oakum and pitch.	4.65
N. Malote	Making tent poles and provision chest for Mr. Forget.	20.65
I. McCall	Black-mitting.	69.25
A. Robinson	do do	5.00
O. W. Egan	do do	12.12
J. Brown	do do	5.35
W. Lathier	do do	1.00
H. Davis	do do	5.00
G. P. Sanderson	do do	27.20
A. E. Kay	do do	5.50
H. Duce	do do	2.50
R. Gaudin	do do	2.70
J. E. Pouch	do do	1.50
T. White	do do	20.50
A. McKenzie	do do	1.00
W. F. Foster	do do	113.00
T. Ormiston	do do	9.35
Jarrett Bros	do do	19.50
E. Leahy	do do	38.75

Carried forward

1,127.01 176,724.44 135,849.71

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%
		Brought forward.....			4,427	04		17,072	14
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.							135,819
		<i>Outfit and Repairs</i> —Continued.							71
	D. A. McDonald.....	For Blacksmithing.....							
	J. R. Marshall.....	do and supplies.....			70	40			
	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....			30	25			
	T. Venable.....	do.....			9	21			
	R. S. McKenzie.....	Paid for shoeing horses.....			2	00			
	M. Page.....	do horse shoes.....			0	75			
	H. L. Reynolds.....	do washers for buckboard.....			2	00			
	J. Clementson.....	do 2 halter chains.....			0	50			
	A. J. McNeill.....	do shoeing team.....			0	70			
	D. McIntosh.....	do horse.....			1	60			
					0	80			
								4,545	25
		Miscellaneous.							
	Ontario Bank, Ottawa.....	For Expenses of transfer of annuity money.....			12	50			
	C. Inkster.....	do eviction.....			31	80			
	F. Dufresne.....	Attending to cattle.....			8	00			
	S. Stevenson.....	do.....			40	20			
	J. Thompson.....	Taking charge of Indian released from asylum.....			47	30			
	Stewart & Fleck.....	Thrashing and hauling wheat.....			813	61			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	615 iron posts for reserve boundaries.....			3	00			
	G. Short.....	Sundry supplies for agencies.....			5	00			
	G. Spence.....	Inspecting cattle.....			4	00			
	N. Hayden.....	2 loads hay.....			73	50			
	J. Archer.....	Labor on Rossseau River Reserve.....			15	00			
	N. & G. Hay.....	Thrashing barley on do.....			1	08			
	F. Collier.....	1 sample pan cover.....			2	00			
	Aikins, Culver & Co.....	Cleaning chimney and stove pipes.....			136	50			
	F. Ogilvie.....	Legal expenses.....			14	51			
	M. Sangster.....	Repairs to Indian Council House.....			3	00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Attending to horses.....			18	00			
	Yellow Calf.....	Keep of cow.....			6	00			
		20 buckets lime.....							

J. A. Markle.....	Paid witness fees.....	4 50
Hudson Bay Co.....	Samples supplied.....	62 81
do.....	1 ton hay for cattle.....	7 50
do.....	Sundry supplies.....	7 15
do.....	2,000 lbs. lime, sacks and freight.....	42 85
do.....	Nails and files, Fort Pelly.....	0 70
do.....	6,000 shingles.....	36 00
J. McCracken.....	Feed for cattle, Long Sault.....	11 00
Smith & Ferguson.....	Paid for transport of property.....	10 50
J. Norris.....	25 lbs. paint.....	2 88
North West Mounted Police.....	1 cow for Saddle Lake Agency.....	50 00
P. P. Conybeare.....	Transport of annuity money.....	20 30
R. Strahan.....	Professional services, Regina vs. Star Child.....	25 00
J. R. Costigan.....	do do do Smith.....	30 00
W. Sifton.....	Requiring Government yacht.....	40 00
P. J. Martin.....	Lumber and repairs for yacht shed.....	51 00
Fatin.....	25 bushels lime.....	46 00
W. Stevens.....	40 do.....	8 75
P. A. Fisher.....	Threshing 850 bushels wheat, Long Plain Reserve.....	12 00
W. C. McKay.....	2 cows for Carlton Agency.....	110 00
A. McBride.....	1 cow for Edmonton Agency.....	70 00
Shellock & Freeman.....	Nails for implement shed.....	50 00
M. Morrison.....	24 panes of glass.....	7 40
G. Anderson.....	5 tons hay for Hungry Hall cattle.....	3 30
J. Dillon.....	20 bushels lime.....	60 00
P. Dakota.....	2 ventilators and two thumb-screws.....	2 70
J. Reader.....	Services with cattle.....	3 00
G. Treவர்.....	Sundry expenses, Pas Agency.....	21 92
F. Chaparr.....	Ploughing fire break.....	2 00
Merrick & Anderson.....	Glass and glazing, Regina office.....	17 25
J. A. Markle.....	Expenses in connection with impounded bull.....	35 00
A. Dowling.....	Painting stable, Regina.....	16 50
T. Vandy.....	Blacksmithing.....	50 00
Ross Bros.....	5 galls. lard oil.....	1 60
J. Dill.....	Meals for men.....	8 75
L. Thompson.....	Ploughing fire-guard, Assiniboine Reserve.....	1 00
E. Paul Dried Meat.....	Compensation for injuries received from police scout.....	100 00
F. K. Gibson.....	1 tin box for matches.....	2 50
Rev. L. Leggett.....	Grant to aid in publishing grammar of the Montaignais language.....	300 00
J. Peckles.....	Services as constable.....	19 75
P. Peltier.....	Making penknife.....	15 00
A. Delorme.....	do.....	15 00
J. Wingley.....	Advance for provisions for destitute Indians outside treaty limits.....	7,000 00
J. Burton.....	3 tons hay.....	20 10
P. McTearon.....	Lumber for buildings.....	287 63
	Carried forward.....	10,131 81
		181,266 69
		182,398 50

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AMOUNT
FOR
PAYMENT

TOTAL PAID.

SERVICE.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

cts.

10,431 84 181,295 69 135,849 71

Brought forward

EXPENDITURE

Miscellaneous

For Paint for buildings.

Boxes for annuity money.

Sundry supplies.

Ploughing land, Swan Lake Reserve.

Inspecting harness.

Cutting books.

Ribbon for stamps.

1,500 lbs. bran.

Hay and horse feed.

Supplies and services.

Inspecting harness made by contractors.

do scales.

Prizes taken at agricultural shows.

Payment in full for buildings occupied while agent at Ft. Francis.

Inspecting samples of flour.

Line of horses for threshing.

Threshing 1,654 bush. grain.

Line of horses for threshing.

do

Registration fees on brands for horses, Blood and Peigan Reserves.

Timber for buildings.

do

Expenses in procuring liquor sellers.

Lumber for head shed.

Threshing wheat, Yellow Quill's Reserve.

Samples for agencies.

Board of Indian, Sandy Bay.

Advances for contingencies.

do

Repairs to step ladder.

Expenses in procuring liquor dealers.

do

Information, warrant and hearing cases.

In full of all claims for erecting buildings, Duck Lake Agency.

P. Dady.

Scott & Losh.

Madell & Chalkhill.

J. Cameron.

F. Resenbrun.

Manitoba Free Press.

A. B. Cad.

J. Hammerman.

do

Wright & Co.

J. Costello.

Indians.

R. J. N. Fidler.

T. McKay & Co.

T. H. McInnis.

R. Wisheart.

J. Pratt.

J. Maitland.

C. E. D. Wood.

E. Rose.

A. Makookis.

J. Walker.

J. A. MacCall.

J. T. Thomas.

J. M. Garland.

D. Storey.

E. McCall.

L. J. A. Levesque.

S. S. Phillips.

A. R. Renton.

W. C. Hunter.

J. A. Hayes.

T. Dredbridge.

41 30

20 50

19 98

60 00

10 00

1 50

6 75

20 00

71 78

75 00

25 00

2 65

101 75

3,700 00

605 00

25 00

82 70

12 50

37 50

8 50

4 00

4 00

28 60

21 50

12 00

236 57

0 50

131 87

20 00

0 75

15 50

15 00

2 50

118 35

J. R. Foster.....	Expenses in taking insane Indian to asylum.....	28 95
P. J. McDermott.....	Clothing for insane Indian.....	8 95
J. A. Markle.....	Expenses re insane Indian.....	72 76
J. Gardner & Co.....	Hay for cattle and freight of same.....	43 64
H. Bloomfield.....	Repairs to pump.....	46 00
A. Askan.....	Cutting and hauling ice.....	15 00
G. McPherson.....	Paid witness fees.....	2 00
S. McNeil.....	Keel and feed of cattle.....	6 00
A. & D. C. Stewart.....	1 Union scale and freight.....	10 50
F. & C. Gimey.....	Samples for agencies.....	9 04
Hudson Bay Co.....	Tent for injured Indian.....	74 43
Baker & Co.....	Hire of wagon.....	21 30
D. Brown.....	2 loads of hay.....	2 00
Ross Bros.....	Nails and screws.....	5 00
A. F. Grady.....	Timbers for chimneys.....	3 68
Bets & Gwynne.....	16 sacks.....	27 98
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....	1 00
A. Macdonald & Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	2 50
W. Robertson & Co.....	Cutting barley, Rosseau River Reserve.....	6 00
N. Hayden.....	Labor on Rosseau River Reserve.....	14 00
F. J. Martin.....	Painting Government yacht.....	57 50
H. Martineau.....	Cash lost during a storm on Lake Winnipeg when the yacht was capsized.....	20 00
W. G. Pottingell.....	Blue-stone.....	193 00
J. H. Macdonald.....	150 bricks for chimney.....	2 50
Le. Col. A. G. Irvine.....	Paid for medical attendance and medicines.....	3 55
J. Fayel.....	Stabling and feed, Sandy Bay cattle.....	19 20
J. Cameron.....	Labor on Swan Lake Reserve.....	25 00
Martimore & Co.....	Lithographing maps of reserves.....	45 00
H. R. McIntyre.....	Value of clothing lost in accident on Lake Winnipeg.....	255 00
T. W. Holme.....	Full payment of the late Staff Surgeon Holmes claim for medical services.....	30 00
Rev. J. McLean.....	100 copies of "The Indian".....	200 00
W. H. Cushing.....	Well cribbing.....	100 00
Jarrett Bros.....	Hinges and hardware.....	13 00
Dominion Coal, Coke and Transport Co.....	Blacksmith's coal.....	7 95
Ross Bros.....	Rope and axes.....	24 40
J. R. Marshall.....	Repairs to cart, Regina.....	11 75
Prince Bros.....	Balance of bonus on grist mill.....	3 75
C. Lewis.....	Services inspecting bull hogs.....	127 62
T. Kavanaugh.....	Threshing oats, Elk Hills.....	30 00
J. R. Foster.....	Expenses in presenting liquor sellers.....	32 60
G. S. Hallen.....	Taking three affidavits.....	6 00
L. Half.....	Digging cellar, Saddle Lake.....	3 00
A. Sutherland.....	Placing Government yacht under cover.....	20 00
D. Allen.....	1 brown.....	12 00
	Carried forward.....	0 25
		17,718 59
		181,246 69
		135,849 71

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—Continued.

AUTHORITY
FOR
PAYMENT.

TO WHOM PAID.

SERVICE.

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

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%

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%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

Brought forward..... 17,718 50 181,266 69 135,849 71

EXPENDITURE. Continued.

Miscellaneous. Continued.

N. W. Mounted Police.....	For Expenses of escort.....	25 00
A. Hayes.....	Three informants or liquor selling.....	1 50
A. Cameron.....	Fowls for Duck Lake agency.....	1 50
D. Martin.....	do.....	5 00
Chief Wares.....	Threshing out.....	102 00
G. Cox.....	1,800 lbs. beef for rations, Crooked Lakes.....	127 80
North & Lowe.....	Engraving treaty medals.....	1 50
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Lumber supplied buildings on Blood Reserve.....	218 21
Marlowe & Haynes.....	Plastering house, Blood Reserve.....	401 70
Stanbury and Colman.....	Lumber for houses, Blood Reserve.....	1,184 20
M. P. Zindford.....	Payment of balance due on buildings, Blood and Peigan Reserves.....	1,957 00
Rederow.....	Lumber for repairs, Blood Reserve.....	9 99
J. D. Quail.....	Logs for ration houses, Blood Reserve.....	1 00
Fau Char and Bow River Lumber Co.....	1 window for cattle shed, Peigan Reserve.....	3 25
W. H. Cushing.....	Lumber for house, Suruce Reserve.....	310 10
A. McBride.....	Windows and doors for house, Suruce Reserve.....	75 60
E. Grunby.....	Hardware for house, Suruce Reserve.....	80 98
Fraser & Co.....	Sinking well, Pasqua's Reserve.....	379 50
Ross Bros.....	Lumber for buildings, Saddle Lake.....	66 35
Fraser & Co.....	Nails and hardware for buildings at Saddle Lake.....	112 46
Ross Bros.....	Lumber for grist mill, Whitefish Lake.....	47 60
J. Seemum.....	Nails, &c.....	45 82
Moore & Macdowall.....	do.....	116 00
Moosewah.....	Lumber for building, Reserve 128.....	240 20
J. McDonald.....	Timber for interpreters house, Saddle Lake.....	64 10
P. G. Gray.....	Sashes and frames for interpreters house, Saddle Lake.....	33 00
Baptiste.....	Shingles for interpreters house, Saddle Lake.....	27 00
T. Dewan.....	60 bush, lime, Moosomin Reserve, Battleford.....	36 00
J. G. Oliver.....	Brick, Moosomin Reserve, Battleford.....	7 00
Maladrey & Clinkskill.....	2 doors for kitchen, Battleford.....	8 00
Prince Bros.....	Sundries for building, Battleford.....	2 40
J. D. O'Neill.....	Lumber for building, Battleford.....	164 77
Prince Bros.....	Plastering storehouse, Battleford.....	20 00
	Lumber for storehouse, Sweet Grass Reserve.....	34 70

Building houses and repairing buildings on farms at Battleford.				
A. G. Macdonald.....	Shingles for ration house, Peace Hills.....	1,324 00		
E. F. Strang.....	Lumber and repairs, Peace Hills.....	20 00		
Samson.....	Brick and sand, Peace Hills.....	78 00		
R. McKinnon.....	Lumber for buildings, Peace Hills.....	20 00		
J. Ball.....	Brick for kitchen, Peace Hills.....	54 00		
W. Humbertstone.....	Lumber for buildings, Peace Hills.....	20 00		
Moore & Macdowall.....	Lumber for buildings, Peace Hills.....	121 24		
Ross Bros.....	Tar paper and nails, Peace Hills.....	19 20		
J. Pot.....	800 ft. plank, Peace Hills.....	25 00		
J. Ross.....	Completing building, Peace Hills.....	50 75		
S. A. Ramsay.....	1 pump, Stony Reserve.....	30 80		
D. Eskine.....	Completing issuer's house and shed, Sarsce Reserve.....	287 00		
H. Kennedy.....	Digging well at Sarsce Reserve.....	70 00		
D. C. Robertson.....	Supplies for farm house, Peace Hills.....	39 41		
E. R. Rogers.....	Lumber for kitchen, Peace Hills.....	16 60		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Shingles for buildings, Peace Hills.....	56 92		
P. G. Gray.....	Supplies for stable, Blackfoot Agency.....	96 00		
E. R. Rogers.....	Lumber for building.....	280 46		
Royal City Planning Mill.....	.....	264 65		
East Clare & Bow River Lumber Co.....	Timber for rock house.....	66 11		
J. A. Macdowall.....	Lumber for building, Muscowpetung Agency.....	53 51		
B. Henri.....	Putting up shed, Crooked Lakes Agency.....	3 00		
Moore & Macdowall.....	Lumber for building, Duck Lake.....	39 48		
J. L. Johnston.....	Hardware.....	1 50		
Baptiste.....	Digging well, Carlton.....	28 00		
A. Macdonald.....	Repairs to buildings, Onion Lake.....	18 75		
Moore & Macdowall.....	Lumber for buildings, Edmonton.....	180 06		
F. Jeanin.....	Window sashes.....	23 16		
D. R. Fraser & Co.....	Shingles and scantling.....	5 28		
A. Macdonald & Co.....	Lumber for buildings, Alexander's Reserve, Edmonton.....	125 29		
P. G. Gray.....	Shingles and lumber, Stony Reserve.....	50 12		
Lamont & Bros.....	Lumber for buildings.....	88 96		
A. Macdonald & Co.....	Nails and hardware for buildings, Edmonton.....	54 98		
Ross Bros.....	Paint and supplies.....	51 67		
R. D. Ne-Singhton.....	Lumber for buildings, Moose Mountain.....	71 32		
G. Pollock.....	Digging 2 wells, Assiniboine Agency.....	52 00		
D. Macdonald.....	Lumber for wells.....	26 73		
W. R. Ford.....	1 pump, complete.....	18 00		
J. H. Macdowall.....	Lumber for buildings.....	54 00		
Indian.....	Labor on rock house, File Hills.....	5 00		
J. B. Sandford.....	Painting and repairs.....	17 00		
J. Zinkan.....	Building storehouse.....	200 00		
Smith & Ferguson.....	Paint and putty.....	26 38		
J. Dillon.....	Lave-troughing.....	22 28		
J. H. Macdowall.....	Lumber for buildings.....	18 00		
Macdowall & Chinkskill.....	4 bush lime.....	102 87		
Brine Macdonald & Co.....	Lumber for storehouse.....			
Carried forward		27,931 70	181,266 69	135,819 71

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

As shown
on
P. A. 1811.

TO WHOM PAID.

SERVICE.

	ct	cts	cts	cts	cts
<i>Brought forward</i>	27,431	70	181,266	69	135,849
					71
<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>					
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>					
For Completing carpenter work, storehouse, File Hills.					
Sutherland & Aderton.....	80	00			
J. R. Reilly & Co.....	5	25			
For Charcoal Bow River	23	30			
Lumber Co.....					
J. Brown.....	231	31			
J. A. Macdonald.....	125	00			
J. R. Reilly & Co.....	313	30			
J. W. Smith.....	4	00			
National Mtg Co.....	19	80			
J. R. Cuckshank.....	33	96			
P. Lamont.....	0	50			
J. Grierson.....	7	25			
J. Johnston.....	15	00			
Dominion Express Co.....	25	45			
Hudson Bay Company.....	262	67			
Bank of Montreal.....	2,671	68			
Brine, McDonald & Co.....	129	49			
L. G. Rader & Co.....	289	08			
Brown & Curry.....	48	93			
S. H. Caswell.....	44	51			
A. McDonald & Co.....	161	47			
P. Pruden.....	80	65			
A. Hamelin.....	6	90			
D. W. Cumming.....	2	00			
	1	00			
	1	50			
	32,406	46			

Less - Value of hay purchased for Indians.....	11 50		
Express charges on samples returned.....	2 10		
		13 00	32,452 86
Total Expenditure.....			213,719 55
Over expended.....			77,869 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Crawford & Robertson.....	Hardware.....	9 20
W. Johnston.....	do.....	3 60
W. D. Peckey.....	25 bushels lime.....	10 00
J. P. Dell.....	350 bricks.....	8 75
J. R. Bunn.....	Plastering and building chimney.....	30 00
	<i>Mascouquet's Agency.</i>	177 88
J. D. Schild & Co.....	32 feet fire hose and nozzle.....	25 00
J. A. MacCaule.....	Lumber and storm sashes.....	120 20
Indians.....	Freighting lumber and other labor.....	11 75
	<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>	157 01
J. Beads.....	For Wages as carpenter.....	63 75
Indians.....	Freighting and other labor.....	200 60
A. McNab.....	Cutting, hauling and hewing logs and freighting lumber.....	83 25
C. Slater.....	do.....	28 80
J. Brown.....	Digging collar.....	12 00
J. H. MacCaule.....	Carpenter work on farm house.....	120 00
A. T. Brown.....	Building material.....	512 15
W. Clarke.....	Freighting lumber.....	11 70
T. Le Poer.....	Plastering farmer's houses.....	61 97
T. Murray.....	Building additions to stable and other labor.....	73 00
Brine, McDonald & Co.....	20 bushels lime.....	7 00
H. Keith.....	15 storm sashes.....	35 75
	Paid for moving agency office.....	130 00
		1,345 97
A. Peterson.....	For Timber for granary.....	116 80
Indians.....	Supplying rails, posts, logs and labor.....	286 72
S. W. Peckey.....	25 bushels lime.....	9 20
W. Seal and A. Co.....	Wages as carpenter.....	39 37
M. T. McLeod.....	do.....	7 70
do.....	Transport of salt and grain from Regina to Duck Lake.....	17 00
H. McCollaway.....	Wages as carpenter.....	256 99
R. Agard.....	do.....	115 00
M. Hurston.....	do.....	33 00
R. Paul.....	and other labor.....	33 00
J. Caron.....	do.....	25 00
J. Charleboe.....	do.....	32 00
H. Paul.....	Wages.....	237 30
	Plastering, beams and building chimney.....	
	Carried forward.....	1,463 63
		3,583 35
		33,536 90

Indians	514 62
R. McIvor	418 00
H. Piers	85 00
G. Dwyer	21 44
T. McKay	171 00
C. Thompson	100 00
W. Dupette	132 00
J. Ellis	46 50
D. McGregor	22 00
A. L. Johnstone & Co.	98 00
J. Black	25 75
E. Johnston	42 00
Moore & Macdonald	1 00
Rev. J. McKay	1,027 67
E. N. Turner	9 00
W. Sanderson	111 50
J. Ledoux	1 00
D. McGregor	10 00
A. McDonald	600 00
W. Badger	246 00
Hans Neilson	2 50
J. B. Lefond	310 00
W. Sandison	26 50
J. W. Paquette	11 00
G. Morrisette	9 13
Sundry persons	3 25
	751 40
Sundry labor performed	
Balance for erection of storehouse	
Wages as carpenter	
Lumber, logs and tar paper	
318 bushels lime	
20,000 shingles	
4,400 feet lumber	
Logs and posts, and other labor performed	
Wages	
Nails and shingles	
Wages as carpenter	
Wages	
Lumber	
9 flatted logs	
Wages as carpenter	
40 posts	
Wages	
Erecting dwelling house, storehouse and stable at Muskeg Lake	
Wages as carpenter	
Plastering	
do	
53 house-logs	
Sawing joists	
830 timbers	
Wages	
Freighting	

Total Expenditure

Unexpended,

13,391 78

10,992 12

5,398 11

L. VANKOUGHNET,

*Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Return "C" with Subsidiary Statements.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with Trust Fund during the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance at the credit of this fund on 30th June, 1888		3,324,234 62
Government grant	38,539 81	
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year	194,258 30	
Interest accrued during the year on the funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	161,523 36	
		394,321 47
Expenditure during the year		3,718,556 00
		289,765 53
Balance on 30th June, 1889		3,428,790 56
NOTE		
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,428,790 56	
Balance on 30th June, 1889, as shown by the Auditor General's Report	3,345,051 44	
A difference of	83,739 12	
And composed of, viz. :		
Amount in dispute, see Auditor General's Report of 1888, page E 28		80,336 52
Interest on \$80,336.52, for one year at 4 per cent.		3,213 46
Amount credited Indian Trust Fund in 1877, and now in dispute, owing to the decision of the Provincial Treasurers in the autumn of 1888		198 14
		83,739 12

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.

Dr. No. 1.
BATCHEWANA Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	§ cts.	% cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Balance on 30th June, 1888		4 17 24	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,782 88	
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales	351 45	
Chief Nulnagouching		1 00 00	Rents, &c.		1,035 00
Rev. Thos. Oullet		2 00 00	Interest on invested capital		53 14
J. A. Reid, M.D.		85 65			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Medicines and medical attendance		91 60			
Percentage on collections, carried to the credit of					
Management Fund	35 20	62 10			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,099 63	98 85			
	2,131 83	1,088 11		2,131 83	1,088 11
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,099 63	98 85

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

To the following payments:—		Capital.	Interest.	Capital.		Interest.
<i>Salaries.</i>		£	cts.	£	cts.	% cts.
D. Cradlock, teacher.			250 00			
Miss E. Culbert, teacher.			187 50			3,541 45
E. A. Jones, teacher.			125 00			138 75
Isabella McVey, teacher.			72 92			
A. J. Langford, teacher.			75 00			50 00
W. B. McGivern, chief.			187 50			199 25
Joe Thomas, chief.			75 00			25 00
F. Larrabee, secretary.			150 00			15,913 68
Wm. Solomon, councillor.			30 00			
J. Walbridge do			30 00			
A. Walbridge do			20 00			
Mike Johnson, messenger.			12 48			
J. Altavanzo, jr., sexton.			50 00			
E. Elliott, caretaker.			50 00			
H. Wight, physician.			30 00			
D. Black, councillor.			10 00			
S. James, forest warden.			25 00			
E. Shaker, sexton.					1,318 92	
<i>By Balance on 30th June, 1888.</i> Land and timber sales. 350,566 95 Rents, fines, &c. 10,350 90 Grant by Parliament to supplement Chief Wm. McGivern's salary. Refund from interest moneys to meet cost of repairs to Methodist church. Refund on account of loan to Chas. Megis. Interest on invested capital. Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts.						
Total.			2,090 10		362,536 77	19,898 13
Carried forward						

RETURN C.—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, ACCOUNT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.
Brought forward	302,236 77	2,090 40	302,236 77	19,808 13
<i>Standing Debt—paid.</i>				
To the following payments:				
Surveys				
Repairs to D. Elliot's house		23 75		
Legal expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions		25 00		
Renewal of fishing license		12 00		
Inspection of schools		25 00		
Insurance		40 40		
Relief		49 50		
Anderson-Toman, advance as a loan to assist in education		50 00		
Elijah Jones, advance as a loan to assist in education		50 00		
Furnishings		125 00		
Wood for roads		7 75		
Receives for roads		18 00		
Loan to pay debts of sundry Indians to merchants	3,867 48	100 00		
Distribution of interest moneys		13,848 63		
Percentage on collections earned to the credit of Management Fund	1,047 38	1 48		
Balance on 30th June, 1889	357,321 91	3,431 22		
	302,236 77	19,808 13		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889				
			302,236 77	19,808 13
			357,321 91	3,431 22

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C.—*Continued.*
 COFFEYAS OF SARNA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 3.
C.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts		£	cts
<i>Schools.</i>					
A. H. Johnston, teacher		250 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	182,755 03	1,512 52
S. Jackson, messenger		30 00	Land and timber sales	14,151 22	00
Wm. Wawanosh, interpreter and secretary		350 00	Rents		00
Wilson Jarvis, chief		100 00	Interest on invested capital		755 92
Jas. Manasse do		30 00			
E. George do		30 00			
J. Nahnabin do		30 00			
S. Wabwemong do		30 00			
A. Sappah do		30 00			
J. Johnston do		30 00			
J. Chipeewa, chapel steward		15 00			
J. Johnston do		15 00			
A. Shiawano do		15 00			
J. Bressette do		15 00			
P. Williams, sexton		15 00			
<i>Prisons.</i>					
Mrs. D. P. Wawanosh		100 00			
Antoine Reid		24 00			
Mrs. T. Kaslaganoo		24 00			
Geo. Asliegonah		12 00			
A. Nigroshing		12 00			
Widow Nawang		12 00			
do Sappah		12 00			
do Kabbayah		12 00			
do Chazozah		12 00			
do Light house		12 00			
do Shaguchewaga		12 00			
do Kaygayah		12 00			
Petahney		12 00			
Widow Mahachahqua		12 00			
Mrs. Moses Henry		12 00			

Steady Disbursements.

Inspecting schools.....	36 75
Relief.....	112 00
Insurance.....	24 00
Services of interpreters.....	33 75
do constable.....	1 50
Funeral furnishings.....	178 11
Medical attendance and medicines.....	808 24
Payment of rent to Mrs. J. Kabayah.....	15 00
Repairs to Stony Point school.....	80 00
do culverts.....	6 89
Pump for school house.....	12 00
Cost of lumber.....	75 00
Expenditure in connection with smallpox epidemic.....	431 10
Cleaning school house.....	1 00
Oil, &c. for council house.....	2 01
Store for Kettle Point school.....	14 00
Fuel for schools.....	30 00
Sundries for school house.....	55 50
Link-James, for rent of gravel pit.....	17 00
Cost of construction of a ditch.....	1,768 87
Distribution of interest monies.....	1,015 11
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	191,271 17
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	197,906 25

10,306 11

By Balance on 30th June, 1889.

197,906 25

191,271 17

10,306 11

1,511 39

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supl.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Figure 1

and your account with the Department of Indian Affairs

Capital	Interest	Capital	Interest
100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00
200.00	2.00	200.00	2.00
300.00	3.00	300.00	3.00
400.00	4.00	400.00	4.00
500.00	5.00	500.00	5.00
600.00	6.00	600.00	6.00
700.00	7.00	700.00	7.00
800.00	8.00	800.00	8.00
900.00	9.00	900.00	9.00
1000.00	10.00	1000.00	10.00
1100.00	11.00	1100.00	11.00
1200.00	12.00	1200.00	12.00
1300.00	13.00	1300.00	13.00
1400.00	14.00	1400.00	14.00
1500.00	15.00	1500.00	15.00
1600.00	16.00	1600.00	16.00
1700.00	17.00	1700.00	17.00
1800.00	18.00	1800.00	18.00
1900.00	19.00	1900.00	19.00
2000.00	20.00	2000.00	20.00
2100.00	21.00	2100.00	21.00
2200.00	22.00	2200.00	22.00
2300.00	23.00	2300.00	23.00
2400.00	24.00	2400.00	24.00
2500.00	25.00	2500.00	25.00
2600.00	26.00	2600.00	26.00
2700.00	27.00	2700.00	27.00
2800.00	28.00	2800.00	28.00
2900.00	29.00	2900.00	29.00
3000.00	30.00	3000.00	30.00
3100.00	31.00	3100.00	31.00
3200.00	32.00	3200.00	32.00
3300.00	33.00	3300.00	33.00
3400.00	34.00	3400.00	34.00
3500.00	35.00	3500.00	35.00
3600.00	36.00	3600.00	36.00
3700.00	37.00	3700.00	37.00
3800.00	38.00	3800.00	38.00
3900.00	39.00	3900.00	39.00
4000.00	40.00	4000.00	40.00
4100.00	41.00	4100.00	41.00
4200.00	42.00	4200.00	42.00
4300.00	43.00	4300.00	43.00
4400.00	44.00	4400.00	44.00
4500.00	45.00	4500.00	45.00
4600.00	46.00	4600.00	46.00
4700.00	47.00	4700.00	47.00
4800.00	48.00	4800.00	48.00
4900.00	49.00	4900.00	49.00
5000.00	50.00	5000.00	50.00
5100.00	51.00	5100.00	51.00
5200.00	52.00	5200.00	52.00
5300.00	53.00	5300.00	53.00
5400.00	54.00	5400.00	54.00
5500.00	55.00	5500.00	55.00
5600.00	56.00	5600.00	56.00
5700.00	57.00	5700.00	57.00
5800.00	58.00	5800.00	58.00
5900.00	59.00	5900.00	59.00
6000.00	60.00	6000.00	60.00
6100.00	61.00	6100.00	61.00
6200.00	62.00	6200.00	62.00
6300.00	63.00	6300.00	63.00
6400.00	64.00	6400.00	64.00
6500.00	65.00	6500.00	65.00
6600.00	66.00	6600.00	66.00
6700.00	67.00	6700.00	67.00
6800.00	68.00	6800.00	68.00
6900.00	69.00	6900.00	69.00
7000.00	70.00	7000.00	70.00
7100.00	71.00	7100.00	71.00
7200.00	72.00	7200.00	72.00
7300.00	73.00	7300.00	73.00
7400.00	74.00	7400.00	74.00
7500.00	75.00	7500.00	75.00
7600.00	76.00	7600.00	76.00
7700.00	77.00	7700.00	77.00
7800.00	78.00	7800.00	78.00
7900.00	79.00	7900.00	79.00
8000.00	80.00	8000.00	80.00
8100.00	81.00	8100.00	81.00
8200.00	82.00	8200.00	82.00
8300.00	83.00	8300.00	83.00
8400.00	84.00	8400.00	84.00
8500.00	85.00	8500.00	85.00
8600.00	86.00	8600.00	86.00
8700.00	87.00	8700.00	87.00
8800.00	88.00	8800.00	88.00
8900.00	89.00	8900.00	89.00
9000.00	90.00	9000.00	90.00
9100.00	91.00	9100.00	91.00
9200.00	92.00	9200.00	92.00
9300.00	93.00	9300.00	93.00
9400.00	94.00	9400.00	94.00
9500.00	95.00	9500.00	95.00
9600.00	96.00	9600.00	96.00
9700.00	97.00	9700.00	97.00
9800.00	98.00	9800.00	98.00
9900.00	99.00	9900.00	99.00
10000.00	100.00	10000.00	100.00

Stephen Mukosegah.....	12 00
Widow Henry Jones.....	12 00
J. Kaddje.....	12 00
Mrs. Bedford.....	12 00
Widow Paskequowehong.....	12 00
do Awakimquott.....	12 00
Mrs. Stephen Mukosegah.....	12 00
Joshua Aiyukha.....	12 00
Mary Majieshag.....	12 00

Sundry Disbursements.

Legal services re liquor prosecutions.....	99 58
Repairs to school house.....	5 50
School material.....	11 70
Cost of delivering iron post for survey.....	6 25
Monies of liquor fines to informers.....	25 00
Inspecting schools.....	45 00
Vaccine.....	5 00
Cost of iron posts for survey.....	30 23
Sundry repairs to school house.....	37 04
Cost of survey.....	493 29
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	7 40 58
Distribution of interest monies.....	10,824 29
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	2,725 02
	282,536 81
	283,837 86

283,837 86	15,651 66
282,536 81	2,725 02

By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Comptroller.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supdt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C.—*Continued.*
 DEPARTMENT OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 7.
 Ch.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	—		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
<i>Subsides.</i>						
By Balance on 30th June, 1888,					24,730 32	
Land and timber sales,					35 14	
Rents,						181 24
Interest on invested capital,						1,233 88
By Balance on 30th June, 1889,					24,755 46	1,636 76
By Balance on 30th June, 1889,					24,638 92	280 33
<i>Standing Disbursements.</i>						
Medical attendance and medicines,	38 00					
Furnishings,	18 68					
Cost of vaccine,	1 83					
Repairs to fence,	5 00					
Mary Snake, on account of moneys at her credit,	15 00					
Expenses attending council at Sarnia,	6 00					
Inspecting schools,	8 00					
Cost of vaccinating,	19 75					
Relief,	5 00					
Repairs to church,	52 52					
Cost of survey,	60 51					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund,	3 51					
Distribution of interest moneys,	1,108 36					
Balance on 30th June, 1889,	280 33					
Balance on 30th June, 1889,	24,638 92					
Balance on 30th June, 1889,	24,755 46	1,636 76				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE THAMES, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 8.
 Cr.

Dr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
£	cts.	£	cts.
Brought forward.....	4,017 76	Brought forward.....	66,397 59
May 1st 1889, balance forward.....	272 32		7,981 89
Interest on 1st lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	247 15		
Interest on 2nd lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	27 50		
Interest on 3rd lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	105 00		
Interest on 4th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	102 90		
Interest on 5th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	14 79		
Interest on 6th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	5 81		
Interest on 7th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	12 00		
Interest on 8th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	32 80		
Interest on 9th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	169 42		
Interest on 10th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	30 73		
Interest on 11th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	45 00		
Interest on 12th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	86 50		
Interest on 13th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	13 00		
Interest on 14th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	169 62		
Interest on 15th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	8 75		
Interest on 16th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	5 00		
Interest on 17th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	18 00		
Interest on 18th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	224 44		
Interest on 19th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	1,176 30		
Interest on 20th lot 2 agricultural grounds.....	1,286 80		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	66,397 59		
	7,981 89		
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	66,397 59
			1,286 80

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEVAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

No. 9.		Cr.	
Dr.	Cr.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Peter Thomas, teacher.	200 00		
das, School, chief.	30 00		
J. Mokuwahi, councillor.	20 00		
J. Oahige.	15 00		
do.	15 00		
M. Aliman.	20 00		
do.	20 00		
J. Poulton.	37 50		
Wm. Peters, messenger.	36 00		
J. Peters, messenger.	5 00		
Joshua Chenuapik.	5 00		
Philip Kiyochik.	12 50		
Chas. Kiyochik, secretary.	7 50		
Henry P. Johnston, councillor.	2 50		
Jacob Aliman.			
<i>Prizes.</i>			
Wanooopook.	5 00		
Petweweeching.	5 00		
Magahawa.	5 00		
Meslakookpa.	5 00		
Sarah Saginash.	5 00		
Nanookpa.	5 00		
Kagunookpa.	5 00		
Widow Pinger-hanookpa.	5 00		
Widow Azho.	5 00		
Kewahookpa.	5 00		
Widow Shikwanoo.	5 00		
do. Chumpanookpa.	5 00		
do. A. Johnson.	5 00		
do. Ouyahookpa.	5 00		
do. Kiyochik.	5 00		
do. Wanooopookpa.	5 00		
Carried forward			
	331 00		
By Balance on 30th June, 1888.		69,351 09	996 40
Rents.			987 50
Interest on invested capital.			3,266 32
		69,351 09	3,266 32
Carried forward			

RETURN C—*Continued.* CHIEF WAYS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 9,
C.R.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
Brought forward.....			Brought forward.....	69,351 00	5,250 22
<i>Particulars on Credit.</i>					
Medical attendance and medicines.....		158 50			
School material.....		7 10			
Repairs to Wilow Kewadenouqua's house.....		15 00			
Funeral furnishings.....		113 06			
Provisions for New Year's feast.....		5 00			
Relief.....		80 50			
Services of an interpreter taking census.....		4 00			
Cost of vaccine.....		22 69			
Salaries of pathmasters.....		18 00			
Wood for schools.....		16 50			
Repairs to school house.....		3 50			
Inspecting schools.....		15 75			
Services of constable in connection with liquor traffic.....		15 00			
Cost of lumber supplied a member of the band.....		12 00			
Portawatamies of Walpole Island.....					
For transfer of amount to adjust division of shooting rights.....		268 75			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		59 25			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		3,018 81			
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	69,351 00	800 81			
	69,351 00	5,250 22	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	69,351 00	800 81

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr. FORT WILLIAM INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 10.

Dr.

Fort William Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
%	cts.	%	cts.
To the following payments:—			
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.	811 67	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.	13,140 67
Medicine and medical attendance.	48 15	Dues on stone quarried.	4 50
Funeral furnishings.	10 00	Rents.	
Relief.	36 95	Interest on invested capital.	493 16
Repairs to council house.	6 50	Balance on 30th June, 1889.	394 73
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.	1 62		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.	13,141 72		
	13,145 17		13,145 17
Balance on 30th June, 1889.	394 73		394 73

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th JUNE, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 11.
C.R.

FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.
To By collections Agents:				
Balance on 30th June, 1888	34 15			
By:				
Timber dues	5 00		1,666 84	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of	29 75		1,828 95	
Management Fund				62 32
Balance on 30th June, 1889	183 89			3 58
	3,321 87			
	3,505 76	68 90	3,505 76	68 90
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.		3 58	3,321 87	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 12.

DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Chief Augustin	100 00			
do. Pequetcheque	60 00			
J. A. Reid, physician	102 41			
Miss H. E. Brown, teacher	200 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Repairs to store and war house	110 00			
Medicines	43 46			
Travelling expenses of Dr. J. A. Reid	117 00			
School material	18 69			
Vaccinating	29 88			
Wages for school	12 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of				
Management Fund	361 32			
Disbursement of out-of-pocket money	1,350 33			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	11,951 08			
	12,312 60		12,312 60	2,846 90
			41,951 08	671 01
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Dr. RETURN C—Continued. Cr. No. 16.

MAGANETTEWAN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.	Cr.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.	
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	510 32	47 72	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	510 32	26 24	
			Interest on invested capital.....		21 48	
	510 32	47 72		510 32	47 72	
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	510 32	47 72	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Inspecting schools..... 12 06
 Cost of road scrapers..... 7 50
 Percentage on collections earned to the credit of
 Management Fund..... 109 54
 Distribution of interest moneys..... 3,852 01
 Balance on 30th June, 1889..... 72,695 45

72,804 99

7,311 50

By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....

72,804 99

7,311 50

72,695 45

769 09

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr. MESSAGES OF THE CREDIT IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 18,
C.R.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	% cts.	% cts.		% cts.	% cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Mrs. Murray, to office.			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	181,425 65	1,733 61
P. E. J. on a day's pay.		275 00	Land and timber sales	768 21	
J. S. A. Wood, commission.		250 00	Transfer of fourth and fifth instalments on account	500 00	
Wm. Sterling do		65 00	of loan for distribution		
E. Spence do		50 00	Interest on invested capital		8,578 36
J. King do 6 months		50 00			
A. A. Jones, caretaker		25 00			
J. Lafram do		50 00			
W. H. Sterling do		25 00			
Geo. Henry do		25 00			
Mazzeo Herdner, organizer, 9 months		18 75			
A. V. King, councillor, 6 months.		25 00			
Mrs. F. Johnston, organizer, 6 months.		6 25			
<i>Prizes.</i>					
D. Sawyer		100 00			
Widow L. Herdner		25 00			
Widow F. Wilson		25 00			
<i>Standing Disbursements.</i>					
Insurance on council house.		12 75			
Board and care of A. Secord.		19 01			
Services of committee.		3 00			
Repairs to school house and council house.		2 00			
Seed grain.		496 31			
Medical attendance.		13 00			
Postage and stationery.		1 32			
School material.		18 80			
Expenses in connection with attendance at Grand Council.		30 00			
Services of secretary.		20 00			

Sundry disbursements, supplies, &c.	158 36		
Funeral furnishings.	135 05		
Printing.	1 75		
Supplies for church.	3 35		
Inspecting schools.	7 00		
Vaccine.	3 50		
Relief.	14 33		
Expenses, Melan & Nash vs. Herchimer.	12 59		
Cost of building Boston Creek Bridge.	727 67		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund.	76 82		
Transfer of fourth and fifth instalments on account of loan for distribution.	500 00		
Distribution of interest moneys.	6,409 44		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.	1,710 41		
	182,093 89	182,093 89	10,611 97
		181,889 40	1,710 41
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.
MISSISSAUGAS OF RICE LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 19.
Cr.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.
<i>By Balance on 30th June, 1888.</i>				
Land and timber sales		21,628 17		227 14
Rents		246 02		293 25
Interest on invested capital				1,066 60
<i>By</i>				
W. C. Parfisch, chief		25 00		
W. C. Parfisch, chief		8 00		
R. Parfisch		8 00		
J. Howard		8 00		
J. C. Howe, secretary and messenger		30 00		
John M. Shaw, physician		150 00		
<i>Prizes.</i>				
S. Culbertson		10 00		
Catharine Muskrat		10 00		
Sarah Anderson		10 00		
Ann Spensard		10 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Rents paid to Bessie Taylor		31 25		
Cost of survey of Island No. 1, Stony Lake		15 42		
Rents paid to Alice Anderson				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		25 18		
Distribution of interest moneys		835 08		
Balance on 30th June, 1889		21,883 59		
	21,874 19	1,556 99	21,874 19	1,556 99
<i>By Balance on 30th June, 1889.</i>				
			21,883 59	391 36

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 20.

CR.

DR.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

12—12**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	% cts.	% cts.		% cts.	% cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Jos. Hous, chief		25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	36,069 11	415 51
Thos. Gungush, sexton		20 00	Land and timber sales	450 57	1,780 64
			Interest on invested capital		
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Jos. Muskrat		13 50			
Geo. Taylor, 9 months		9 00			
<i>Standing Disbursements.</i>					
Grant to sick and destitute		40 00			
Repairs to brass band instruments		100 00			
Funeral furnishings		28 00			
Cost of survey of Island No. 1, Stoney Lake	28 81				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	46 91	1,528 91			
Distribution of interest money	36,452 93	431 71			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	36,528 68	2,196 15	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	36,528 68	2,196 15
				36,452 93	431 71

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Scholarships.</i>					
Iola Embury, teacher, 3 months.....		62 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	98,217 86	733 65
Iola Robinson, teacher.....		10 20	Land sales.....	3,470 87	4,040 53
Maggie Robinson, do.....		214 80	Rents collected for credit of interest.....		
Bertha Davidson.....		150 00	Rents collected for credit of capital on account of advance for fencing.....	3,217 10	
Geo. Gwynon, constable.....		300 00	Refund from Wm. Powles rents, account loan to purchase steam ferry.....	100 00	
J. Johnson, chief, 9 months.....		18 00	Refund of Floretta Maracle's share of grant money.....	23 00	1 77
S. Green, chief, 9 months.....		40 00	Refund on account of John C. Maracle's loan.....		2,350 98
S. Lof, secretary.....		24 00	Interest on invested capital.....		6 36
Paul B. Brant, chief.....		24 00	Refund by Wm. Powles, insurance on steam ferry.....		100 00
J. Brant, carpenter.....		17 00	Refund by John Chas. account of advance to build barn.....		293 99
George Maracle, sexton.....		10 00	Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		
Wm. J. Hill, do.....		20 00			
Rev. G. A. Anderson, minister.....		500 00			
J. Newton, physician.....		100 00			
A. McLaren, do.....		75 00			
Elizabeth Fry, 6 months.....		75 00			
Ella Pagan, 3 months.....		37 50			
Andrew Maracle, 3 months.....		6 00			
John P. Brant, 3 months.....		6 00			
A. D. Walker, physician, 3 months.....		25 00			
<i>Particulars.</i>					
Peggy Brant.....		24 00			
Abner Maracle.....		24 00			
Milo Maracle.....		24 00			
Adrian Brant.....		24 00			
John D. Green.....		24 00			
Mrs. H. Maracle.....		24 00			
Wm. H. Famburn.....		24 00			
Carried forward.....		1,931 00	Carried forward.....	165,658 83	10,726 28

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr. THE MEMORANDUM OF THE PAY OF QUINTE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		1,931 00		
10000 Indian Office payments:				
Mrs. J. Penn, three months		6 00		
<i>See also Indian Office accounts.</i>				
Celebration of Queen's Birthday		25 33		
Rents distributed		3,890 51		
Charges for rentable		20 00		
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa		20 30		
Cost of conveying prisoners to jail		13 20		
Repairs to John Chan's house from rents retained.		18 30		
Insurance		23 63		
Food for school		54 00		
Repairs to Perry Lewis' house from rents retained.		25 00		
Professional services of H. Bedford		62 25		
Painting improvements, &c.				
Amount paid for land for Mrs. J. Penn	6,911 91			
do Mrs. Williams	69 00			
do Mrs. Alex. Green	115 00			
do Mrs. Alex. Green	23 00			
do Peter Johnson	23 00			
do Mrs. Sarah Maracle	23 00			
do Simon John	25 00			
do Lydia Crawford	46 00			
Shares of grant moneys paid to Powless	69 00			
do D. Stuart, balance	7 70			
do Charlotte Stuart, bal.	7 70			
do Mrs. Alex. Green	105 00			
do Mrs. Alex. P. Brant	23 00			
do Seth Maracle	32 40			
do Lawrence Maracle	32 40			
do Isaac Stuart	10 80			
do Mrs. Johnson Brant	50 00			
do Margaret Parry	23 00			
Brought forward		1,931 00		
Brought forward			105,428 83	9,726 28

Cost of survey of Block "R," Deseronto.....	23 60		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	32 84	296 90	
Distribution of interest moneys.....	497 61	4,339 83	
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	96,783 47		
	105,058 83	10,726 28	105,058 83
To, Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		269 99	96,783 47
			10,726 28

By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 23.

Dr.

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To the following payments:						
<i>Salaries.</i>						
E. Littlejohn, teacher, 9 months.		262 50				
C. M. Stondish, chief.		60 00			157,396 05	1,334 72
J. B. Noah, councillor.		20 00			731 50	
Isaac Holson do		20 00			47 94	6,819 24
Isaac Hill do		20 00				
J. Noah, secretary.		50 00				
Samuel Lancelle, gravedigger.		16 00				
P. Stondish, carpenter, 9 mos.		7 50				
Peter Hill, 3 mos.		2 50				
Jos. P. Wilson, physician, 3 mos.		50 00				
Willis Tobias, teacher, 3 mos.		87 50				
<i>Standing Disbursements.</i>						
Inspecting schools.		15 00				
Wood for school.		41 10				
Repairs to do		5 20				
Pump for schoolhouse.		11 20				
Musical instruments for band.		79 65				
Funeral furnishings.		84 00				
Expenses in sending exhibits, Western Fair, London.		31 81				
Cost of building saw mill at Creek Bridge.		150 00				
School material.		9 53				
Services of caretaker of school.		10 59				
Cost of building drain.		78 07				
Relief		9 50				
Percentage on collections.						

To the following payments:

*Salaries.**Standing Disbursements.*

Distribution of interest moneys,	5,862 01		
Balance on 30th June, 1889,	138,105 22	138,178 69	8,353 96
	138,178 69	138,105 22	1,340 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1889,			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 25.

RETURN C—Continued.

OJIBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	%	cts.	%	cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
To F. W. Sims, teacher, nine months.....		225 00		
M. Sherman, three months.....		50 00		1,408 41
Wm. Jellinas do.....		50 00		1,088 00
Jane Smith, three and one-half months.....		83 34		4,261 88
Chas. Hastings, three months.....		75 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
To Expenses in liquor prosecutions.....		82 00		
Relief.....		10 00		
Banking and cleaning school.....		6 50		
Medical attendance.....		12 00		
Cost of medicines.....		178 53		
Transfer to Management Fund of 7th instalment of amount loaned at various times for opening up roads, completion of surveys, &c.....		9,652 21		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		1,571 81		
Distribution of interest money.....		1,383 44		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		6,756 29		
			129,763 75	6,756 29
			109,479 71	1,383 44
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Suplt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

OTTAWA, OF LAKE HURON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 26.

Cr.

Dr.	Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888					18,000 00			613 88
Legislative grant								10,536 78
Interest on invested capital								2,125 76
Balance on 30th June, 1889								391 17
To Balance on 30th June, 1889					18,000 00			11,000 89
To Balance on 30th June, 1889					18,000 00			

L. VANKOUGHNETT,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGHAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN *Continued.* No. 28.
 DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Ct.

	Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
To the following payments:								
Medicine and medical service.....	32 75		42 43		4,629 38		10 55	
Cost of bellows and awl.....					10 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1 00		5 55				137 50	
Distribution of interest moneys.....			130 65				187 24	
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	4,629 38		53 51					
	4,630 38		333 29		4,630 38		333 29	
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....					4,629 38		53 51	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supr. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.
PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 30.
Cr.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	£ cts.	£ cts.		£ cts.	£ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
J. Paganassagut, chief		50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	44,308 66	378 67
Pahlamawatsang, chief		25 00	Land and timber sales.....	2,794 42	1,789 92
E. Paret, teacher.....		150 00	Interest on invested capital.....		
Isabella Johnson, teacher.....		50 00			
Rev. A. Salt, interpreter and secretary.....		30 00			
Josephine Good, teacher.....		150 00			
Wm. King, caretaker.....		10 00			
J. Paganassagut, caretaker.....		5 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
S. James.....		20 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Grant to Pahlamawatsang for support of child.....		16 00			
Repairs to Skepe school house.....		19 51			
School material.....		11 49			
Painting Ryerson school house.....		36 10			
Cost of vaccine.....		2 31			
Cost of wagons.....		114 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,162 13			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund.....	279 44	316 99			
To balance on 30th June, 1889.....	46,883 64				
	47,163 08	2,168 59	Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	47,163 08	2,168 59
				46,883 64	316 99

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGANET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 31.

RETURN C—Continued.

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	%	cts.		%	cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Ashkeboe, chief.....		17 50	By Balance, 30th June, 1888.....		129 91
John Jackson, councillor.....		8 75	Rent of shooting grounds.....		531 25
W. Peters, secretary.....		4 00	Interest on invested capital.....		253 52
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Sangutechebewaquia.....		4 00			
Peshama.....		4 00			
Goonah.....		4 00			
<i>Small by Disbursements.</i>					
Funeral furnishings.....		34 25			
Fuel for school.....		7 00			
Cost of canoe for ferry.....		3 75			
Building closets for schoolhouse.....		7 00			
Lumber for bridges.....		27 81			
Medical attendance.....		76 25			
Services of pathmaster.....		4 00			
Cleaning schoolhouse.....		2 80			
Services of interpreter taking census.....		4 00			
Repairs to church.....		80 00			
Sundry disbursements.....		1 50			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		152 65			
Percentage on collections earned to the credit of Management fund.....		15 75			
Balance, 30th June, 1889.....		136 57			
				6,297 52	914 68
				6,297 52	156 68

L. VANKOLIGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.*

No. 32.

Cr.

Dr. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
To the following payments:					
Medical attendance and medicines.....		42 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,132 45	113 22
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		7 20	Rents collected.....		120 00
Distribution of interest moneys.....		210 60	Interest on invested capital.....		129 81
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,132 45	163 26			
	3,132 45	363 06		3,132 45	363 06
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,132 45	163 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 33.

SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

12—13**

To the following payments:—		Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
		£	cts.		£	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>						
John Miller, teacher			384 15			
R. H. Dee, acting physician, 9 months			1,500 00			
A. Thompson, assistant physician			600 00			
Wm. Reap, interpreter			400 00			
John Buck, caretaker			50 00			
Josiah Hill, secretary and inspector			350 00			
Wm. Widge, forest bailiff			130 00			
Misses Turkey			130 00			
John Langrell, physician, 3 months			500 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>						
David Hill, 6 months			15 00			
A. Isaac			50 00			
J. Gibson			50 00			
D. John			50 00			
P. Leaf			25 00			
S. Harris			25 00			
J. Simons			25 00			
Mary S. Hill			18 75			
L. Thomas			25 00			
Wm. Jack			25 00			
S. Green			25 00			
P. John			25 00			
S. Nech			25 00			
Catherine Sky			13 00			
Christeen Buck			25 00			
J. Hill, son			25 00			
Betsy Dixon			15 25			
David Green			25 00			
Mrs. J. Claus			25 00			
Widow Anzhawaga			25 00			
Carried forward			1,361 15			
By Balance on 30th June, 1888						
Land sales			869,718 25			
Rents and fines			8,262 17			
Transfer from capital of payment to Seth Newhouse for two acres of land in the township of Cayuga						
Interest on invested capital			16 00			
Transfer from interest moneys of amount advanced from capital as a loan to pay debts			47,622 01			
Refund from interest moneys on account of amount advanced to pay for seed			3,671 00			
Carried forward			\$96,632 06			
						60,781 71

RETURN C—Continued.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. No. 53. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Brought forward.....		4,561 15	Brought forward.....	£66,632 06
To the following payments:—				60,781 71
<i>Pensions—Concluded.</i>				
Widow Mary Johnson.....		25 00		
Wm. Carley.....		25 00		
Nancy Gibson.....		25 00		
Ellen Powles.....		25 00		
Elizabeth Funn.....		25 00		
Elizabeth Nash.....		25 00		
Elizabeth Williams.....		25 00		
Susan Jamieson.....		25 00		
L. Bamberry.....		25 00		
Catharine Cusack.....		25 00		
Abram S. Hill.....		25 00		
Ellen E. Powles.....		25 00		
Isaac Smith, 9 months.....		18 75		
Chris. Walker, 3 months.....		6 25		
Chief Geo. Elliott, 3 months.....		6 25		
Susannah Powles do.....		6 25		
Sanson Fish do.....		6 25		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Celebration of Queen's birthday.....		201 35		
Chiefs' board allowance.....		800 00		
Grants to schools.....		1,500 00		
Legal expenses in liquor prosecutions, &c.....		140 20		
Inspection of public works.....		61 72		
Cost of extra work on Creek Bridge.....		60 85		
Paid rent to Mrs. Van Every.....		140 00		
do Mrs. Madilin Garlow.....		150 00		
do Wm. Anderson.....		100 00		

RETURN C—*Continued.*

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. No. 33. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
Brought forward.	1,906 71	52,189 71	Brought forward.	886,032 06	60,781 71
To the following payments :					
<i>Standing Disbursements.</i> Concluded.					
Transfer to suspense account of deduction from interest moneys to pay debts.		1,000 00			
Transfer to capital of payment to Seth Newhouse for two acres of land in the township of Cayuga.	16 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1889.	884,105 35	7,582 00		886,032 06	60,781 71
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.	884,105 35	7,582 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr.

SHAWANAGA BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 34.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
A. Powis, chief,	20 00	% cts.	8,384 31	% cts.
Christian John, teacher, 3 months,	25 00		800 00	82 52
Isabella Johnson, teacher, 9 months,	75 00			328 68
<i>Stanley Disbursements.</i>				
School material,	7 57			
Care of oxen,	8 00			
Distribution of interest moneys,	196 41			
Balance on 30th June, 1889,	9,184 31		9,184 31	121 20
	9,184 31	421 20		
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	89 92
			9,184 31	89 92

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Treasurer.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 35.

C.R.

SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	%. cts.	%. cts.		%. cts.	%. cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888		31 88	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,523 27	
Cost of medicines		89 34	Ref.		120 00
Distribution of interest moneys		192 85	Interest on invested capital		139 64
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		7 20	Balance on 30th June, 1889		61 63
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,523 27				
	3,523 27	321 27		3,523 27	321 27
To Balance on 30th June, 1889		61 63	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,523 27	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup't.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr.

THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 36.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Lumber for building schoolhouse.....		204 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	13,440 04	99 50
Relief.....		10 00	Land sales.....	163 65	
Cost of medicines.....		29 75	Interest on invested capital.....		541 56
Cost of building a bridge.....	300 00				
Distribution of interest moneys.....		290 87			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	16 37				
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	13,287 32	105 64			
	13,603 69	611 06	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	13,603 69	611 06
				13,287 32	105 64

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr.

WHITEISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 38.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	¢	cts.		¢	cts.
To the following payments:—					
Relief.....		4 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,955 85	46 65
Cost of medicines.....		29 75	Rents and fines.....		102 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		3 60	Refund of amount advanced to purchase oxen and implements.....		38 00
Distribution of interest moneys.....		228 71	Interest on invested capital.....		160 08
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,955 85	80 67			
	3,955 85	346 73		3,955 85	346 73
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,955 85	80 67

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 39.

Dr. WYANDOTTS OF ANDERDON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
F. F. Tedi, physician.....		80 00			
Share of Capital paid to Mary McKee as an Enfranchised Indian.....	776 54			18,442 36	348 30
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1,216 00	2 46		12,160 03	41 00
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,080 55			1,065 08
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	28,609 85	291 37			
	30,602 39	1,454 38		30,602 39	1,454 38
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	28,609 85	291 37

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 40.

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—				
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		92 65	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	
Cost of repairs to roads, ditches, &c.....		169 22	Land sales.....	3,624 39
Cost of school material.....		69 08	Rents and fines.....	15 00
Services in connection with liquor prosecutions.....		18 23	Legislative grant to assist in building a school-house.....	37 39
Funeral furnishings.....		4 00	Interest on invested capital.....	100 00
Rents paid the legal representatives of the late Ignace Gill.....		17 50	Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	147 10
Paid for copy of plan, &c.....		12 00		13 97
Paid grant towards building a school house.....		100 00		
Building a bridge.....	50 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1 50	21 44		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	3,587 89	183 64		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,639 39	618 76		
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,589 89
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		13 97		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supd.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 41.

Ch.

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Cost of fencing material.....				By Balance.....			
	155 65		137 32		1,287 25		82 56
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	1,131 60		137 32	Interest on invested capital..			54 76
	1,287 25		137 32		1,287 25		137 32
				By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	1,131 60		137 32

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.*

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 43.
Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	18	43	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	18	43
	18	43	Interest on invested capital.....		2 90
					0 84
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	18	43
					3 74
					3 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	420 00	6 23	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	119 05	82 03
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,899 05	187 75	Timber sales.....	4,200 00	103 91
	4,319 05	193 98	Rents.....		8 04
			Interest on invested capital.....	4,319 05	193 98
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,899 05	187 75

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr. Requests of CATCHAWAGA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs Cr.

No. 45.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—				
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	£	cts.	£	cts.
	5,308	10		
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Maise Lafort, Constable.....		306 00		
L. Shatekarenton, organizer.....		50 00		
P. Teropate, gate-keeper.....		24 00		
L. Ormekete, gate-keeper.....		24 00		
			By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	887 13
			Dues on timbers cut and stone quarried.....	727 62
			Rents and fines.....	405 19
			Interest on invested capital.....	163 52
			Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	6,197 83
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Jos. Saemuskeron, 6 months.....		8 00		
M. Tokawetokenson.....		20 00		
<i>Standing Disbursements.</i>				
N. N. Babin, commutation in lieu of supplies.....		247 00		
Cost of prizes for school.....		20 00		
Measuring stone.....		145 16		
Chaffling &c. for Constable.....		54 75		
Travelling expenses of A. Brossan.....		18 50		
Fuel for schools.....		32 00		
Repairs to fences.....		19 67		
Work on roads.....		145 35		
Insurance.....		125 00		
Lumber for bridges.....		19 50		
Materials for schools.....		34 40		
Express charges.....		50		
Relief.....		32 00		
Repairs to exhibition building.....		14 25		
Cost of surveys.....		1,000 00		
Transfer to the account of Ann Kouwalentakwen as her share of amount paid by the C. P. R., as damages for crossing the Reserve (Lot 213).....				
	81 50	2 45		

percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund	72 76	25 60		
Balance on 30th June, 1889,	8,449 94		9,003 75	6,766 54
	9,003 75	6,766 54		
To balance on 30th June, 1889,		6,197 83	By Balance on on 30th June, 1889,	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

Inquitos or St. Reas in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 46.
Cr.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Rev. Maiville, missionary.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Josephine Lac hair, teacher.....	100 00	100 00	25,528 61	1,623 49
M. J. Powell do.....	150 00	150 00	30,000 00	
Josephine Poets do.....	200 00	200 00		68 35
Amie O'Callaghan do.....	200 00	200 00		1,693 98
Loran Pike, secretary.....	10 00	10 00		1,766 68
A. Pike, organist.....	20 00	20 00		30 00
Loran Pike, interpreter.....	8 13	8 13		
J. Isaac, chief.....	5 00	5 00		
G. W. Thomas, chief.....	5 00	5 00	100 00	
A. Thompson do.....	5 00	5 00		
Peter Longpoint, chief.....	5 00	5 00		
Thos. Lazare do.....	5 00	5 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Loran Solomon.....		10 00		
<i>Standing Disbursements.</i>				
Allowance to Rev. Mr. Maiville for wood.....		25 00		
do do.....		28 00		
Repairs to roads.....		3 22		
Funeral furnishings.....		28 00		
Paid Louis Smoke for tolling church bell.....		18 00		
Cleaning schoolhouse.....		4 00		
Cost of material for fencing.....		88 60		
Provisions furnished men building fence.....		5 60		
Provisions furnished during election of chiefs.....		7 86		
Relief.....		147 00		
Fuel for school.....		101 88		
Repairs to school.....		15 90		
Cost of vaccine.....		11 80		
		10 45		

By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....
 Part of amount paid by the corporation of the town-
 ship of Dundee.....
 Collections from American Indians on account of
 repairs to church.....
 Rents and fines.....
 Interest on invested capital.....
 Refund from sundry persons on account of repairs to
 church.....
 Legislative grant to meet expenses of Inspector
 Dringman in connection with the Dundee com-
 mission.....

Copy of plan, &c., township of Dundee.....	107 36	25 00		
Paid A. Dingman, expenses in re Dundee commission				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Man-	3,000 00	98 47		
agement Fund.....		2,794 55		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	56,521 25	837 34		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	59,628 61	5,181 90	59,628 61	5,181 90
			56,521 25	837 34
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 454.

Cr.

REPORTERS OF ST. REGIS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

	£	cts
To Management Fund, for percentage on collections.....	20,000 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	18,000 00	
	<u>20,000 00</u>	
		<u>38,000 00</u>
By Payment by the corporation of the township of Dundee on account of estimated value of leased lands.....	20,000 00	
	<u>20,000 00</u>	
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		18,000 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. No. 47. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	%	cts.		%	cts.
To, the following payments:—					
Balance on 30th June, 1888.		958 39	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.		
Repairs to roads.		50 17	Land sales.	1,017 25	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of			Interest on invested capital.	616 42	10 10
Management Fund.	55 43	0 60	Balance on 30th June, 1889.		2 32
Balance on 30th June, 1889.	1,577 74				1,005 74
	1,633 67	1,018 16		1,633 67	1,018 16
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.		1,005 75	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.		
				1,577 74	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.*

No. 48.

Ch.

Dr. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:					
Inspecting schools		8 50			12 31
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of		0 67			11 26
Management Fund	13 90	69 88			55 48
Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,269 53		By Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,201 53	
			Timber dues	81 90	
			Rents		
			Interest on invested capital		
	1,283 43	79 65		1,283 43	79 65
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,269 53	69 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 49.

RETURN C—Continued.
NIPISSINGUAS OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.		708 28	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.	2,345 96	65 12
Balance on 30th June, 1889.	2,345 96		Interest on invested capital.		642 80
			Balance on 30th June, 1889.	2,345 96	708 28
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.		642 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.	2,345 96	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 50, C.

RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

		Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
		%	cts.	%	cts.
To the following payments:					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
J. Caneau, physician	150 00				
Wm. Harvey, constable	91 66				
S. Ojiek, chief	100 00				
J. Manass, chief	50 00				
M. Telemense, chief	50 00				
J. McDougall, interpreter	25 00				
Jas. McLaughlin, teacher	175 00				
<i>Standing Disbursements.</i>					
Costs in connection with sanitary regulations	13 50				
Legal expenses	9 25				
Cost in connection with monument of late Chief Pikuawatik	15 00				
Vaccine	4 35				
School material	15 13				
Stove, &c., for school	20 60				
Cost of digging a well for school	61 65				
Cost of building fence	118 00				
Advertising	11 70				
Insurance	6 50				
Wood for school	16 75				
Desks for school	86 75				
Relief	119 00				
Cost of building waterclosets for school	30 42				
Rents paid the legal representatives of late Chief Pikuawatik	150 00				
Funeral furnishings	6 00				
Travelling expenses of Simon Ojiek to Baskatonge	21 00				
By Balance on 30th June, 1888					
Land and timber sales	36,251 97				
Rents and fines	1,264 47				
Interest on invested capital					
Balance on 30th June, 1889					

Protecting bridge	1 50		
Freight on handkerchiefs	0 75		
Cost of survey	2,259 10		
Building school house	600 00		
Work on roads	499 08		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	126 45		
Distribution of interest moneys	1,063 23		
Balance on 30th June, 1889	33,991 81		
	37,516 44	37,516 44	2,459 49
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	43 75		
			33,991 81

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued*.
 No. 51.
 C'r.

Dr. NON-QUEBEC INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Relief		98 74	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	9,693 01	88 50
Supplies for Christmas feast		130 52	Rents.....		144 50
Cost of farming implements	120 00		Interest on invested capital.....		387 72
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		8 67			
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	9,573 01	362 79			
	9,693 01	620 72		9,693 01	620 72
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	9,573 01	362 79

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 52.
Cr.

Dr. COWICHAN INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

		Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		60 02	2 40	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	60 02	2 40
		60 02	2 40	Interest on invested capital.....	60 02	2 40
				By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	60 02	2 40

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 53.

Cr.

DR. MUSQUEAN INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.		52 36		2 01		52 36		2 01
		52 36		2 01		52 36		2 01
						52 36		2 01
By Balance on 30th June, 1888.								
Interest on invested capital.								
Balance on 30th June, 1889.								

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 55.

122

HARRISON'S BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	<div> <div>\$ cts.</div> <div>31 62</div> </div>	<div> <div>\$ cts.</div> <div>1 28</div> </div>		<div> <div>\$ cts.</div> <div>1 28</div> </div>
	31 62	1 28		1 28
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	1 28

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 56.

Dr. QUEBECIAN BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	11 16	0 44	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	11 16	0 44
	11 16	0 44	Interest on invested capital.....	11 16	0 44
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	11 16	0 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.)
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr. CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr. No. 57.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
To the following payments:					
Cost of cart wheels.....		43 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1888, ..	323 89	
Yoke of stiers.....		80 00	Fees.....	50 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	5 00		Interest on invested capital.....		12 96
Balance on 30th June, 1889,	368 80		Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		110 93
				373 89	123 89
Balance on 30th June, 1889,		110 43	Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	308 89	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. CHILHERTZAS BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.	2 14	0 12	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.	2 11	0 12	
	2 14	0 12	Interest on invested capital.	2 11	0 12	
			Balance on 30th June, 1889.	2 11	0 12	

To Balance on 30th June, 1889.

By Balance on 30th June, 1888.

Interest on invested capital.

Balance on 30th June, 1889.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supdt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th JUNE, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

CR.	SAINT PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.	No. 54. Dr.
-----	---	----------------

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,175	77			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	25	80	By Timber dues.....	258	00
Interest.....			Liquor fines.....		42 05
			Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	943	57
	1,201	57		1,201	57
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	943	57			47 04

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Ch. BROKEN HEAD RIVER INDIANS, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs, Cr.

12—15½**

Ch.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888.	47 71	26 88	47 71	26 88
Liquor fines.				25 00
Interest on invested capital.				1 78
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.	47 71	26 88	47 71	26 78
			47 71	26 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 61.

13
5

Dr. PORTUGAL LA'RAIRE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	457	01	457	01
		18 28		18 28
By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....				
Interest on invested capital.....				
	457	01	457	01
		18 28		18 28
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			457	01
				18 28

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

ROSSEAU RIVER BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	80 70	3 24			
Interest.....		34 93			
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	116 63	68 00			
			By Fines.....	116 63	68 00
			Proceeds of sale of wheat and wood.....		
			By balance on 30th June, 1889.....	31 93	64 70

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Accounting Supervisor of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINGLAI.

Accountant.

No. 63.

RETURN C—Continued.

Cr.

Dr. FORT ALEXANDER BAY, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	70 69	2 84			25 00
Interest		22 16		70 69	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 69	25 00	By Liquor fines.....		
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 69	
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 69		By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		22 16

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant

ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.
To Transfer to White Fish Bay Indians to close account.	2,214 28	88 56	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.	2,214 28	88 56
	2,214 28	88 56	Interest on invested capital.	2,214 28	88 56

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.*

No. 65,

INDIANS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs,

Ct.

Dr.

		Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
		£	cts.		£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		620 01	24 80		620 01	24 80
Interest						
By Balance on 30th June.....					620 01	24 80
Balance on 30th June, 1889		620 01	24 80			

L. VANKOUGHNET,

*Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 66.

Dr. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	cts.	%	cts.
To Paid Robert P. Fraser for land adjoining reserve at Fisher's Grant, County of Pictou.....	300 00		427 43
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	144 51		17 68
	444 51		444 51
By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....			
Interest on invested capital.....			
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			144 51

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supdt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 68.

Dr.

TOWNSHIP INDIANS, N.B., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	£	s	£	s
To the following payments:				
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		25 00		
Rev. J. J. O'Leary, missionary.....		100 00	7,283 19	
Mary Hawkes, teacher.....		67 30		
10 per cent. on timber dues for distribution.....	54 77		377 96	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	97 79	97 82		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	8,108 59		8,261 15	200 32
		200 32		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			8,108 59	97 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.*

No. 69.

Ch.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
§ cts.	§ cts.	% cts.	% cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	38 22	By Balance on June 30th June, 1888.....	36 71
.....		Interest on invested capital.....	1 48
.....	38 22	.....	38 22
.....		By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	38 22

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

	Capital,	Interest,		Capital,	Interest,
	¢	cts.		¢	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889,	725 06	776 90	By Balance on 30th June, 1888,	725 06	719 10
			Interest on invested capital,		57 80
	725 06	776 90		725 06	776 90
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889,	725 06	776 90

L. VAN KOLCHIN ET.

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889).

ROBERT SINGLAR,
Accountant.

No. 71.

Cr.

RETURN (—Continued.)
 Dr. MAVILLE NANCY in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Paid twelve months' interest.				By Balance on 30th June, 1888.			
Balance on 30th June, 1889.				Interest on invested capital.			
				By Balance on 30th June, 1889.			

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 72.

MANAGE JAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

DR.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
By Twelve months' interest on Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	30 30 45 45	By Balance on 30th June, 1888. Interest on invested capital.....	15 15 60 60
1,500 00		1,500 00	75 75
1,500 00	75 75	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	45 45

[PART II]

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supl.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 73.

Cr.

DR. WILLIAM WARRICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		2,000 00	507 00			2,000 00	410 00	
							96 40	
		2,000 00	507 00			2,000 00	507 00	
						2,000 00	507 00	

By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....

By Balance on 30th June, 1888.
Interest on invested capital.

By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

12—16**

[illegible]

RETURN C—Continued.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

No. 74.
Cr.

	Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
Brought forward.....			26,749 97				Brought forward.....	32,139 02
<i>Grants for Relief.</i>								
Abenakis of Beauport.....			225 00					
Abenakis of Cacama.....			130 00					
Abenakis of Isle-Verte and Viger.....			100 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			217 09					
Abenakis of Gaspe.....			100 00					
Abenakis of Mingan and Seven Island Indians.....			521 80					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			500 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			150 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			50 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			200 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			150 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			78 75					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			100 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			100 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			336 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			50 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			46 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			206 25					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			44 05					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			100 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			50 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			230 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			125 00					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			47 12					
Abenakis of Tadoussac.....			25 09					
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>								
Funeral furnishings.....			10 03					
Medicines and medical services.....			615 90					
Supplies for Point Bleue Hospital.....			549 24					

Salary of nurse, Point Bleue Hospital.....	55 00		
Work on roads at Restigouche.....	14 00		
Cost of distributing seed grain and relief grants.....	126 50		
Legal expenses in <i>re</i> liquor prosecutions.....	70 80		
Cost of vaccine.....	53 41		
Allowance to Superintendent Boucher for office rent.....	100 00		
Repairs to a flag staff at Cacouna.....	2 45		
Cost of vaccinating Indians.....	298 50		
Travelling expenses of L. E. Otis.....	29 00		
Legal expenses in <i>re</i> Caughnawaga Indians.....	117 75		
Relief to sundry persons.....	174 52		
School material.....	15 00		
Pay for the Golden Lake Indians.....	60 00		
Inspecting schools.....	12 10		
Travelling expenses of N. Lefebvre.....	8 50		
Special grant for relief in L. F. Boucher's agency.....	290 00		
Travelling expenses of S. Forrier.....	28 00		
Freight on blankets.....	2 30		
Transfer to superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries.....	12 40		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	49,766 30		
	49,766 30	33,139 02	
		27,701 58	
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....
	49,766 30		49,766 30

To Balance on 30th June, 1889

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

J. Wallace, do	25 00	
Dr. Oromiyatckla, physician	300 00	
A. Cyrette, constable	36 00	
E. Bennett, agent	60 00	
Angus Cook, chief, Gibson Reserve	50 00	
W. S. Brewster, legal services	200 00	
J. Newton, M. D., physician	150 00	
A. McLaren, M. D., do 9 months	112 50	
A. McBride	50 00	
A. P. LeBel, agent, 6 months	75 00	
P. Boyer, constable	50 00	
J. McCullough, from 18th February	17 50	
A. D. Walker, M. D., 3 months	37 50	
<i>Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendents and Agents.</i>		
James Allen—		
Postage, travelling expenses, &c	13 45	
A. English—		
Allowance for keep of horse	\$100 00	
Travelling expenses, postage, &c	87 03	
J. P. Gilkison—		
Office rent	\$240 00	
Travelling expenses	261 13	
William Simpson—		
Travelling expenses, office rent, fuel,		
postage, &c	\$129 75	
Commission	349 99	
Thomas Gordon—		
Rent and fuel, 9 months	\$112 50	
Postage, &c	16 00	
J. W. Jeanes—		
Postage, travelling expenses, &c	128 50	
D. J. McElroy—		
Travelling expenses	15 71	
E. Harris—		
Travelling expenses	26 10	
R. C. Strickland—		
Commission	35 25	
Travelling expenses		
J. P. Goss—		
Travelling expenses	129 29	
P. Goss—		
Travelling expenses	3 00	
Carried forward		85,403 18
		156,680 61
		103,110 00

RETURN C—Continued.

INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 75. Cr.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.
Brought forward.....		85,403 48	Brought forward.....	103,410 09
To the following payments:—				
<i>Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies Continued.</i>				
T. G. Pile— Commission.....		184 39		
N. Lebel— Commission.....		1 77		
John F. Day— Commission.....		30 88		
Geo. Long— Commission.....	8217 04			
Travelling expenses, postage, &c....	25 59			
A. B. Cowan— Travelling expenses.....		242 63		
A. Brassau— Office rent.....		100 00		
Postage, travelling expenses, &c....	860 00			
	32 35			
James Martin— Office rent.....		92 55		
A. McKelvey— Office rent.....		50 00		
J. P. Donnelly— Office rent, fuel, &c.....		60 00		
Travelling expenses, postage and sundries ..	8130 00			
	120 89			
Thos. Walton— Office rent.....		250 89		
Postage, &c.....	800 00			
Travelling expenses.....	20 43			
	56 20			

Commission.....	355 65	491 68	
J. C. Phipps—			
Travelling expenses.....	8214 24		
Commission and fees.....	743 45		
Postage and sundries.....	83 21	1,040 90	
B. W. Ross—			
Office rent.....	860 00		
Travelling expenses, postage and sundries.....	300 75		
Commission.....	372 36	733 11	
E. Watson—			
Office rent, fuel, postage, &c.....	876 33		
Travelling expenses.....	37 60		
Commission, &c.....	1,014 43	1,127 76	
J. Peattie—			
Postage, travelling expenses, &c.....		42 45	
Wm. Van Abbott			
Office rent, fuel, &c.....	8434 48		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c....	167 72	302 20	
P. E. Jones—			
Travelling postage and sundries.....		53 61	
Protection of Timber, &c.—			
W. H. Baxter.			
John Ryan.....		378 51	
H. May.....		36 00	
W. Hauer.....		32 50	
Jos Weatherhead.....		238 10	
A. Monk.....		315 16	
J. Connors.....		110 25	
M. Belrose.....		117 00	
Robert Lave.....		329 31	
D. Tankins.....		382 68	
D. McKechnie.....		65 50	
R. C. Debnar.....		10 00	
A. E. Street.....		6 00	
Jos Lesage.....		6 75	
S. Commanda.....		9 00	
L. Beauchage.....		228 62	
P. Meggiss.....		91 00	
F. Gardner.....		91 00	
W. McLennan.....		98 98	
D. McKechnie.....		16 00	
		29 00	
		1 00	
Carried forward.....			92,782 69
			155,480 61
			103,410 09

Carried forward.....

RETURN C—Continued.

INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 75.
Ch.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
Brought forward.....		92,782 69	Brought forward.....	156,680 61	103,410 09
To the following payments:					
Protection of Timber, &c.					
<i>Legal Expenses.</i>					
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....		282 10			
Attorney General <i>vs.</i> Francis.....		6,269 48			
Six Nation Indians.....		132 38			
In re purchase of land at Fisher's Grant, N.S.....		17 00			
Fee for Searches <i>re</i> Title Lot 6, Concession 10, Ottawa.....		10 00			
Terillon <i>vs.</i> Skatchewant.....		412 41			
Regina <i>vs.</i> McAnlay.....		49 20			
Peterson <i>vs.</i> The Queen.....		55 19			
<i>Savvy's, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, &c.</i>					
Expenses: Inspection of site for wharf at Kegamong.....		5 50			
Inspection, Town Plot of Adair.....		6 50			
do of Village site at Thessalon River.....		3 75			
Survey Peterson's Lots, Sarnia.....		12 00			
Commissioner of Crown Lands for Copy of Report and tracing of an Indian Reserve.....		6 00			
Inspection of Reserve at Parrsborough, N.S.....		5 00			
Valuation of Lands in Town Plot of Cayuga.....		180 00			
Survey of Stewart's Island in River Trent.....		23 75			
Inspection of Gammon's Island.....		32 70			
<i>Advertising.</i>					
Manitoulin "Expositor".....		2 76			

Morrisburg "Courier,"	18 08
Algoma "Pioneer,"	6 00
Toronto "World,"	53 00
Collingwood "Enterprise,"	10 90
Owen Sound "Times,"	4 24
Ontario "Globe,"	4 25
Aylmer "Times,"	4 00
Thunder Bay "Sentinel,"	44 00
"Canadian Architect and Builder,"	6 00
Winnipeg "Call,"	53 40
Montreal "Gazette,"	18 00
Barrie "Advocate,"	5 30
Hall "Despatch,"	4 00
A. L. Donnes & Fries,	10 31
Kingston "News,"	30 60
Belleville "Intelligencer,"	25 15
Pelton "Gazette,"	3 10
"Empire" Printing Co.,	199 50
Montreal "Shareholder,"	4 00
Stratford "Times,"	5 60
Bruce & Herald" Printing Co.,	5 30

Miscellaneous.

Inspection of building at Garden River destroyed by fire.

Fees to Registrar of County Peterborough	5 00
Services of auctioneer at sale of lots in Deseronto	18 15
Repairs to Agent Phipps' boat,	10 00
Temporary and fares for Agent Ross	15 00
Shocking for Agent Phipps' office	120 00
Thos. Phipps, services as constable	3 00
Medical attendance, Ministers of the Temple	11 50
Supplies for Indians at Oshkewang	19 19
Removal of buildings for Malapowaton Indians	21 50
Relief to impoverished Indians	10 60
Plough for Nawa Flat Indians	60 75
do Nawa Flat	22 61
Badges for constables	35 11
Medical attendance, N. J. Macgibbon (Tawian Indian)	36 00
Feed for Lake Superior Indians	20 75
Implement for Macgibbon on Indian	2 30
do Indians at Red Rock	21 50
Relief substitute Indian at Garden River	16 35
Feed for Nipigon Indians	5 00
do Red Rock Indians	65 00
Weight in feed for Red Rock Indian	10 20

Carried forward

156,180 61 163,410 09

101,120 66

RETURN C—Continued.

INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 75.

Dr.

Cr.	Capital.	Interest.	—		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
Brought forward.....		101,429 06		136,680 61		103,410 09
To the following payments:—						
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>						
Clock for Pick River school.....		4 00				
Stoves, do.....		2 25				
Potatoes and other seed for Fort William Indians.....		354 42				
Vaccination of Indians in Lake Superior District.....		51 25				
Allowance to physician on Manitoulin Island for rent.....		150 00				
Stationery and printing.....		305 03				
Furniture for Agent Jones' office.....		32 00				
Lumber, &c., for Indians at Gibson Reserve.....		22 93				
Travelling expenses of an Indian (J. White) to Gravenhurst.....		30 45				
Difference on exchange of horse for Indian of Christmas Island, N. S.....		20 00				
Boat for Agent Long.....		30 00				
Dominion Express Company, freight.....		29 49				
Canoe for Agent Donnelly.....		39 48				
Medicines and medical attendance for Indians of Lake Superior.....		110 10				
Canadian Express Company, freight.....		20 80				
Revolver and handcuffs for constable at Manitaki.....		14 55				
For services of tracker.....		165 00				
Medical services for Indians of Mattawa District.....		74 00				
Expenses in connection with investigation at Caradoc.....		6 50				
Expenses in connection with epidemic of measles at Michipicoten.....		50 00				
Services of auctioneer at sale of lots on White Cloud Island.....		10 00				
Rent of room for auction sale.....		10 00				
Expenses in connection with sale of timber, Eagle Lake Reserve.....		15 00				

For services protecting timber from fire, White Fish Lake Reserve.....	38 75		
For copy of timber specifications.....	15 00		
Prize plough for Six Nation Indians.....	43 20		
Stove, &c., for office at Saint-Sac. Marie.....	7 15		
Furniture.....	12 00		
do.....	8 00		
Relief to destitute Indians, Lake Superior.....	26 36		
Vaccine points.....	282 72		
Transfer to superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries.....		156,680 61	
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			103,410 09
		156,680 61	103,410 09
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			76,332 77

L. VANKOUGNET,
Deputy Supl.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGAR, *Accountant.*

RETURN C—Continued.
EXPENSE ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 76,
Ck.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
For the following payments:—					
D. M. Laron, constable, salary.....		184 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		
Costs examining timber on Eagle Lake Reserve.....		34 40	Land and timber sales.....	12,376 37	
Legal expenses, Peterson vs. Quon.....		433 21	Liquor fines, &c.....	289 00	
Relief.....		401 00	Refund from interest moneys of Six Nations on		
Oven for Maguattewan Indians.....		147 85	account of debts.....		1,026 21
Costs in liquor prosecutions.....		88 70	Interest on invested capital.....		603 68
Amounts paid merchants on account of Six Nations			Refund on account of loan to Thos. Wagimahi to		
indebtedness.....		1,000 00	purchase tools.....		12 77
Travelling expenses of D. W. Osagego to Ottawa.....		45 20			
Cost of plough for Squah Indians.....		25 00			
Cost of horses and harness for Yale, B. C., Indians.....		150 00			
Transfer to Spelknechten Land, B. C., of amount of					
dues paid by Columbia Milling Co., and interest.....	197 30	7 90			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of					
Management Fund.....		25 26			
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	12,467 87	1,973 07			
	12,065 37			12,065 37	4,555 02
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	12,467 87	1,973 07

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 77.
Cr.

[PART II]

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Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
§ cts.		§ cts.		§ cts.		§ cts.	
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....				By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....			
To the following payments:—				Legislative grants.....			
				Interest on invested capital.....			
				Refund of Maria Ricard's salary as teacher.....			
				Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			
24,736 56				141,222 83			

J. McNulty	200 00
M. Fime	250 00
Mary Hawkes	112 50

Nova Scotia.

R. McMillan	200 00
T. C. Kerr	264 00
J. McEachell	165 66
Maggie J. Farss	300 00
Mary A. McEachell	200 00
L. W. McDonald	100 00
Maggie B. McEachell	33 34
Sarah Macdonald	83 34

Annual Grant in aid of Schools.

Wilwinkong Industrial School	1,800 00
Shingwach Home	1,800 00
Wiwamosh Home	600 00
Schools on the Six Nation Reserve	400 00
Schools managed by the Methodist Missionary Society	2,010 01
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	3,834 38

School Book, Maps, &c.

Reignville School	3 00
Madira School	1 36
St. Mary's School, N. E.	7 60
Wilwinkong School	51 29
Kingslear School, N. E.	1 60
Gibson School	30 00
Tobique School, N. E.	11 97
Fort Williams School	35 88
Serpent River School	3 60
Fort Williams School	11 00
Moserville School	16 19
South Bay School	5 67
Whitefish Lake School	2 27
Wabana School	5 48
Trompsburg School	8 95
W. T. P. School	1 35
W. T. P. School	1 05
Hammond School	3 32

Total for Nova Scotia.

16,804 74

Carried forward.

141,222 83

49,781 74

RETURN C—Continued.
Indian School Fund in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 77.
Ch.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.
Brought forward		6,801 74		
<i>School Books, Maps, &c. Concluded.</i>				
Whycocomagh School, N.S.		15 58		
Nepigon School		5 35		
Sucker Creek School		3 23		
Sagamook School		1 55		
Red Rock School		10 15		
Sahman River School, N.S.		8 05		
Pie River School		4 10		
Onondia School		3 00		
Kingsclear School, N.B.		1 80		
St. Mary's School, N.B.		8 47		
Shawmaga School		2 00		
Middle River School, N.S.		8 18		
New Germany School, N.S.		2 01		
Golden Lake School		8 92		
Bear River School, N.S.		1 88		
Buzwahs School		1 00		
<i>Inspection of Schools.</i>				
St. Francis		20 00		
St. Regis		12 00		
Schools in the County of Middlesex		36 50		
Oka School on Gilsen Reserve		37 50		
Cauglimawaga		11 00		
St. Ann's and Eskasoni schools		10 00		
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute		36 50		
Lenette		6 00		
Cornwall Island		7 00		
Algoma District		75 25		
Brought forward		6,801 74		
			111,222 83	49,781 74

Parry Sound	65 00
Schools in Nova Scotia	25 00
Roman Catholic Schools in Ontario	297 60
Quebec Reserve	40 25
Maria	26 00
Golden Lake	12 00
School at St. Ambrose	5 00
Schools in the Township of Gibson	14 00

Fuel for Schools.

St. Regis	3 00
St. Francis	20 00
Whycromagh, N.B.	10 00
St. Mary's, N.B.	8 78
Maria	23 20
Red Rock	12 00
Restigouche	45 00
Wickwiking	17 50
South Bay	17 50
Kingslear, N.B.	14 00
Serpent River	14 00
Talque, N.B.	10 00
Sucker Creek	7 50
Windsor	38 00
Charlton Lake	14 00
Christmas Island, N.B.	30 00
Pont-Eble	8 00
Lenox Island, N.S.	15 50
West Bay	

Marine Insurance Expenditure.

Rent of building for school at Timmins, Ontarion.	24 00
Water house for school at Point Elze.	38 72
Rent of school building at Osh.	24 00
J. C. Thibault's property at Sucker Creek.	3 50
Expenses of church at Point Elze.	9 67
Insurance on Cox Bay, N.S., school building.	3 00
Cleaning and building at St. Mary, N.B.	1 50
Repairs to Kingslear, N.B., school.	3 40
Repairs to school building at Restigouche.	1 00
St. Mary, N.S., for Talque, N.B., school.	15 48
Repairs to school building at M.	24 00
Building West Bay school.	1 00
Insurance on Kingslear and St. Mary, N.B., school.	12 00
Insurance for school.	1 00
Carried forward	18 011 11

Carried forward

141,222 83

49,781 71

RETURN C—Continued.

Indian School Fund in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 77.
C.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.		£	cts.
Brought forward			Brought forward	141,222 83	49,781 74
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure</i> Continued.					
Grant to assist in repairing Fort William Orphan Asylum					
Insurance on Wyewoonagh school buildings		250 00			
Repairs to do		4 00			
Insurance on Mount Elgin do		19 65			
Cleaning West Bay school do		157 50			
Balance of cost of building school house, Abenackis of St. Francis		1 25			
Grant to complete building of new barn at the Mount Elgin		25 89			
Cleaning school building at Sucker Creek		792 21			
do do Sheganadiah		6 75			
Cost of material to complete school building at Whitefish Lake		0 75			
Cleaning Mississauga school		314 42			
Cost of blackboard for Fort William school		1 35			
Expenses of J. P. Donnelly to Fort William in re site for school		40 00			
Waterclosets for Mount Elgin Industrial Schools		3 00			
Stationery		40 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1889		129 16			
	141,222 83				
Balance on 30th June, 1889	141,222 83	49,781 74	Balance on 30th June, 1889	141,222 83	49,781 74
	28,388 30				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant*.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 78.
Cr.

Dr. SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	68 10			
Cost of survey of reserve at McIntyre Bay, Newpigon.....	200 00			
Cost of survey of reserve at the Tasiliants.....	420 33			
Subdivision of lands at Truro, Nova Scotia.....	18 00			
Cost in connection with survey at Lavette.....	100 00			
Legal services <i>re</i> suit McLean <i>vs.</i> McLean, Nova Scotia.....	13 33			
Interest.....	2 72			
Balance of Legislative Grant written off.....	799 48			
	1,963 22			1,963 22
			By Legislative Grant to assist in making surveys, &c.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supdt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGLAR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.*
SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 79.
Ct.

Dr.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		£	cts.			£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....			7,656 75	By Deductions on account of superannuations from agents' salaries.....			265 12
Chas. Skeene, retired allowance.....			480 00	Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			8,247 91
F. Talford do.....			400 00				
Interest.....			306 28				
			8,513 03				8,513 03
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			8,247 91				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Dr.

WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		% cts.	% cts.
To the following payments—					
Relief		10 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.		
Cost of seed grain		98 52	Timber dues	2,503 08	128 75
Cost of implements		5 82	Interest on invested capital ..	5,055 05	108 88
Medical attendance		45 50	Balance on 30th June, 1889.		122 62
Percentage on collections earned to the credit of Management Fund	505 50	200 41			
Distribution of interest moneys	7,142 63				
Balance on 30th June, 1889	7,648 13	360 25		7,648 13	360 25
To Balance on 30th June, 1889		122 62	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	7,142 63	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 23.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

Dr.

	Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To, Balance on 30th June, 1889		26 00			By Balance on 30th June, 1888 ..	25 00		
					Interest on invested capital	1 00		
		26 00				26 00		
					By Balance on 30th June, 1889	26 00		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 84.
Dr. HOPE INDIANS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£ cts.	£ cts.		£ cts.	£ cts.
To Cost of farming implements.....		283 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,162 00	126 52
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,162 00		Interest on invested capital.....		156 48
			Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		
	3,162 00	283 00		3,162 00	283 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		156 48	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	3,162 00	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr. PAGOOGESHIK'S BAND (MANITOBA) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

No. 85.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To Balance in connection with the surrender of mineral lands	8 cts.	8 cts.		8 cts.	8 cts.
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	31 41	31 41		47 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	69 56	2 78		655 60	40 00
	673 04	7 73			1 92
	742 60	41 92		742 60	41 92
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	673 04	7 73

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 86.

Dr.

ONTARIO RELIEF ACCOUNTS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	%	cts.	%	cts.
To following payments:				
Missions of the Thames.....		15 00		
Medias do		55 00		
Teniscaniquie Indians		30 00		
Pic River do		22 75		
Golden Lake do		10 00		
		112 75		112 75
To Balance on 30th June, 1889 •		112 75		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....				112 75

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
 ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BLANKET ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

No. 87.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.
To cost of blankets for aged and destitute Indians.....		1,621 60	By 142500 grant for purchase of blankets.....	1,600 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	21 60
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		1,621 60		1,621 60
		21 60		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

J. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To expenses removal of Andrew Martin to the township of Gilson	£	cts.	By Legislative grant	£	cts.
The expended balance of appropriation written off		60 57			5,000 00
		4,939 43			
		<u>5,000 00</u>			<u>5,000 00</u>

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 89.
Cr.

Dr. Boucher, L. F., "Agent," in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.		Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Travelling expenses.....			626	25	By Legislative grant to meet travelling expenses while visiting the Indians on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	400 00
					Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	226 25
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....			626	25		626 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
*Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

Dr.	EAGLE LAKE RESERVE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.	No. 90.	Cr.
-----	--	---------	-----

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	32 49			341 61	
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	309 12		By Timber dues.....		
	341 61			341 61	
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	309 12	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supl.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 91.

Dr. FEE AND FLOW LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	16	50	By Timber dues.....	165	00
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	148	50			
	165	00		165	00
			Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	148	50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 92.

Cr.

12-18*

Dr.	Cr.	cts.	cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		7 00	75 00
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		68 00	
		75 00	75 00
	By Amount paid to the Paie-des-Chaleurs Railway for right of way.....		68 00
	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 93.

INDIANS OF ST. MARY'S, N.B., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

	%	cts.		%	cts.
To Percentage on collections, carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	2	82	By Moiety of liquor fine		47 00
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	44	18			
	47	00			47 00
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889		44 18

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Genl. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 94.

DR. JOHN THUNDER, "BIRD TAIL SIOUX RESERVE," in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

12—181²**

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance on 10th June, 1889.....	79	91	By Proceeds of the sale of beef.....	79 91
	79	91		79 91
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	79 91

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 95.

Ch.

RETURN C—Continued.

WAGON EXPENSE, MAN., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	30	01	By Proceeds of sale of a bull.....	30 01
	30	01		30 01
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	30 01

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 96.

Dr. KONWAHENTAKWEN ANN, "CAUGHNAWAGA," in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Paid interest on share of damages paid by Canadian Pacific Railway for right of way.....	2	45	By Share of amount paid for damages by Canadian Pacific Railway crossing the Caughnawaga Reserve.....	83	95
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	81	50		83	95
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	81	50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supl.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.*

No. 97.

Dr. CHEHALIS INDIANS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	24	00	By Rent	24	00
	24	00		24	00
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	24	00

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Dr. INDIANS OF COMBERLAND COUNTY, N.S., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	149 20	149 20
	149 20	149 20
		149 20
By Timber dues.....		
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 99.

Ck.

PERANAWATICK, Chief HERS OF, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

DR.		CR.	
	cts.		cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 00	By Rents	70 00
	70 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 100.

Cr.

DR. ONE ARROW'S BAND, TREATY No. 6, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	21	00		21 00
	21	00	By Fines.....	21 00
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	21 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,

*Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C--Continued.

No. 101.

12
13

DR. INDIANS OF PORT MEDWAY, N. S., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.	113	20	By Dues on wood.	113	20
	113	20		113	20
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.	113	20

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy Supt-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

Dr.

INDIANS OF RESERVE "38 A," TREATY 3, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 102.

Cr.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	166	17	By Timber dues.....	1,661	65
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	1,495	48			
	1,661	65	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	1,661	65
				1,495	48

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 163,

Dr. HEIRS OF THE LATE JOSEPH WILLIAM AND ANN KETSETARONKA, CAGUENAWAGA, in Account With,
with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.	317	80	By Proceeds of sale of lands.	317 80
	317	80		317 80
			Balance on 30th June, 1889.	317 80

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 104.

DR. BIG ISLAND INDIANS, RESERVE 31 "C," TREATY 3, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	% cts.	By Timber dues.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	256 90		2,569 07
Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,312 17		
	2,569 07		2,569 07
		Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,312 17

L. VANKOUGLNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—Continued.

No. 105.

SWAN LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	62	00	By Proceeds of sale of wheat.....	62 00
	62	00		62 00
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	62 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,

*Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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5. Chippewas of Sarnia.	47. Lake St. John Indians.
6. Chippewas of Saugeen.	48. Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
7. Chippewas of Snake Island.	49. Nipissings, &c., of Upper Ottawa.
8. Chippewas of Thames.	50. River Desert Indians.
9. Chippewas of Walpole Island.	51. Songhees Indians, British Columbia.
10. Fort William Band.	52. Cowichan Indians, British Columbia.
11. French River Indians.	53. Musqueam Indians, British Columbia.
12. Garden River Indians.	54. Squamish Indians, British Columbia.
13. Henry's Inlet Indians.	55. Harrison River Indians, British Columbia.
14. Lake Nipissing Indians.	56. Quannichan Indians, British Columbia.
15. Manitoulin (unceded).	57. Chemaines Indians, British Columbia.
16. Magamattwan Indians.	58. Chillihitza's Indians, British Columbia.
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18. Mississaguas of Credit.	60. Broken Head River Band, Manitoba.
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28. Mississaguas of River Band.	70. Clinch, J. P.
29. Oneida of Thames.	71. Maiville, Nancy.
30. Parry Sound Indians.	72. Manace, James.
31. Potawatamies of Walpole Island.	73. Wabbeek, William.
32. Serpent River Indians.	74. Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
33. Six Nations.	75. Indian Land Management Fund.
34. Shawanaga Indians.	76. Suspense Account.
35. Shawanaga Indians.	77. Indian School Fund.
36. Shawanaga Indians.	78. Survey Account.
37. Shawanaga Indians.	79. Superannuation.
38. Shawanaga Indians.	80. Point Grand-Indians.
39. Shawanaga Indians.	81. Whitefish Bay Indians (Treaty 3).
40. Shawanaga Indians.	82. Whitefish Lake Indians.
41. Shawanaga Indians.	83. British Columbia General Account.
42. Shawanaga Indians.	84. Hoque Indians, British Columbia.









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